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**Lexical Borrowing: The Case of English Loanwords
in Bahraini Spoken Arabic**

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Master degree in Applied English Language studies.

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Abstract

This research explores the phenomenon of lexical borrowing from English into the Bahraini Arabic dialect. For that purpose, 166 English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic have been compiled for linguistic analysis. In this study, we investigate the different semantic domains of these words. Moreover, we explore the phonological processes that English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic undergo in the adaptation process. Furthermore, this study also examines the morphological adaptations that these words go through when adapted to Bahraini Arabic. Additionally, it explores the semantic changes English loanwords undergo in the process of lexical borrowing into Bahraini Arabic. Results indicate that nativization, declusterization, gemination, deletion and pharyngealization are the main phonological processes that feature in the adaptation process. Moreover, according to our morphological analysis, some English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic can undergo the process of pluralization showing both regular pluralization pattern -a:t as well as some irregular patterns. Gender assignment was also a feature that English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic undergo. One of our primary results show that nouns are the most dominant grammatical category to be borrowed from. Loan verbs, adjectives and adverbs are also explored in this study. In terms of semantic features, English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic go through the various processes of transfer, narrowing as well as widening of meaning. Additionally, amelioration and pejoration are other semantic changes that English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic went through.

Dedication

To Maryam and Khadija my dear daughters.
I did this for you.

Acknowledgment

I would like to start by expressing my gratitude towards my family. My mother Khadija and My father Sayed Abdulla. Thank you for being the great parents you are. Without you, I would not be here. To my siblings Sayed Hashim and Zainab Alwedaie, your academic and emotional support through this journey is what led me here. To my husband, Saleh Alasfoor thank you for being a great supporter and helping me in perusing my studies.

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1. Introduction

Language evolves over time due to the procedure of language contact (Yacoub, 2016, p.121). Language contact is defined as the procedure in which two languages come together and exchange certain language components (ibid). lexical items are the most shared component among these languages. Therefore, words transferred from one language to the other are known as loan words (Hamdi, 2017, p. 80). This phenomenon might also be called “lexical borrowing” (Bahumaid, 2015, p.13). Lexical borrowing or the integration of loan words affects the language at different linguistic levels be it semantic, morphological, phonological, or syntactic.

In the lexical borrowing process, there are two parties the lender and the borrower (Yacoub, 2016). Historically, Arabic played the role of the dominant language that lent lexical items to other languages such as Farsi, Turkish, etc. (AlBatoush, 2014). However, due to colonization and being the language of science and technology in the modern age, English took over as the lingua franca of this present era (AlBatoush, 2014). Hence, it has influenced many languages around the world, one of which is the Arabic language.

English, being the second language of most countries in the Middle East and Gulf countries, has affected the speech of Arabic native speakers of these regions as they borrowed many words and adopted them to Arabic. The lexical borrowing process from English to Arabic did not only influence the Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) but it managed to influence the dialects and varieties of the Arab region as well (Al-Athwary, 2016).

Like many dialects and varieties, Bahraini Arabic is influenced by English. According to AlSadeqi (2010) the impact of English on Bahraini Arabic started in 1861 when Bahrain was one of the British Protectorates. Zuhair

(2012) also mentions that discovering petroleum and foreign emigration are some of the reasons English was so influential on Bahraini Arabic. Thus, Bahrainis have incorporated many English words into their daily speech. Hence, it is imperative to look at the English loanwords that have been assimilated to Bahraini Arabic.

In this perspective, this research aims to investigate the phenomenon of English loanwords that are assimilated into Bahraini Arabic. Moreover, this study attempts to explore the semantic, phonological, and morphological processes that these loanwords undergo when adapted to Bahraini Arabic.

The research problem, research questions, research objectives and research significance are to be discussed in the following questions below.

1.1 Research Problem

Many Bahrainis who speak English as their second language do not realize their use of English loan words. This is because English loanwords have been internalized as an Arabic word. In the process of loaning words into Bahraini Arabic, the pronunciation of English loan words changes from the original pronunciation. In addition, there are some morphological and semantic adjustments that these loanwords undergo. These adjustments and modifications that English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic undergo are worth exploring as there are not many research studies done on the linguistics changes that English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic undergo.

1.2 Research Questions

This research will explore the following questions:

- 1) What are some English loanwords that are used in Bahraini Arabic?
- 2) Which phonological processes are employed in the nativization of English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic?
- 3) What are the morphological adaptations that are featured in the process of adapting English loanwords into the Bahraini Arabic?
- 4) Which semantic changes do English loanwords undergo when adapted to Bahraini Arabic?

1.3 Research Objectives

This research focus on exploring English loanwords in the Spoken Bahraini Arabic. Hence, the objectives of this study are the following:

- 1) To identify and collect English loanwords that are used in the spoken Bahraini Arabic.
- 2) To identify the semantic, phonological and morphological features and processes related to these loanwords as they got adapted into the Bahraini Arabic.

1.4 Research Significance

Various research has been done on the topic of loanwords and how English loanwords affect the Arabic language. Yet, most of these studies are conducted on the effect of English loanwords on the Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) (Alathwary, 2003). Furthermore, a few of these papers shed light on other spoken vernacular varieties of Arabic. However, not much attention has been given the Bahraini Arabic as the studies conducted on English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic do not explore all the linguistic features of these loanwords. This paper aims at a linguistic analysis of the properties and

changes that loanwords undergo in Bahraini Arabic with regards to their phonological, morphological and semantic changes.

1.5 The Study's Settings

All the words were collected in Bahraini using printed sources, a Bahraini Arabic corpus, and personal communication with native Bahraini Arabic Speakers.

1.6 Research Terminology

The following concepts are important terminology for the research and study conducted. These concepts are in an alphabetical order.

1. **Amelioration:** The positive shift of the meaning of a certain lexical item (Brown& Miller, 2013).
2. **Declusterization:** It is the process of splitting or breaking a consonant cluster either in the initial, medial or final position (Al-Athwary, 2017).
3. **Donor language:** A donor language is called to the language that loanwords are borrowed from, and it could also be called “source or the borrowing language” (Haspelmath, 2009, p.37).
4. **Gemination:** The phonological process in which a long consonant is obtained by doubling it (Al-Athwary, 2017).
5. **Lexical borrowing:** It is identified as the overall process in which single or multiple lexemes are transferred from one language into another (Ochilo& Ogot, 2018).
6. **Loanword:** According to Duane (2008), a loanword is the word that is borrowed from one language to another with the adjustment of some of its linguistic features while somewhat retaining the original meaning from the source language.

- 7. Narrowing of Meaning:** The semantic process which requires restricting the meaning of a word (Brown& Miller, 2013).
- 8. Pejoration:** The negative shift in meaning a word undergoes which leads to negative connotations (Brown& Miller, 2013).
- 9. Pharyngealization:** According to Brown and Miller (2013) pharyngealization is “A secondary articulation in which the root of the tongue is retracted into the pharynx. Transcribed in IPA as a superscript [ʕ].” (p.337).
- 10. Phonological Nativization:** The phonological processes and modifications that loanwords undergo to become familiarized with the recipient language (Morara, 2017).
- 11. Recipient language:** A recipient language is the language that receives loanwords as a result of the borrowing process (Haspelmath, 2009).
- 12. Sound or Syllable Deletion:** It is the phonological process where a single sound or a syllable is omitted from the word.
- 13. Transfer of Meaning:** Retaining the original meaning of a word when borrowed into another language.
- 14. Widening of Meaning:** It is also known as semantic broadening, occurs when the meaning of a word is expanded beyond its original meaning (Ogot, 2015).

2. Literature Review

2.1 Lexical Borrowing and Loanwords

2.1.1 Lexical Borrowing

Lexical borrowing can be defined as the outcome of the contact between two languages (Mushait& Al-Athwary, 2020). Haugen (1950) believes that lexical borrowing is a product of the contact that happens between languages and their communities of speech. Therefore, this contact between languages will result in a linguistic change in one of these languages. Lexical borrowing in its broad definition is known as the procedure in which one language borrows words from another language (Bueasa, 2015). However, Bueasa (2015) further explains that lexical borrowing is a more complicated process in which not only words are borrowed but “linguistics patterns” as well (Bueasa, 2015, p.1).

Additionally, Haugen (1950) considers borrowing as an attempt to replicate some linguistics elements that exist in one language in another one. Al-Athwary (2003) addresses that borrowing is considered as an “attempt” to replicate the linguistic processes of a word because the linguistic systems in languages are distinct from each other. Hence, transmitting a language element from one linguistic system to another without any modifications is not possible. Moreover, Al-Athwary (2003) asserts that “The process of (lexical) borrowing then involves three principal constituents: a lender, a borrower and a thing that lent (the lexical item).” (p.43).

However, Al-Athwary (2003) argues that the term “borrowing” is misleading. This is because in any borrowing process something must be returned. Yet, in the case of lexical borrowing the lexical items that have been

borrowed will not be given back. Similarly, Al-Qinai (2000) argues that the lexical borrowing is not an actual process as in this procedure words that were utilized by another language are not restored. Ochilo& Ogot (2018) also agree as they describe the process of borrowing as “the process by which one language takes words from another language and makes it part of its own vocabulary.” (p.1). They also believe that borrowing can be at the word level, or it can be extended to other linguistic aspects such as borrowing structures or rules. These views align with Haugen’s (1950) view as he believes that lexical borrowing is an “absurd metaphor” (p.211). The reason behind that is because the two parties in this process have no control over it. This means that the borrowing happens without the permission of the donor’s language and the recipient language is not actually in debt and does not need to necessarily return what has been borrowed (Haugen, 1950).

Lexical borrowing can also be viewed as one of the characteristics of language contact due to the crucial role it plays in the development of languages (Tranter, 2000). Moreover, lexical borrowing can also be defined as the process of adding new concepts to the “lexicon” of a language through loaning these concepts from other languages (Jaafar et al., 2019).

Haspelmath (2009) mentions that the term borrowing in its broader sense is loaning or transporting elements from one language into the other. This could happen either by borrowing words into the language as a native speaker or forcing elements to a language by a speaker from the donor language. Furthermore, Kuitert (2013) defines lexical borrowing as the process of transferring words from one language being the “donor language” to another which is the “recipient language” (Kuitert, 2013, p. 7).

Kuitert (2013) further states that borrowing can be viewed in two perspectives. The first viewpoint is that lexical borrowing can be considered

as a “threat” since new words from the donor language will replace the original words in the recipient language. Hence, it might cause language death. In contrast, lexical borrowing can be perceived as an enhancement tool for the recipient language through the addition of new words (Kuitert, 2013, p. 7). Al Btoush (2014) agrees with the second view as he defines lexical borrowing as the process of resolving the problem of the missing words in a language by using words from another language.

Guba (2016) mentions that it is imperative to note the difference between the terms “borrowing” and “imposition” (p.31). The main difference between the two terms relies on the person introducing the linguistic item to the language. Therefore, when a language item or a word is introduced by a speaker from the recipient language it is considered as borrowing. However, when the language item is introduced through a speaker from the donor language it is considered as an imposition. Another distinction is if the linguistic item has been modified or not. Hence, in the borrowing process the linguistic item usually go through modifications and changes. Whereas, in the imposition process linguistic items are usually forced into the language as no modifications have been made (Guba, 2016).

Calabrese& Wetzels (2009) assumes that borrowing can happen in two ways. The first way is when a speaker borrows a word and present it using his L1’s grammar and phonological characteristics. The other way is when a speaker needs to learn a word from another language that he/she has no knowledge in. When this word has been internalized in the speaker’s brain it is considered borrowed.

To sum up, lexical borrowing or the borrowing process can be defined in many ways. What determines the way of defining these concepts is the

angle it is being tackled from. Hence, lexical borrowing can be perceived differently according to the purpose of defining it and using it.

2.1.2 Loanwords

The borrowed lexical items are usually referred to as loanwords while the general process of receiving the lexical item is what is generally referred to as borrowing. Furthermore, according to Ochilo& Ogot (2018), a loanword is a word that takes place in a language due to its contact with another.

Furthermore, Al Batoush (2014) defines loanwords as words used by a language community but have originated from another one. He also believes that loanwords when adapted into the recipient language they become nativized. Al Batoush (2014) further explains that loanwords are words that serve as a “solution” for the lack of lexicon or proper words to express new terms and ideas (p.111).

Moreover, loanwords are defined as words that are transmitted from one language into another regardless of the constraints of languages and linguistic systems (Bynon, 1977).

2.2 Types of loanwords or borrowings

There are different ways in which loanwords and borrowings have been classified and they are going to be discussed thoroughly in this section of the literature review.

Haugen (1950) believes that the categorization of loanwords and borrowings “are not organically related to the borrowing process itself. They are merely tags which various writers have applied to the observed.” (p.213). He explains that the most generic classification is loanwords as this category

holds the words that borrow more than just the meaning of the word but also other linguistic elements. The second classification is the hybrid which contains a combination of elements from the donor and the recipient language. In contrast, he explains that in loan translation, which is another classification, all the parts of the words are substituted and not only one.

However, Haugen (1950) finds that this classification shows a pattern of “morphemic substitution and importation” and he believes that it is best to classify loanwords according to that (p.214). Hence, he categorizes loanwords into three types depending on their level of “morphemic substitution and importation”. The first is ‘loanwords’ which show importing without substituting any linguistic feature. The second one is ‘loan blends’ which undergo both substitution and importation. The third includes substitution and no importation and is called ‘loan shifts’.

Owino (2003) classifies borrowing into seven different categories. The first category is the ‘direct type of borrowing’ which means adopting the word as it is. The second category is ‘loan translation’ where the loanword does not relate to the new word used in the target language as it only represents the sample for the new loanword used. The third category is the ‘semantic extension’ in which the loanword is extended by holding a new meaning given by the recipient language and hence having two possible meanings. The fourth category is the ‘loan shift’, and this is when the recipient language borrows the word with its literal meaning only without the cultural concept that is related to it. The fifth category is ‘loan blend’ in which the recipient language blends the loanword with another existing word in the recipient language. The sixth category is ‘loan creation’ where the recipient language creates a word that is identical to the loanword in the semantic level but different in other linguistic levels. The seventh category is ‘hybrid borrowing’ in which the

loanword is affected by two recipient languages as the speaker is a multilingual speaker of three languages. Hence, the loanword is affected by two other languages other than the source language itself.

Vegt (2014) states that there are two types of borrowing be it structural and lexical (p.24). ‘Structural borrowing’ happens when what has been borrowed from another language is its syntactic, semantic, or morphological forms rather than the word itself. Moreover, Vegt (2014) states that there are two types of ‘structural borrowing’ which are the ‘loan translation’ and the ‘loan extension’. In contrast, lexical borrowing represents the borrowing of both sounds and meaning of words. Vegt (2014) further asserts that the most famous type of lexical borrowing is the basic type which is loanwords.

2.2.1 Loan Translation

As Owino (2003) asserts, the loanword in ‘loan translation’ is “merely employed as a model for a native creation” (p.27). Moreover, ‘loan translation’ is often referred to as *calque* (Hoffer, 2005). Hoffer (2005) defines ‘loan translation’ as the process in which a language uses one word from the donor language in exchange with another word that upholds the same meaning from the recipient language. According to Haspelmath (2009) one of the most prominent examples of ‘loan translation’ is “The most frequently cited examples of calques are compounds, such as German *herunter-laden* (calqued from English down-load)” (p.39).

In addition, Yacoub (2016) mentions that in ‘loan translation’ a word is nativized in the recipient language through modeling the authentic word from the donor language. Field & Comrie (2002) mention that *calques* or loan

translation is the ability to express foreign or unusual terms through the use of “native form” (p.83).

Furthermore, Bynon (1977) states that in the process of ‘loan translation’ the word is formed by the speaker from the recipient language. Hence, the word is nativized into the language which makes it more familiar to the speakers as it has been modified according to the language’s syntactic and phonological rules.

2.2.2 Loanshifts

Hoffer (2005) defines ‘loanshifts’ as “adapting native words to the new meanings.” (p.53). Moreover, Greavu (2017) states that ‘loanshift’ is a process in which the original word is adjusted to fit with the new meaning. Therefore, ‘loanshifts’ are words where the meaning is changed without any change in the linguistic form of the word.

In addition, ‘loanshifts’ are also defined as an unfamiliar meaning is portrayed using the original word (Field & Comrie, 2002). Furthermore, Haugen (1950) considers loanwords as ‘loanshifts’ when they do not include changes grammatically or phonologically.

Additionally, ‘loanshifts’ allow only a “limited” access from the source language to the recipient language (Owino, 2003). Also, in the process of ‘loanshifts’ the recipient language alters existing items according to the foreign items that have been introduced (Owino, 2003).

2.2.3 Loan blends

Field & Comrie (2002) define loan blends as a mixture of both the original form of a word and the borrowed form. Moreover, Huagen (1950) states that ‘loanblends’ usually occur in the cases of compound words or words containing prefixes and suffixes.

Hoffer (2005) also consider ‘loanblends’ as a combination between linguistic elements from both the recipient and the donor language. Moreover, Haspelmath (2009) believes that loanblends are not necessarily a type of loanwords but rather a “loan-based creations” (p.39). This because ‘loanblends’ are not inspired by the new foreign words but are a mixture of both languages (Haspelmath, 2009). Haspelmath (2009) also states that among the other types of loanwords, ‘loanblends’ are considered to be the least prevalent.

2.3 Reasons for Borrowing

Lexical borrowing or using loanwords could be due to different reasons as asserted by Yacoub (2016). One of which is that using loanwords makes a person more prestigious. Owino (2003) agrees with this reason as he asserts that the “prestige motive” is one of the reasons languages tend to borrow from each other (p.28). He mentions that this reason can work in two ways. One is that the dominant language wants to present its authority and power. In contrast, speakers of the recipient language might borrow terms and use them to be recognized within the more prestigious speech community.

However, Field (2002) considers this as a dominance of language rather than being more prestigious. He mentions that the more dominant a language is the more likely its terms are used by speakers. Thus, people from all around the world tend to borrow words from English because it is considered a

dominant language in many domains (Field, 2002). Kuitert (2013) believes that the status of the language and its level of power act as factors that give speakers the urge to borrow words. Therefore, he provides an example of the younger generation using mostly English words and terms to be perceived as knowledgeable by others. Haspelmath (2009) agrees as he states that the choice of words by speakers is affected by “the impression we want to convey on others, and by the kind of social identity that we want to be associated with.” (p. 48).

On another note, Vegt (2013) describes this reason as “core borrowing” and he considers it as a more complicated process than only adding new words as it would require either replacing a word or associating a new word with an already existing one (p.27).

Another reason which is the most common reason is the colonization by other countries. When a country is colonized by another the form is affected by the speech and language of the other country. Lexical borrowing could also be as a result of religious differences. One example of which is non-Arabic speaking Muslims. Moreover, the lack of words in a recipient language. Hence, to compensate for the lack of words, loanwords are adopted to cover for the gap in the language (Yacoub, 2016).

Another reason mentioned by scholars is the commercial and economic reason. This is when loanwords are adopted to compensate the missing words needed for certain business procedures (Yacoub, 2016). Owino (2003) considers this reason not only commercial and economical but rather a “need” (p.29). In many situations, speakers of a language find themselves in need of lexical items to represent the new concepts or ideas. Hence, borrowing a word is considered simpler than innovating a new term. Kuitert (2013) considers this as finding what is convenient and easier for the speakers. Vegt (2013)

regard this as a cultural need for borrowing and he explains that it needs addition and not substitution as the other reasons mentioned. Yet, Haspelmath (2009) believes that this reason is not sufficient enough as most languages are rich and innovative. Therefore, each language can come up with new words that serve their need.

In addition, “pernicious homonymy” is one of the most important reasons that provoke lexical borrowing (Yacoub, 2016, p. 124). This is the case where a language has the same word with different meanings and to solve any misunderstanding a loanword is borrowed.

Additionally, the more the loanword is used in the recipient language it is more likely to become internalized and used by the speakers which is known as the frequency of a loanword (Yacoub, 2016). Therefore, the less frequent a word is in a language the more it is likely to adopt and borrow new words to replace it (Owino, 2003).

Moreover, when a loanword is considered more accurate than the original word then borrowing here becomes a necessity. Furthermore, a good reason for borrowing is the fact that the word in the recipient language has negative connotations whereas the loanword is more appropriate and has positive connotations (Yacoub, 2016).

In addition, Haspelmath (2009) mentions another reason which is “Therapeutic” (p.50). This factor consists of two parts, one is to avoid the confusion between words of similar sounds and the other is to avoid using words that are considered banned and outlawed in some languages. In such cases, borrowing words from another language is considered to be better.

To sum up, Kuitert (2013) clarifies it is imperative to mention that lexical borrowing is a complicated process. Thus, there are many reasons and factors

that lead to borrowing and adopting words from one language to another at different levels.

2.4 Loanwords, Bilingualism and Code-Switching

In a bilingual context, most speakers tend to use the two languages they speak within the same conversation. This is what Haspelmath (2009) defines as “code-switching” (p.40). He mentions that code-switching is not using different languages but rather producing speech using linguistic items from two languages. Therefore, Haspelmath (ibid) clarifies that code-switching does not result in any change in a language, yet it is a behavioral shift, and this is what distinguishes code-switching from borrowing or loaning words. This means that in the borrowing process a change is being made in the language whereas in code-switching speakers go through a behavioral change. Scotton (1988) also supports this view as she mentions that what motivates speakers to code-switch is the need of a word. In contrast, the process of borrowing is not driven by the need of new lexical items, but it is an internalized habit.

However, Haspelmath (2009) brings up the problem in distinguishing code-switching from borrowing when the speech discourse consists of only word. In this case, it is hard to determine if the word used is a result of borrowing or a code-switch as we have no access to the “mental lexicon” of the speakers (p.40). Hence, he mentions different ways in which we can decide whether an utterance is considered a loanword or a code-switch.

A loanword might be distinguished from code-switching if it is considered a linguistic component in the language (Haspelmath, 2009). Therefore, if the word can be used in speech dialogues between monolingual speakers it is considered as a loanword instead of code-switching. Still,

bilingualism occurs in most of the speech communities. Hence, code-switching might take place. So, monitoring the frequency of a word might determine its status. Thus, the more frequent the word is used it is considered as a loanword due to its frequent usage (Haspelmath, 2009).

Moreover, research has suggested that the most significant way to distinguish code-switching from loanwords is to check if the word goes through adaptations at different linguistic levels (Haspelmath, 2009). So, if there are changes on the phonological or morphological levels it is considered as a loanword rather than an incident of code-switching. In addition, Scotton (1988) believes that code-switching and lexical borrowing can be distinguished through examining if a word is a part of the target language's lexicon or if it just was used on the spot.

Furthermore, Haspelmath (2009) also mentions that most loanwords are introduced to a language through code-switching. This happens as speakers code-switch by using word repeatedly as a part of their conversation until it is internalized and become frequent. As a result, the repetition and frequency of occurrence change the status of the word to a loanword (ibid). Scotton (1988) agrees with this view as she thinks that the recurrence of a word makes it recognized by a language community. She also distinguishes lexical borrowing from code-switching through examining the change in the morphological and syntactic structure when a word is used.

Nevertheless, Kistler (2005) asserts that loanwords are motivated by the process of code-switching. This is because a loanword is introduced through being used repeatedly in bilingual contexts until it becomes internalized in the lexicon of a language. However, Alnamer& Alnamer (2018) still believe that there is no clear nor accurate distinction of these terms.

2.5 Previous Studies

There have been many studies that have been conducted on the topic of loanwords and lexical borrowing. Therefore, this section will shed the light on the most important and recent studies that discusses this topic from different aspects.

2.5.1 Loanwords and Social Variables

There are various social variables that play a significant role in the process of lexical borrowing.

2.5.1.1 Loanwords and Gender

The distinction between males and females on the social, cultural, and psychological level is known in the linguistic field as gender (Alnamer& Alnamer, 2018). The gender of a speaker influences the use of loanwords as well as the attitude. It is considered that female speakers are more likely to use loanwords and the reason goes back to the perception that females have better linguistic skills (Alnamer& Alnamer, 2018). In their study, Alnamer& Alnamer (2018) distributed a questionnaire for 90 Emirati speakers of Arabic. 50 of which are females and 40 are males. The results of their study indicated that males are less likely to use loanwords whereas females have a positive attitude towards using loanwords. They have attributed this result to the fact that Emirati females are considered more up-to-date and “prestigious”, which was discussed in section 2.3 (Alnamer& Alnamer, 2018, p.165). This brings us back to one of the reasons why people tend to borrow words from other languages which is superiority and prestige. Hence, Emirati females believe that using loanwords will make them look more superior and sophisticated. Furthermore, the results of this study also indicate that gender also impacts

the language a speaker chooses to borrow words from. Thus, while Emarati females tended to use lexical items borrowed from English, Emarati males are more likely to use loanwords that originate back to Farsi and Hindi. This goes back to the fact that instead of thinking through which language is considered more modern and prestigious to borrow from, males use loanwords that are internalized in their lexicon as they don't recognize that they are borrowed items.

In another study conducted by Alahmadi (2015) 80 Hijazi participants were surveyed. 40 of these participants were females and the other 40 were males. Surprisingly, the results of this study showed that Hijazi males are more likely to utilize loanwords than Hijazi females. The author attributes this to the language contact Hijazi males are exposed to due to their work. Hence, because males are more likely to participate in bilingual contexts, they learned different languages, which provided them with a variety of loanwords. On the other hand, Hijazi women are expected to stay at home and as a result they are not exposed to other languages. Therefore, results show that Hijazi males are more equipped and knowledgeable about loanwords and tend to use them more than Hijazi females (Alahmadi, 2015).

In the study of Vegt (2014), the perception of males and females towards loanwords was investigated. This was done through an online questionnaire that has been distributed to 53 Dutch participants. 29 of which were females and 24 were males. Results of the study show that females presented a more positive perception regarding the use of loanwords. Furthermore, results reflect that males consider the use of loanwords inappropriate whereas females perceive the use of loanwords as an elite choice.

2.5.1.2 Loanwords and Age

It has been noted that the age of speakers impacts their linguistic choices. In his study, Kuitert (2013) uses an experimental study to investigate what plays a role in “processing” loanwords that are adopted into the language. After testing the processing of 40 Norwegian students for English loanwords, the result of the study reveals that alongside the language proficiency of the speakers and how frequent a loanword is, the age of the speakers was also a significant factor. It shows that younger speakers show a more positive attitude towards loanwords as they were able to process them easier. This is attributed to the fact that the older generation was not exposed to the English language through all the media channels as much as the younger generation did (Kuitert, 2013).

To show that they are modernized and up to date, Emirati young generation shows a positive perception towards loanwords by using them frequently in their speech (Alnamer& Alnamer, 2018). This is suggested by the results of Alnamer& Alnamer (2018) study results as the younger Emirati generation utilized loanwords in their communication more than older participants.

Vegt’s (2015) study shows that there is a positive correlation between the age of the participants and their negative attitude towards loanwords and borrowing. Therefore, the older people are the more they tend to hold a negative perception towards loaning words and using them in their conversations. Whereas younger participants had a positive attitude towards the use of loanwords and integrating them in their daily communication.

According to Alahmadi’s (2015) study age is one of the factors that impacted the participants’ perception towards using loanwords substantially. Unlike the other studies conducted in this field, Alahmadi’s (2015) study

shows that the older generation held a more positive attitude towards loanwords and in their integration in their language than the younger generation. The author associates this result with the effect of colonization that the older generation has experienced and hence has been influenced by. Moreover, older generation have been through a lot of contact with foreigners and therefore were exposed to other languages more while the younger generation did not have the same opportunity.

2.5.1.3 Loanwords and Academic Level

The level of people's education can have a significant effect on how they speak and their word choice. This has been shown through many studies. Alnamer& Alnamer (2018) study indicates that the level of education a person has affects their language choices. This has been shown as educated people tended to integrate loanwords in their speech and show positive attitudes towards them more than uneducated people. This result was not astonishing as the medium of instruction in the Emirati universities is English. Thus, educated people are more likely to acquire and use loanwords in their communication.

The results of Alnamer& Alnamer (2018) study aligns with Koka's (2014) study of the Kashmiri speech community as the literate participants have the tendency to use loanwords and borrow new items into their lexicon more than uneducated people. Koka (2014) explains these results with relating this tendency to the language contact educated people are exposed to. In contrast, the illiterate or participants with no diplomas tend to use words from their language as they did not get the same opportunity of language contact and exposure.

However, Alahmadi (2015) in her study presents different results as she states that educated people in Mecca are more likely to stick to using Modern Standard Arabic as means of communication. On the other hand, uneducated participants are more likely to use loanwords in their daily communication. Alahmadi (2015) reasons this with the fact that Arabic is the official language of Saudi Arabia. Hence, educated people find it more appealing and impressive. In contrast, uneducated Hejazis use loanwords as they are integrated in their dialect. Moreover, loanwords are part of their jobs as they use them in communicating with pilgrims who visit Mecca as most of these uneducated participants occupy jobs in the Holly Mosque of Mecca and are required with communicating with people from all around the world using different languages.

2.5.2 Loanwords and Linguistic Variables

2.5.2.1 Loanwords and Phonological Processes

It is expected to see some phonological adaptations being made in order to fit the loanword to “the surface phonological structure of the borrowing language.” (Peperkamp, 2004, p.349). Therefore, when a word is adopted from one language to the other, it is more likely to be altered to make it aligned with the sound pattern of the recipient language. These adaptations are the processes a loanword undergoes in order to be transferred into another language (Peperkamp, 2004).

Most of the adaptations and processes in relation to phonology are concerned with the substitution of foreign sounds to similar ones in the recipient language. This is known as nativization (Bahumaid, 2015). Nativization could be either on the vowel or consonantal levels. Nativization is thus an outcome of the differences between the languages’ syllable

structures and phonemes (Mutua, 2013). Furthermore, nativization of sounds may include several phonological processes such as gemination, insertion, deletion, etc. Hence, the various nativization processes that are associated with vowel and consonantal changes are to be discussed below.

One process is the addition of a phoneme into a syllable is known as insertion (Mutua, 2013). Insertion is one of the phonological processes a speaker uses when adapting the loanword into his/her own language.

Insertion could also be either in the middle or at the end of syllable which is known as epenthesis, or it could be in the beginning of a syllable which is called prothesis. It has been observed that the insertion process is used mostly because of the need to split a consonant cluster to meet the requirement of the CV syllable structure (Mutua, 2013).

On the other hand, another process is excluding a phoneme from a syllable which is called deletion (Mutua, 2013). Deletion could also be done in different parts of a word (Bahumaid, 2015).

Another phonological adaptation process is called pharyngealization. Pharyngealization is the process of substituting sounds with heavier sounds that are articulated from the pharynx like replacing /s/ with the sound /s̠/ (Bahumaid, 2015). In addition, doubling a consonant is also considered as a phonological process which is referred to as gemination (Bahumaid, 2015).

2.5.2.2 Loanwords and Morphological Processes

Each language has its own distinctive morphological structure and loanwords are usually modified to fit this morphological structure or pattern (Bueasa, 2015). Moreover, some loanwords might appear as if they are original words of one language due to the extreme morphological adaptation they went through (Al Btoush, 2014).

Morphological processes can be applied to both nouns and verbs. However, it has been noticed that most loanwords that are borrowed into a language are nouns as it is difficult to transmit verbs from one language into another (Bahumaid, 2015).

There are several morphological processes that loan nouns might encounter. One of which is simplifying a compound noun to make it a single lexical item (Bahumaid, 2015). For instance, the word ice cream in English when transferred into Arabic it becomes a single word “اسكريم”.

Another morphological adaptation is concerned with gender. Gender assignment is usually determined at the end of a word by a suffix like the case of the Arabic language. In addition, it has been also observed that the meaning of a word when it is transferred into the recipient language plays a role in determining the assignment of gender whether feminine or masculine (Janurik, 2010). Alathwary (2020) asserts that the phonological pattern of a word also affects its gender assignment. She suggests that Saudi speakers confuse the last vowel in a word with the feminine marker -a. Hence, when words end with a vowel it is most likely to be marked as feminine.

Number or pluralization is another adaptation that loanwords have to go through. Pluralization is usually affected by the utilized meaning of the loanword in the recipient language (Janurik, 2010). Bahumaid (2015) explains that pluralization in English loanwords is the same as pluralization of Arabic original words which is by adding a suffix. There are three types of pluralization in Arabic which are: regular- masculine, which is pluralized, regular feminine and irregular. All of which are marked using pluralization suffixes like -a:t, -yya:t or using the pluralization pattern “mafa:‘il” (Bahumaid, 2015, p.19). Alathwary (2020) results revealed that 77% of the

data used pluralization of regular feminine whereas 2% only of the data are pluralized using the regular masculine marker.

On the other hand, when it comes to loan verbs, they usually follow the verb pattern of **فَعَّلَ**. It has also been established in most research that verbs are rarely borrowed. Yet, it is assumed that verbs are derived from borrowed nouns. Therefore, it is important to distinguish the origin of the verb whether it is borrowed or derived from a borrowed noun (Janurik, 2010). This is because the derivation of words may lead to different derivational verb patterns. This is evident in Bahumaid (2015) results as most of the borrowed verbs are derived “led to several derivational forms e.g., fannash ‘to finish / to fire; verbal noun- tafni:sh; imperative- finnish; active participle- mfinnish; passive participle- mfannash)” (p.19)

2.5.2.3 Loanwords and Semantic Change

Like the other linguistic areas, semantics is one of the linguistic areas that undergoes change when a word is adopted. Janurik (2010) suggests that borrowing can be different when it come to the borrowing of meaning. So, essentially borrowing may happen while obtaining the same meaning of the original word which is known as transfer of meaning. Another semantic change can happen by the development of new meanings other than the original meaning from the donor language.

Furthermore, Bahumaid (2015) discusses another semantic change which is the restriction of loanword meanings by narrowing the original meaning to make it limited. In contrast, widening the meaning of a loanword when used is considered the opposite which is usually broadens the use of a word. Another semantic change is when the meaning of the original word change into a negative denotation and it is called pejoration. On the other

hand, amelioration is when we change the original meaning to give it a positive denotation. In addition, when a loanword is used due to the similarity of characteristics this is considered as metaphorical meaning.

2.5.2.4 Loanwords in Bahraini Arabic

Not much research has been conducted on the topic of English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic. Jamal (2015) compiled a dictionary of Bahraini folk words and proverbs some of which are English loanwords that have been used in this thesis.

Zuhair (2012) conducted a study about the development of the lexical items in the Bahraini spoken Arabic over the previous nine decades. Zuhair (2012) attempted to identify the loanwords that are replacing original Bahraini Arabic words. Results showed that most loanwords are from English, Persian and Indian. Some of these English loanwords were incorporated in this thesis.

AlSadeqi (2010) conducted her study using a bilingualism study at the University of Bahrain to explore how English loanwords are adapted into Bahraini Arabic. She discusses the pluralization, dual form, idafa forms as well as the gender assignment of the nouns. She also explores loan verbs and adjectives that have been integrated to Bahraini Arabic from English. Her results indicate that morphological rules of pluralization and gender assignment are applied to English loanwords into Bahraini Arabic. She explains that both broken and regular pluralization patterns can be applied as shown in the example she provided “the word tyre could be either *tāyirāt* or *tawāyir*” (p.120). The result of her study also shows that loan verbs and adjectives are only few compared to nouns.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

A compilation of 166 Bahraini English loanwords was gathered from previous research papers and studies of English loanwords in Arabic, dictionaries, a Bahraini Arabic corpus and through personal connections & observation in addition to social media platforms. In addition to the studies cited here, the following sources were relied on during word collection phase:

Table (1): Word Collection Sources

Title	Author	Year of publication	Type of Source
Mo'ajam Al-alfadh w Alta'abeer Alsha'abia (The dictionary of the folk words and expressions)	Mohammed Jamal	2015	A dictionary
Mo'ajam Al-alfadh Ala'amyā fi Dawlat AlEmarat Ala'arabia Almotaheda (The dictionary of the traditional words in the United Arab of Emirates)	Faleh Handhal	1998	A dictionary
Tatawor Al-lahjat AlBahrainia (The evolution of the	Abdulameer Mohsen Zuhair	2012	A book

spoken Bahraini Arabic varieties),			
Bahrain Corpus	Dana Abdulrahim, et.al.	2022	Online Corpus

All these sources were examined to compile a thorough list of the English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic with the help of the researcher's background as a native Bahraini Arabic speaker. However, this list is not to be considered a comprehensive list as we followed certain guidelines throughout the process of collecting the words. For instance, words that are considered English loanwords that are borrowed into Modern Standard Arabic, such as *تلفزيون* *television* have been excluded. In addition, words that has false etymology as if they are really derived from English language for instance the word *طباقي* many researchers believe that it is borrowed from the English word *tobacco* whereas there isn't any solid evident to support it, thus it was not included. The dictionary of folk words Mohammed Jamal and The evolution of the spoken Bahraini Arabic varieties book by Abdul Ameer Zuhair were the most useful sources to compile the list. This is because both of these books have a list of words in addition to their meanings as well as their origins and some history about any conflicts about the origins of these words. Thus, it was easy to determine the words to be included from these sources. The other sources were quite helpful as well, but it required determining the meaning of the loanwords and what would be their origins, if they really were loanwords from English.

3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Semantic domains

After collecting this list of English loanwords in the spoken Bahraini Arabic it has been categorized into different semantic domains to determine the most prominent semantic field. The semantic domains were determined per the analysis of Al-Athwary (2016) and in addition to the researcher's interpretation (p.112):

- Administration and Business
- Food And Drinks
- Building and construction
- Computer and Technology
- Sports and Games
- Transports and vehicles
- Clothing and Fashion
- Social media
- Medicine
- Music
- Weight and Measurements
- Miscellaneous

3.2.2 Phonological Analysis

To begin with, both the received pronunciation (RP) and the Bahraini Arabic pronunciation were established for the original word and the borrowed form into Bahraini Arabic with the help of online dictionaries and the pronunciation of the researcher and the supervisor as native speakers of

Bahraini Arabic. Providing both RP and BA pronunciations for each word helps in determining the phonological processes a word undergoes when loaned from English to Bahraini Arabic.

One of the processes that this research is exploring is nativization which is the adaptations in relation to phonology which are concerned with the substitution of foreign sounds to similar ones in the recipient language (Bahumaid, 2015). For example, the word *jammed* \dʒæmd\ pronounced in the BA /mdʒɛjjɪm/ undergoes the nativization process as the vowel sound changes from /æ/ to /ɛ/.

Deletion is concerned with omitting one of the sounds in the process of loaning. For example, the deletion of the sound /b/ in *number* as when transferred into the Bahraini Arabic it becomes *نمرة* /nʌmrɛ/.

Moreover, pharyngealization is another phonological process that was taking into consideration when analyzing the loanwords database. Pharyngealization is the process of substituting sounds with heavier sounds that are articulated from the pharynx like replacing /s/ with the sound /sʕ/ (Bahumaid, 2015). For example, the word *coat* /kəʊt/ which means in Arabic a layer of paint *قَط* /qʊtʕ/ undergoes pharyngealization with the substitution of the sound /t/ with /tʕ/.

Additionally, gemination is another phonological process concerned with doubling sounds when transferred from one language into another. An example of this process would be the doubling of /d/ in the word *shutdown* as it becomes /ʃɛddan/ *شَدَّان*.

3.2.3 Morphological Analysis

In addition, to analyze the morphological adaptations the part of speech of each word has been determined in both Arabic and English to analyze if the part of speech changes from one language into the other.

English loanwords that are adapted into the Bahraini Arabic can be transferred from being a compound word into a single lexical item like the word *cock wheel* which is transferred into *كتويل* in the Bahraini Arabic.

Omitting a lexical item can also happen in the process of loaning. An example would be omitting suit from the word *bodysuit* when adapting the word in the Bahraini Arabic resulting in *بدي*. Other morphosyntactic features are explored like the gender assignment and plural forms. Similarly, the study explores how verbs can have been derived from the English loan nouns following Arabic verb form patterns, and pattern of each word. Additionally, loan adverbs and adjectives were explored to identify how are they used in Bahraini Arabic.

3.2.4 Semantic Analysis

The analysis of the compiled list included a process of several steps. To begin with, each word in the list has been defined in English and Bahraini Arabic with the help of formal dictionaries and the researcher's linguistic background. With providing word definitions for both the original English form and the borrowed form into Bahraini Arabic, it becomes easier to determine the semantic modifications a word undergoes when transferred from English to Bahraini Arabic.

After comparing both the English and Bahraini Arabic definitions some semantic changes will be pointed out. Yet, a word can vary in meaning in

English, however it is restricted to one meaning when transferred into the Bahraini Arabic which is known as narrowing of the meaning. For example, the word clutch can mean a part of a vehicle or a type of bag in English whereas it is restricted with meaning a part of a vehicle when loaned into the Bahraini Arabic as *كلج*.

On the other hand, a word can mean different things when transferred into Bahraini Arabic but is restricted to one meaning in English. This is known as widening of the meaning. An example on this change would be the word polish as it means a substance that you put on the surface of an object in order to clean it, protect it, and make it shine. Yet, *باليس* can be also metaphorically used in Arabic when describing the action of a person who is overly praising or positively commenting on someone else.

Moreover, changing the connotation of a word from positive to negative is considered another change which is called pejoration. For instance, the word *jungle* could mean a forest or an area of tropical forest where trees and plants grow very thickly. Yet, in Bahraini Arabic *جنقلي* is used as an adjective to describe a person with inappropriate manners according to societies' standards.

In contrast, amelioration is when we change the original meaning to give it a positive denotation. The word *office* means a desk or a place of work in English. However, in Bahraini Arabic *حفيز* it has a positive meaning when used to describe where a new thing is from or where does someone work.

4. Results and Discussions

This chapter is divided into four subsections. The first section presents the semantic domains in which the English loanwords are divided to. The second section discusses the phonological adaptations and processes that English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic from the collected data undergo. The third section introduces the morphological processes that collected English loanwords undergo to be adapted in the Bahraini Arabic. The last section discusses the semantic changes that the collected English loanwords go through in the borrowing process. It is imperative to note that the list of the collected English loanwords is not a comprehensive list, and that the objective of the current analysis is to identify the major linguistic processes of change these borrowed words had undergone while being adapted into the lexicon of Bahraini Arabic.

4.1 Semantic Domains

Semantic domains are generally defined as a collection of words which share the same concept or meaning (Al-Athwary, 2003). The collected loanwords database has been classified into the following 12 semantic domains as per the analysis of Al-Athwary (2016) and in addition to the researcher's interpretation (p.112):

1. Administration and Business
2. Building and Construction
3. Computer and Technology
4. Food and Drinks
5. Medicine
6. Music and Entertainment
7. Sports and games

8. Transport and vehicle
9. Weight and measurement
10. Miscellaneous
11. Social Media

The distribution of the 166 words with regards to the semantic domains can be presented using the following figure.

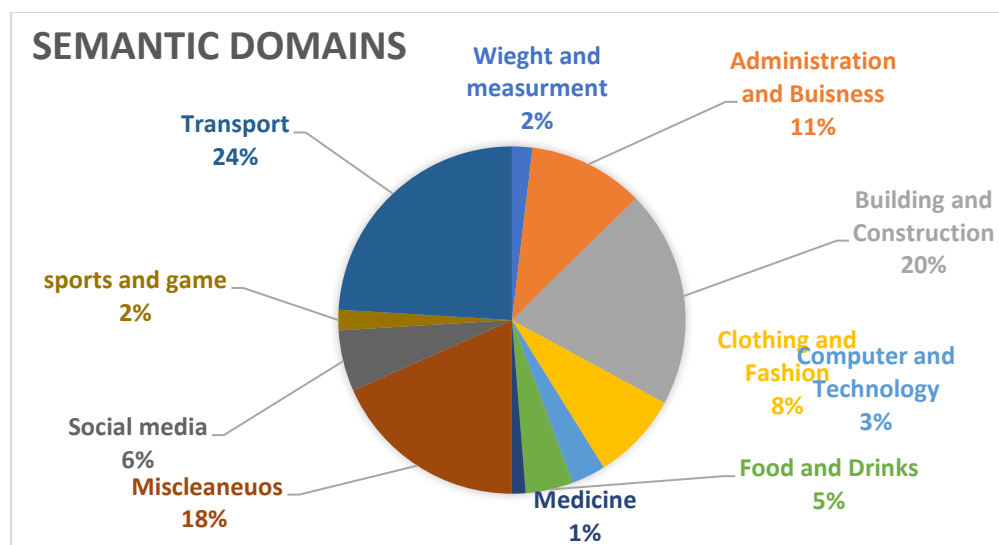


Figure (1): The Distribution of Semantic Domains

4.1.1 Transport and Vehicle

The Transport and Vehicle domain accounts for about 24% of words from our collected data which is the highest percentage. This domain varies from means of transportation, vehicles, to vehicles parts as well. The table below presents all the words that belong to the transport and vehicle domain.

Table (2): Words Under the Transport and Vehicle Semantic Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Ambulance	عملبوص / عملبوتص
Battery	بئري

Brake / Brake Pads	بريك
Bumper	بمپر
Clutch	كلچ
Cock Wheel	كتويل
Crane	كرين
Cutot	كتوت
Damage	دمج
Danger	دينجر
Dashboard	داشبورد
Driver	دريول
Dump Truck	دمترك
Dynamo	دينمة
Filter	فلتر / فلاتر
Handbrake	هندبريك
Handle	هندل
Horn	هَرَن
Launch	لنجة
License	ليسن
Mudguard	مدگار
Pick Up	بيکاب
Please	بليز
Polish	باليس
Radiator	رديتر
Reverse	ريوس
Second Hand	سكن هاند
Spare/Spare Part	سبیر
Switch	سويچ
Trailer	تريلة / تيلر
Tyre	تاير
U Turn	يوترن
Vanette	وانيت
Jeep	جيب
Parking	بارك

Full Beam	فل ديم
Ring	رنگ
Side	سید

As shown in the table (2) above the transport and vehicle domain has words like *ambulance* which is *عمبلوص* in Bahraini Arabic and it also has words like *horn* which when transmitted to Bahraini Arabic is *هرن*. It also has words like *polish* or *باليس* in BA. Therefore, this domain as mentioned varies from the small parts of the vehicles, trucks and other substances used in the transportation field.

4.1.2 Building and Construction

Building and construction is another domain in which Bahraini Arabic English loanwords are derived. It is considered a rich domain as 20% of the data belongs to it. Collected loanwords under this domain of are provided in the table below.

Table (3): Words Under the Building and Construction Semantic

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Ariel	أريل
Balcony	بلكونة
Bangloo	بنگلہ
Beefeater	باي فيتر
Buoy	بويه
Cement	سميت
Coat	قاط
Compound	كامبون
Concrete	كنكري
Contracts	قنطراز
Corner	گرنه
Cutter	کتر
Drill	دريل

Exhaust Fan	اكزوزفان
Fence	فنس
Hose	هوز
Leak	ليك
Light	لئيت
Mangrove	منكرور
Pipe	بيب
Revolver	ورور
Rubber	ربل
Screw	سكروب
Shelf	شلف
Shovel	شبول
Sink	سناك
Spanner	سبانة
Tank	تنكر
Tarpaulin	طربال
Tighten	تئيت
Trip	تريب
Veranda	برندة

Building and Construction domain includes words that are related the act of building and constructing, buildings themselves as well as the tools and materials used in this domain. Therefore, it incorporates words like *cement* or *سميت* in Bahraini Arabic which is a substance used in the building process. It also includes words like *Balcony* or *بلكونة* which is a part of a building and *shovel* *شبول* which is a tool used in the building process as well.

4.1.3 Administration and Business

On the other hand, the administration and business field hold 11% of the data which is considered a low percentage compared with the other domains mentioned previously. In the following table, the collected loanwords under the administration and Business domain.

Table (4): Words Under the Administration and Business Semantic Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Bill	بيل
Bank	بنك/ بنق
Cash	كش/ كاش
Commission	كميشن
Discount	تسگام
Finish	فونش
Foreman	فورمن
Guarantee	قرنتي/ ورنتي
List	لسته
Office	حفيز
Operator	أبريتر
Overtime	هورتيم
Sentry	سنطري
Shift	شفت
Shutdown	شدان
Try	تراي
Voucher	فوجر

Table (4) presents all of the words that are under the administration and business fields. This domain includes words that are used within the business community, in firms and work environments. Therefore, this domain includes words like *shutdown* or *شدان* in Bahraini Arabic which is a word used in companies to describe the period in which employees have a massive amount of work in a short period of time. Moreover, it has words like *Foreman* or *فورمن* which is a type of employee. In addition, it also includes words of processes like *commission* or *كميشن*.

4.1.4 Clothing and Fashion

The next field is the clothing and fashion domain as 8 % of the collected data belongs to it. As per the examples provided in table (5) below, the clothing and fashion domain has words of clothing items and words that are related to the fashion industry.

Table (5): Words Under the Clothing and Fashion Semantic Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Body Suit	بدی
Coat	کوت
Dress	دریس
Fashion	فیشن
Flannel	فانیلة
Fuchsia	فوشی
Gown	قون
Half	هاف
Mark	ماركة
Necklace	نگلس
Pocket Book	بوك
Top	توبات
Underwear	أندرویر / أندرویل

Like shown in the table above, words vary from colours of clothing, clothing items and even accessories. Thus, words like *coat* or *کوت* and *necklace* or *نگلس* are included.

4.1.5 Social Media

Furthermore, 6% of the collected loanwords data belong to the social media domain. The table below shows how words under the social media

domain include words that are exclusively used in the social media domain excluding those which belong to the computer and technology domain.

Table (6): Words Under the Social Media Semantic Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Block	بلوك
Chat	چات
Fan	فانز
Followers	فولورز
Location	لوکیشن
Post	پوسٹ
Tweet	تویٹ

This domain includes new words that were introduced with the introduction of social media in the world. Hence, it has words that reflect the use of social media and its apps as presented in table (6) above. For example, the word *tweet* or *تویٹ* is related to twitter app and used to describe the messages sent using the twitter application. Moreover, the word *post* or *پوسٹ* is used when talking about what is sent via Instagram or snapchat.

4.1.6 Food and Drinks

On the food and drinks side it holds 4% of the words, the table below will present the words that are under this domain.

Table (7): Words Under the Food and Drinks Semantic Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Biscuit	بستوق
Burger	برقر / همبرقا
Jug	جیگ

Menu	مَنِيو
Parcel	بارسل
Sandwich	سندويچة
boiler	بيلر

As presented in table (7) above, food and drinks domain have a variety of food related items like meal names, appliances, food items and utensils. For instance, the word *parcel* or *بارسل* and the word *menu* or *مَنِيو* are included although they are not necessarily food items.

4.1.7 Computer and Technology

The computer and technology domain holds 3% of the collected data only. It includes all words related to the computer applications, computer part and technology. Words under computer and technology are demonstrated in table (8) below.

Table (8): Words Categorized Under Computer and Technology

Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Application	أبليكيشن
Cable	كابل
Charge	شارج
Computer	كمبيوتر
Laptop	لابتوب

As presented in table (8) above, computer and technology domain include words like *cable* or *كابل* and *freezer* or *فريزر*. Therefore, it does not

only include computer parts or technical terms, but it also includes technological items and smart kitchen appliances.

4.1.8 Weight and Measurement

Moreover, weight and measurement and sport and games domains each hold 2% of the collected data.

Table (9): Words Under the Weight and Measurement Semantic

Collected Loanword	Ba Spelling
Bundle	بندلة
Foot (12 Inch)	فوت
Load	لود

Table (9) above shows the words under the weight and measurement domain. The words as presented above are words that indicate size and weight like *Bundle* or *بندلة* and *load* or *لود*.

4.1.9 Sports and Game

In addition, the sports and game domain has 2% of the collected loanwords under it.

Table (10): Words Under the Sports and Games Semantic Domain

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Stadium	استاد
Shoot	شوت
Goal	قول

As for the sports and games domain includes the words presented in table (10) above. Therefore, it seems that the sports and games domain does

not necessarily include names of sports but rather words related to sports like the words mentioned in table (10) above which are *stadium* or استاد, *shoot* or شوت and *goal* or قول.

4.1.10 Medicine

Medicine is the domain that includes the lowest number of words with 1% of the collected data.

Table (11): Words Categorized as Medicine

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Doctor	دكتور/دختر
Saline	سیلان

Table (11) above shows the two words under the medicine domain which are *doctor* or دكتور/دختر and *saline* or سیلان. These two words are used daily in the medical field and therefore they were considered loanwords under the medicine domain.

4.1.11 Miscellaneous

According to figure (1) above it appears that 18% of the loanwords collected belongs to the miscellaneous domain which means that we could not assign them to particular categories as in the above. All the words that are under the miscellaneous domain are presented in table (12) below.

Table (12): Words Categorized as Miscellaneous

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Already	أوردي
Boxing	بيكس
Brush	بروش
Cancel	كنسل
Cheap	چيب
Check	يچيك
Cigarette	زقرت
Direct	دايركت
Double	دبل
Drum	درام
Empty	ايمتي
Fantastic	فنتاك
First Class	فص گلاص
Jammed	مجيم
Jungle	جنقلي
Loafer	لوفري
Lottery	لاتري آتري
Mix	يمكس
Nervous	متنرفز
Number	نمرة
Over	أوثر
Sample	سمبل
Save	يسيف
Tape	تيب
Temporary	تمبيريري
Touch	تچ
Weekend	ويكند

The table above demonstrates all of the words that belong to the miscellaneous semantic domain. This domain includes words like *drum* or *درام* in Bahraini Arabic. It also includes loan adjectives or verbs like *mix* or

يمكس , *jungle* or جنقلي , *loafer* or لوفري etc. These words have been inserted under the miscellaneous domain as they do not have any specific field to be used in, but rather used to describe or they can be used generally in any field.

4.2 Phonological Analysis

When a word is borrowed from one language into another it is either adapted which means it goes under different processes to fit the recipient language, or it is adopted which means it is transferred to the recipient language without any modifications (Akidah, 2013).

This section discusses the phonological processes utilized and phonological differences when adapting the English loanwords into the Bahraini Arabic. Hence, it will include analysis of the following phonological processes:

1. Nativization
2. Declusterization
3. Gemination
4. Pharyngealization
5. Sound or syllable deletion

4.2.1 Nativization

Nativization is one of the phonological processes that English loanwords undergo when borrowed into the Bahraini Arabic. Nativization is a process in which foreign sounds are substituted with sounds that already exist in the recipient language. Not only can nativization occur on both vowel and consonantal levels, yet it can also occur on the syllabic level as the position of sound in a word may differ (Alathwary, 2017).

4.2.1.1 Nativization at the Vowel level

From the collected data, most of the nativization processes on the vowel level consist of shortening the vowels or turning the diphthongs into monophthongs.

4.2.1.1.1 Nativization using the vowel /ɛ/

After analyzing the data, the short vowel /ɛ/ is the most common vowel to be used when adapting words from English to the Bahraini Arabic. The table below present the words that illustrate these replacements.

Table (13): Nativization using the vowel /ɛ/

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Aerial	أريـل	/ˈeəriəl/	/ʔɛrjɪl/
Already	أوردـي	/ɔ:lredi/	/ʔɔ:rɛdi/
Ambulance	عملبوص / عملونص	/ˈæmbjələns/	/ʕɛmbalusˤ/- /ʕɛmbalunsˤ/
Balcony	بلكونة	/ˈbælkəni/	/bɛɛkɔna/
Bank	بنك / بنق	/bæŋk/	/bʌŋ / bʌŋk/
Beefeater	باي فيتر	/ˈbi:fi:tə(r)/	/baɪfɪtɛr/
Biscuit	بستوق	/ˈbɪskɪt/	/bɛstug/
Body Suit	بدـي	/ˈbɒdisu:t/	/bʌdi/
Boiler	بيلر	/ˈbɔɪlə(r)/	/beɪɛr/
Boxing	بيكس	/ˈbɒksɪŋ/	/jbɛkkɪs/
Bumper	بمبر	/ˈbʌmpə(r)/	/bʌmbɛr/
Bundle	بندلة	/ˈbʌndl/	/bɛndɛɛ/
Bungalow	بنـگلة	/ˈbʌŋgələʊ/	/bʌŋɛɛɛ/
Buoy	بويه	/bɔɪ/	/bɔɪɛ/
Burger	برقر / همبرقا	/ˈbɜ:ɡə(r)/	/bʌrgɛr/ /hʌmbɛrgɛ/

Cancel	كنسل	/'kænsəl/	/kənsəl/
Check	يچيك	/tʃek/	/ʃtʃɛjɪk/
Clutch	كلچ	/klʌtʃ/	/kɛlətʃ/
Commission	كمیشن	/kə'mɪʃn/	/kɛmɛ:ʃɪn/
Compound	كامبون	/'kɒmpaʊnd/	/kɛmpo:n/
Computer	كمبيوتر	/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/	/kɛmbɪjʊtə(r)/
Concrete	كنكري	/'kɒŋkri:t/	/kɛnkəri/
Corner	گرنه	/'kɔ:nə(r)/	/gɪrnɛ/
Cutot	كتوت	/kʌtəʊt/	/kɛtəʊt/
Cutter	كتر	/'kʌtə(r)/	/kɛtə(r)/
Damage	دَمِج	/'dæmɪdʒ/	/dɛmɪdʒ/
Danger	دينجر	/'deɪndʒə(r)/	/dɛndʒɛr/
Double	دبل	/'dʌbl/	/dɛbəl/
Dynamo	دينمة	/'daɪnəməʊ/	/dɛnəmə/
Flannel	فانيلة	/'flænl/	/fʌnɪlɛ/
Followers	فولولرز	/'fɒləʊə(r)/	/fɒləʊwɜ:z/
Freezer	فریزر	/'fri:zə(r)/	/frezɛr/
Gown	قَوْن	/gaʊn/	/gɛwɛn/
Guarantee	قرنتي / ورننتي	/,gærən'ti:/	/gɛrɛnti/- /wɛrɛnti/
Handbrake	هندبريك	/'hændbreɪk/	/hɛndbre:k/
Handle	هندل	/'hændl/	/hɛndəl/
Horn	هَرَن	/hɔ:n/	/hɛrɛn/
Jammed	مجيم	/dʒæmd/	/mdʒɛjɪm/
Jungle	جنقلي	/'dʒʌŋɡl/	/'dʒʌŋɡɛli/
Launch	لنجه	/lə:ntʃ/	/ləndʒɛ/
License	لیسن	/'laɪsns/	/lesɛn/
List	لِستة	/lɪst/	/lɪstɛ/
Mark	ماركة	/mɑ:k/	/markɛ/
Mix	يمكس	/mɪks/	/jmɛkɪs/
Number	نمرة	/'nʌmbə(r)/	/nʌmbrɛ/
Office	حفیز	/'ɒfɪs/	/hɛfɪz/
Over	أوفر	/'əʊvə(r)/	/ʔəʊvɛr/

Overtime	هورتيم	/'əʊvətəɪm/	/hewɜːtem/ and/or /owɜːtəɪm/
Parcel	بارسل	/'pɑːsl/	/bɜːsɛl/
Radiator	رديتر	/'reɪdiətə(r)/	/radetɜː/
Reverse	ريوس	/rɪ'vɜːs/	/rewes/
Rubber	ربل	/rʌbər/	/rebɛl/
Sample	سمبل	/sɑːmpəl/	/sembɛl/
Sandwich	سندويچة	/'sænwɪtʃ/	/sendɛwɪtʃɛ/
Second Hand	سكن هاند	/sekənd hænd/	/sekɛn hand/
Sentry	سنطري	/sentri/	/sɛntʰɛri/ or /sʰɛntʰɛrij/
Shovel	شبول	/ʃʌvəl/	/ʃewɛl/
Shutdown	شدان	/ʃʌtdaʊn/	/ʃɛddan/
Spanner	سبانه	/spænər/	/sbane/
Tank	تنكر	/tæŋk/	/tenkɜː/
Temple	تمبل	/temple/	/tɛmbɛl/
Tighten	تيت	/taɪtən/	/tɛjjɛt/
Touch	تچ	/tʌtʃ/	/tɛtʃ/
Trailer	تريلة	/treɪlə/	/trɛle/
Underwear	أندروير / أندرويل	/ʌndə'weə/	/ʔɛnderwɛl/ - /ʔɛnderwɛr/
Veranda	برندة	/vərəndə/	/bɛrɛndɛ/

As noted from table (13) above, 66 words from the data replaced one vowel sound with the short vowel /ɛ/. The vowel /ɛ/ represents the short vowel in Arabic which is conventionally referred to as fat.ha or فتحة. According to the data the vowels /e/, /ə/, /æ/, /ʊ/, /ɔ:/, /ʌ/, /eɪ/, and /ɜ:/ are usually replaced with the short vowel /ɛ/. For example, the word *sandwich* is changed from /'sænwɪtʃ/ to /sendɛwɪtʃɛ/. Another example is the word *bumper* as it changes from /'bʌmpə(r)/ to /bɛmbɛr/.

Moreover, it has been noticed that diphthongs like /ei/ can be changed into a monophthong like /ɛ/ while the schwa is also converted into this vowel. For instance, the vowel /ei/ is substituted with /ɛ/ in the word *trailer*. Hence, it became /trɛlɛ/ instead of trɛɪlə. A good example of converting the schwa /ʌ/ to the vowel /ɛ/ is the word *shovel* as it changes from /ʃʌvəl/ to /ʃewɛl/.

Another observation from the collected data with regards to the nativization using the short vowel /ɛ/ is that it does not only substitutes another vowel, yet it is added at the end of a word in many instances. This is mostly to indicate gender assignment. For example, in it is added to the word *flannel* /'flænl/ when adapted into the Bahraini Arabic فانيلة /fʌnilɛ/. The word *list* /lɪst/ is also another example as it changes to لسته /lɪstɛ/.

4.2.1.1.2 Nativization using the vowel /ɪ/

In addition, the vowel /ɪ/ is also frequently used to substitute a vowel when adapting a word from English to Bahraini Arabic. The table below demonstrates the case of substituting the original vowels with the vowel /ɪ/.

Table (14): Nativization using the vowel /ɪ/

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Battery	بٲري	/'bætri/	/bɪtri/
Cock Wheel	كنوٲل	/kɒk wi:l/	/kɪtwi:l/
Direct	داٲركٲ	/daɪ'rekt/	/dajrɪkt/
Doctor	دكتور/دختر	/'dɒktə(r)/	/dɪktor/ - /dʌxtɛr/
Dump Truck	دمٲرك	/'dʌmp trʌk/	/dɪmtrɪk/
Empty	اٲمٲي	/'empti/	/ɪmti/
Fence	فنس	/fens/	/fɪns/
Filter	فلٲر/فلٲٲر	/'fɪltə(r)/	/fɪltɛr/
Fuchsia	فوشٲي	/'fju:ʃə/	/fuʃɪj/

Kleenex	كلينكس / كلينكس	/'kli:neks/	/kli:nɪks/ /kli:nɪs/
Menu	منيو	/'menju:/	/mɪnju/
Mudguard	مدگار	/'mʌdɡɑ:d/	/mɪdɡar/
Necklece	نگلس	/'nekləs/	/nɪɡlɪs/
Opreator	أبريتور	/'ɒpəreɪtə(r)/	/ʔəbɪrejtə/
Temporary	تمبيريري	/tempərəri/	/tɪmbɪreri/
Weekend	ويكند	/wi:kend/	/wikʔɪnd/

Table (14) illustrates the 17 words that are nativized using the short vowel /ɪ/. As noted above, the following vowels /æ/, /e/, /ə/, /ʌ/ are substituted with the vowel /ɪ/. For example, the word *Necklace* /'nekləs/ the sound /e/ and the sound /ə/ are substituted with /ɪ/ in the Bahraini Arabic version نگلس /nɪɡlɪs/. Moreover, the word *battery* /'bætri/ is an example of changing the vowel /æ/ to /ɪ/ when adapted into the Bahraini Arabic as بترى /bitri/. Moreover, the word *mudguard* /'mʌdɡɑ:d/ is a demonstration of changing /ʌ/ to /ɪ/ in مدگار /mɪdɡar/. In addition, the sound /e/ is replaced with /ɪ/ in the word *weekend* when adapted into the Bahraini Arabic as ويكند /wikʔɪnd/. Nativizing vowels using the /ɪ/ vowel represents another short vowel in Arabic that is called Kasra الكسرة.

4.2.1.1.3 Nativization using the vowel /a/

Proceeding to another vowel which is used in the nativization process of English loanwords which includes the vowel /a/. Table (15) will present the words in which certain vowels are replaced with /a/.

Table (15): Nativization using the vowel /a/

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Direct	دايركت	/daɪ'rekt/	/dajrɪkt/
Lottery	لاتري / اتري	/'lɒtəri/	/ʔatɪrij/ and /latɪrij/
Polish	باليس	/pɒlɪʃ/	/balɪs/

Radiator	رديتّر	/'reidiətə(r)/	/radetər/
Spanner	سبانة	/spænəʳ/	/sbanə/
Try	تراي	/traɪ/	/traj/
Turquoise	تركوازي	/tɜː'kwɔɪz/	/tɪrkwaz/
Tyre	تاير	/taɪəʳ/	/tajɪr/
Vanette	وانيت	/væ'net/	/wanet/

As demonstrated in table (15) above 9 words are nativized using the /ɑ/ vowel. Moreover, it is also demonstrated that the /ɑ/ vowel replaces the following vowels: /æ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, and /ɒ/. For example, in the word . In addition, an example of changing /æ/ to /ɑ/ is the word cash as presented in table (15) above. The word tyre /taɪəʳ/ is an example of replacing /aɪ/ with /ɑ/. Furthermore, in the case of the /aɪ/ diphthong, it can be observed that in Bahraini Arabic sounds more like /ɑj/ rather than a diphthong.

4.2.1.1.4 Nativization using the vowel / ɔ /

Moreover, table (16) below shows how the vowel /ɔ/ replaces the vowel /ɒ/ in English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic.

Table (16): Nativization using the vowel /ɔ/

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Block	بلوك	/blɒk/	/blɔk/
Laptop	لابتوب	/'læptɒp/	/lab tɔb/
Opreator	أبريتّر	/'ɒpəreɪtə(r)/	/'ɔbɪrejɪtər/
Shock	شوط	/ʃɒk/	/ʃɔtʳ/

As presented in table (16) above, 4 words from the data shows the replacement of the vowel /ɒ/ with /ɔ/. For instance, the word *laptop* /'læptɒp/ changes to لابتوب /lab tɔb/. Additionally, the word *block* /blɒk/ changes to

بلوك/*blk*/. Hence, evidently from the table above the vowel /ʊ/ is replaced with the vowel /ɔ/ in all of the examples.

4.2.1.1.5 Nativization using the vowel /i/

In addition, table (16) below present the instances in which words are nativized into the Bahraini Arabic using the /i/ vowel.

Table (17): Nativization Using the Vowel /i/

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Bill	بيل	/bɪl/	/bil/
Polish	باليس	/pɒlɪʃ/	/balis/
Sandwich	سندويجة	/ˈsænwɪtʃ/	/sendəwɪʃɛ/
Switch	سويچ	/swɪtʃ/	/swiʃ/

From table (17) above, it can be noticed that the vowel /ɪ/ is replaced with the vowel /i/. According to Anyona(2017), both of these vowels /i/ and /ɪ/ share almost the same phonological features as they are both high unrounded vowels. Hence, they are most likely to be replaced with each other. For instance, the vowel /ɪ/ replaces the vowel /ɪ/ in the word *bill* /bɪl/ as it becomes بيل /bil/ when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic. It is observed that unlike the previous vowel nativization processes, nativization using the vowel /i/ tend to make it short.

4.2.1.1.6 Nativization of Diphthongs

Another vowel nativization process is replacing the diphthongs with monothongs. Table (18) below present some examples of replacing the diphthongs with shorter vowels.

Table (18): Nativization of Diphthongs

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Application	أبليكيشن	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	/ʔɛblɪkeɪʃn/
Bungalow	بنگلة	/ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/	/bʌŋɡɛɛ/
Brake / Brake pads	بريك	/breɪk/	/bre:k/
Cable	كابل	/ˈkeɪbl/	/keɪɪl/ /keɪɛl/
Coat	قاپ	/kəʊt/	/qəʔtʃ/
Coat	كوت	/kəʊt/	/kot/
Compound	كامبون	/ˈkɒmpaʊnd/	/kɛmpo:n/
Cutot	كتوت	/kʌtəʊt/	/ketot/
Driver	دريول	/ˈdraɪvə(r)/	/drejwɪl/
Load	لود	/ləʊd/	/lɔd/
Location	لوکیشن	/ləʊˈkeɪʃn/	/ləkeɪʃn/
Goal	قول	/ɡəʊl/	/gɔl/
Save	يسيف	/seɪv/	/jsaɪv/

Table (18) above shows a demonstration of how diphthongs are replaced by monophthongs in most cases in the nativization of English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic. For instance, the diphthong /əʊ/ in the word *coat* /kəʊt/ is replaced with the monophthong /o/ in كوت/kot/ when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic. The word *location* /ləʊˈkeɪʃn/ is also a good example of nativizing the diphthong /əʊ/ as it becomes لوکیشن /ləkeɪʃn/. Hence, the diphthong /əʊ/ is replaced with /ɔ/. Moreover, the diphthong /aʊ/ is also replaced with /o/. An example of this would be the word *cutot* /kʌtəʊt/ as the diphthong /aʊ/ is replaced with /o/ in the Bahraini Arabic كتوت/ketot/.

According to the results of Anyona(2017), in most cases the diphthongs /əʊ/ and /aʊ/ are usually replaced with the monophthong /o/. This is because the diphthongs /əʊ/ and /aʊ/ are consisted of two vowels. The first vowel is considered a mid-central and unrounded, but the second vowel is high and rounded. However, the monophthong /o/ shares one feature from each vowel

being mid-central and rounded. Hence, the monophthong /o/ is most likely to replace the diphthongs /əʊ/ and /aʊ/.

In the case of the diphthong /eɪ/ it is most likely to be nativized using the monophthong /e/. In most languages, Bahraini Arabic being one of them, the diphthong /eɪ/ is replaced with /e/ as they share similar phonological characteristics however it is shortened due to the omission of the second vowel in the diphthong (Morara, 2017). For example, the words *brake* /breɪk/ and *location* /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ replace the diphthong /eɪ/ when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic as *بريك* /bre:k/ and *لوکیشن* /ləkeʃɪn/.

4.2.1.2 Nativization at the Consonantal Level

It is imperative to note that the changes that occur on the consonantal levels are due to the absence of some sounds in the recipient language. Table (19) below presents the examples of the nativization on the consonantal level.

Table (19): Nativization on the Consonantal Level

Collected loanword	BA Spelling	IPA	BA
Application	أبلکیشن	/ˌæplɪ'keɪʃn/	/ʔɛblikeʃɪn/
Bumper	بمپر	/ˈbʌmpə(r)/	/bʌmbɛr/
Cheap	چیب	/tʃi:p/	/tʃɪb/
Discount	تسگام	/ˈdɪskaʊnt/	/tɪsgam/
Tape	تیپ	/teɪp/	/teb/
Temple	تمیل	/temple/	/tembɛl/
Temporary	تمبیریری	/tempərəri/	/tɪmbɪreri/

From table (19) above it can be noted that one of the most famous replacements on the consonantal level is the replacement of the voiceless bilabial /p/ with the voiced bilabial stop /b/ as six of the examples above have

that process. For instance, the /p/ word *bumper* /'bʌmpə(r)/ is replaced with /b/ in the Bahraini Arabic بمبر /bʌmber/. In addition, the word *temporary* /tempərəri/ also experiences the replacement of /p/ with /b/ as it changes to تمبيريري /timbireri/. According to Alhoody (2019), the voiceless bilabial /p/ in English loanwords is replaced with the voiced stop /b/ in most English loanwords when adapted to Arabic or one of its dialects due to the fact that the former does not exist in the consonant inventory of Arabic. Another consonant substitution is replacing the velar consonant /k/ with the velar plosive /g/ in the word *discount* /'diskaʊnt/ to تسگام /tɪsgam/.

4.2.2 Declusterization

One of the differences between English and Arabic phonology systems is the placement of consonant clusters. Unlike English, consonant clusters in Arabic are either in the middle or final position. Therefore, either the “the anaphtactic vowel insertion” or “the prefixation of the prosthetic syllable ?i-.” to perform the declusterization process to adapt the foreign word into the recipient language (Alathwary, 2017).

The examples below demonstrate the insertion of the anaphtactic vowel to break the consonant cluster in the in the initial position of the word from the collected data.

Table (20): Declusterization in the Initial Position

Collected loanword	BA Spelling	IPA	BA
Clutch	كلچ	/klʌtʃ/	/kɛletʃ/
Screw	سكروب	/skru:/	/sɛkrob/

Table (20) demonstrates examples of the declusterization process in the initial position. In both examples presented above the vowel /ε/ is added. For example, the word *clutch* /klʌtʃ/ there is a consonant cluster in the initial position which is /kl/. When adapted to the Bahraini Arabic, the consonant cluster /kl/ is declusterized by the addition of the vowel /ε/ thus it becomes *كلج* /kεlεtʃ/.

Additionally, the declusterization process can also be performed on the consonant cluster which is in the middle or final position as demonstrated in table (21) below.

Table (21): Declusterization in the Middle and Final Position

Collected loanword	BA Spelling	IPA	BA
Balcony	بلكونة	/'bælkəni/	/bεlekona/
Bundle	بندلة	/'bʌndl/	/bεndεε/
Jungle	جنقلي	/'dʒʌŋɡl/	/'dʒʌŋɡεli/

It is noted that Bahraini Arabic speakers tend to break consonant clusters in the middle and final position when the sound /l/ is involved. The words balcony, bundle and jungle all have a consonant cluster that includes the sound /l/. Therefore, when adapted to Bahraini Arabic the consonant cluster is declusterized using a vowel. For example, in the word bundle /'bʌndl/ the consonant cluster in the final position is declusterized when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic as /bεndεε/ *بندلة* using the /ε/ vowel. Balcony /'bælkəni/ illustrates the process of declusterizing a consonant cluster in the middle position as the vowel /ε/ is added in /bεlekona/ *بلكونة* to break the consonant cluster /lk/.

4.2.3 Gemination

Gemination is also known as the process of doubling a consonant. In the collected data, the word *shutdown* was the only valid example of gemination as other words included modifying on other linguistic levels as well.

Table (22): Occurrence of Gemination

Collected loanword	BA Spelling	IPA	BA
Shutdown	شَدَان	/ʃʌtɔn/	/ʃɛddan/

Therefore, the word *shutdown* /ʃʌtɔn/ when adapted into the Bahraini Arabic required a doubling of the consonant /d/ as in شَدَان /ʃɛddan/. Gemination in the word *shutdown* is indicated orthographically by the placement of the diacritic “shada” over the letter [د]. Which means that it is not doubling the letter in writing but the doubling of the sound instead.

4.2.4 Pharyngealization

According to Crystal (2011), the process of pharyngealization “refers to any articulation involving a constriction of the pharynx.” (P.359). In Bahraini Arabic, the Pharyngealized sounds are the following:

1. The voiceless pharyngeal fricative /ħ/
2. The voiced pharyngeal fricative /ʕ/
3. The voiceless pharyngealized alveolar stop /tʰ/
4. The Voiceless pharyngealized alveolar sibilant /sʰ/
5. The Voiceless uvular fricative /x/

However, the sound /tʕ/ is the most frequent as we noticed in our data while the sounds /x/ and /ħ/ are considered the least frequent as both occurred only ones. In the following table, examples of the pharyngealized words in the Bahraini English loanwords.

Table (23): Occurrences of Pharyngealization

Collected Loanwords	BA Spelling	IPA	BA
Ambulance	عمبلونص/عمبلوص	/ˈæmbjələns/	/ʕɛmbalusʕ/- /ʕɛmbalunsʕ/
Coat	قاط	/kəʊt/	/qəʊtʕ/
Doctor	دكتور/دختر	/ˈdɒktə(r)/	/dʌxtər/
First class	فص قلاص	/ˌfɜːst ˈklaːs/	/fʌsʕ glaːsʕ/
Office	حفيز	/ˈɒfɪs/	/ħɛfɪz/
Sentry	سنطري	/sɛntri/	/sʕɛntʕərij/
Shock	شوط	/ʃɒk/	/ʃəʊtʕ/
Tarpaulin	طربال	/taːˈpɔːlɪn/	/tʕɪrbal/

From the table above it can be observed that there is a pattern for some pharyngealized consonants. Hence, /t/ is mostly replaced with /tʕ/ and /s/ is mostly replaced with /sʕ/.

For example, the /t/ sound in the words *coat* /kəʊt/, *sentry* /sɛntri/, and *tarpaulin* /taːˈpɔːlɪn/ is replaced with the sound /tʕ/ when adapted to Bahraini Arabic as قاط/qəʊtʕ/, شوط/ʃəʊtʕ/ and سنطري/sʕɛntʕərij/. Moreover, the words *ambulance* /ˈæmbjələns/ replaces the sound /s/ with /sʕ/ and the /æ/ with /ʕ/ in the Bahraini Arabic version of it /ʕɛmbalusʕ/ عمبلوص. In the word first class /ˌfɜːst ˈklaːs/ replaces the sound /s/ with /sʕ/ in their Bahraini Arabic equivalent words as in /fʌsʕ glaːsʕ/ فص قلاص.

However, the pharyngealization of /ħ/ occurred only once in the data in the adaptation of the word office from /ˈɒfɪs/ to حفيز /ħɛfɪz/. The sound /x/ as

well occurred once in the instance of calling a doctor /'dɒktə(r)/ a دختر /dʌxtər/ in the Bahraini Arabic.

4.2.5 Sound or Syllable Deletion

Deletion is a process in which a sound or a whole syllable is removed from the word when adapted from one language to the other. The reason behind this process is either to make a word easier to pronounce because these certain sounds do not exist in the recipient language.

The table below presents examples from the collected data in which sound or syllable deletion is applied.

Table (24): Occurrences of Sound/Syllable Deletion

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Ciment	سميت	/ si' ment/	/smit/
Compound	كامبون	/'kɒmpaʊnd/	/kɛmpo:n/
Concrete	كنكري	/'kɒŋkri:t/	/kɛnkɛrɪ/
Empty	ايمتي	/'empti/	/ɪmti/
kleenex	كلينس	/'kli:neks/	/kli:nɪs/
License	ليسن	/'laɪns/	/lesɛn/
Mudguard	مدگار	/'mʌdgɑ:d/	/mɪdgar/
Number	نمرة	/'nʌmbə(r)/	/nʌmrɛ/
Second Hand	سكن هاند	/sekənd hænd/	/sekɛn hand/
Tarpaulin	طربال	/tɑ:'pɔ:ln/	/tʻɪrbal/
Shutdown	شدان	/ʃʌtdaʊn/	/ʃɛddan/

From the examples presented table (24) above, it has been observed that most of the deletion process occur in last sound in the word. For example, the deletion of the sound /d/ from the word *mudguard* /'mʌdgɑ:d/ when adapted as /mɪdgar/ مدگار. This might be attributed to the fact that this sound was

dropped accidentally because of the connected speech and for the reason of simplifying consonant clusters.

When it comes to deleting sounds in the middle of the word, the word number /'nʌmbə(r)/ is a good example as it becomes /nʌmrɛ/ نمرة in Arabic. Thus, the sound /b/ is deleted.

However, the deletion could also be a result of the assimilation process like the word shutdown. The /t/ and /d/ are assimilated, hence Bahraini Arabic speakers assimilated them into d and compensated that with geminating the /d/ sound.

4.3 Morphological Analysis

For a borrowed word to fit in a certain language it will most likely experience several morphological alterations. Therefore, this section will explore the morphological processes that words from the collected data have gone through.

The words are examined according to the following morphological processes:

- Compounds as a single lexeme
- Omission of lexical items
- Gender assignment
- Pluralization
- Verb form
- Verbal pattern

To start analyzing the morphological changes that Bahraini Arabic English loanwords undergo, the collected data was analyzed according to the part of speech of each word. After determining the part of speech for each word in English it appears that 77.7% of the borrowed words are nouns.

Furthermore, only 2 words from the data changed their grammatical category when adapted to Bahraini Arabic. These words are presented in the table below.

Table (25): Change in the Part of Speech

Collected loanword	BA Spelling	POS in English	POS in BA
Shutdown	شدان	Noun	Adjective
Touch	تچ	Verb	noun

From table 25 above, it can be observed the word *shutdown* changed its grammatical category from a noun into an adjective and the word *touch* changed from a verb into a noun.

4.3.1 Compounds as Single Lexeme

English is known to have compound words like ice-cream. Yet, these words when adapted to Bahraini Arabic they might be used as a single lexeme. In fact, for the native speakers of BA these compound loans are considered a single lexical item from a psycholinguistic perspective. Table (26) below will present the words that are originally compounds but are treated as single lexical items.

Table (26): Compounds as Single Lexemes

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Handbrake	هندبريك
Overtime	هورتيم
Pick up	بيكاب
U turn	يوترن

6 words from the data are considered compounds which are adapted to single lexemes. The word *handbrake* is considered one word in Arabic *هاندبريك*. Another example is *pick up*; this compound word is combines as one when borrowed into Bahraini Arabic as *بيكاب*.

4.3.2 Omission of Lexical Items

In some instances, some compound nouns in English that when borrowed into Bahraini Arabic underwent the loss of one of the lexical components of the compound noun. In the case of English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic, two words went through the omission of some lexical items. These two examples are presented in table (27) below.

Table (27): Omission of Lexical Items

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling
Body suit	بدي
Pocket book	بوك

In the two examples above, the second part of the word is what is being omitted. Hence, in *bodysuit* the word *suit* is omitted when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic to become *بدي*. Also, the word *book* is omitted from *pocketbook* to become *بوك*.

4.3.3 Gender Assignment

From the collected data, most of the words are marked as masculine whereas 14 words are marked as feminine nouns when adapted to Bahraini Arabic. Table (28) below presents the 16 English words that are marked as feminine in the Bahraini Arabic.

Table (28): Words Marked as Feminine

Collected Loanword	Ba Spelling
Balcony	بلكونة
Bundle	بندلة
Corner	كركنة
Dynamo	دينمة
Launch	لنجة
Mark	ماركة
Number	نمرة
Sandwich	سندويجة
Spanner	سبانة
Tweet	تويطة
Veranda	برندة
Flannel	فانيلة
Buoy	بويه
List	لسته

From table (28) above it can be noticed that most of the words that are assigned as feminine words use the feminine marker -ah. For instance, words like *flannel*/فانيلة, *spanner*/سبانة are marked as feminine using the feminine marker -ah which is what is usually used in the Arabic Language.

However, the word *launch*/لنجة/ is actually originally masculine as in لنج. Yet, to present the singular form of the word the gender feminine marker has been added. Such words are identified as “Cryptomasculine nouns” where the feminine marker makes them appear as feminine while in fact, they are masculine as Bahraini’s use the taa marbouta to indicate gender but in this case they use it to indicate number (Ryding, 2005, p.120).

4.3.4 Pluralization

In the Arabic language, there are several ways to mark pluralization. The first is to add the suffix -a:t at the end of the words which is considered the regular pluralization pattern like the word *charge* /tʃɑ:dʒ/ as when pluralized in Bahraini Arabic it becomes /tʃɑrdʒat/ چارجات. In contrast, irregular patterns are used like *فاعول* as in *كيبيل/كيبابل* or *أفعال* as in *أقوال/قول*. Moreover, another way to pluralize a word in Arabic is to insert a hyperonymic term before the singular noun. For instance, we could say *كذا قاط* - /kɛðɛ qɑt/ which means more than “one coat” to indicate that more than one coat is used.

After pluralizing each word in the collected data, it appears that many English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic follow the same pluralization patterns as originally Arabic words, which is the regular pattern of inserting the -a:t plural suffix.

**Table (29): Pluralization of English Loanwords in Bahraini Arabic
Using the Suffix - a:t**

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	Plural ForM
Brake / Brake pads	بريك	بريكات
bumper	بمپر	بمبرات
Charge	چارچ	چارجات
Chat	چات	چاتات
Crane	كرين	كرينات
Danger	دينجر	دينجرات
Fuse	فيوز	فيوزات
Light	ليت	ليتات
Necklece	نگلس	نكلسات
Parcel	بارسل	بارسلات
Post	پوست	پوستات
Sample	سمپل	سمپلات
Shift	شفت	شفتات

Table (29) above presents some of the cases in which the English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic are pluralized using the suffix -a:t. For instance, the word *parcel* /'pa:sl/ - /barsıl/ بارسل is pluralized as بارسلات /barsıla:t/. The word crane /kreın/ - /kren/ كرين is pluralized as كرينات /krena:t/.

However, 22 words of the data are pluralized using irregular patterns. Table (30) below presents the examples of the pluralization of English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic using irregular patterns like فعاول، مفاعل، أفعال، فعول. Since the words below are loanwords from English, they don't follow the Arabic morphological system of root and pattern.

Table (30): Irregular Pluralization of the English Loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	Plural Form
Bank	بنك/ بنق	بنوك
Battery	بترى	بتاري
Bill	بيل	بيلة- أبيال
Biscuit	بستوق	بساتيق
Driver	دريول	دريولية
Drum	دram	درامات
Filter	فلتر/فلاتر	فلاتر
Foreman	فورمن	فورمنية
Gown	قون	قوانة
Handle	هندل	هنادل
Horn	هرن	هرانة
Jug	جيج	جياكة
License	ليسن	لياسن
Mudguard	مدگار	مداگیر
Operator	أبريتير	ابريتيرة
Screw	سكروب	سكاريب
Shelf	شلف	شلوف
Shovel	شيول	شياول
Tire	تاير	تواير
Jeep	جيب	جيبة - أجياپ
Pocket Book	بوك	بوكة
Goal	قول	اقوال

Table (30) presents some words that use irregular patterns for pluralization. For instance, the word *Shovel* /ʃʌvəl/- شيوول /ʃewəl/ is pluralized using the irregular pattern فعول as in شياول. Words like *shovel*/ شيوول and *license*/ ليسن follow the quadriliteral roots as discussed in Ryding (2005). Hence, they use the فعالل irregular pattern. Moreover, the word *goal* /gəʊl/ is

pluralized using the irregular pattern أفعال as it becomes أقوال. Another irregular pattern that is used is فعول as in the word shelf /ʃelf/- شلف /ʃilf/ as it becomes شلوف /ʃiluf/.

Additionally, there are five words from the collected data that use a hyperonymic term to indicate quantity.

Table (31): Pluralization of English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic Using a Hyperonymic Term

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	Plural Form
Ciment	سميت	جياسة سميت
Coat	قاط	كذا قاط
Concrete	كنكري	جياسة كنكري
Pick Up	بيكاب	سيارات بيكب
Kleenex	كلينس / كلينكس	علب كلينكس

Table (31) presents the five words that are pluralized using a hyperonymic term and the hyperonymic terms used with them. These words use measurement and quantity words to indicate quantity. For instance, the word *Pick up* is pluralized by adding the word سيارات بيكب. However, it is important to state that in some sub-dialects of Bahraini Arabic, some speakers would instead produce the regular plural بيكبات.

4.3.5 Loan Verbs

18 words from the collected data are either verbs or nouns out of which some verbs can be derived in Arabic. After examining the verb forms for each of the following verbs it appears that most of the verb forms used are فعّل.

Table (32): Loan Verbs

Collected Loanword	Verb Form	Verbal Pattern
Block	بَلَّك	فَعَّل
Boxing	بَكَّس	فَعَّل
Charge	چَرَج	فَعَّل
Check	چَيَّك	فَعَّل
Finish	فَنَس	فَعَّل
Horn	هَرَّن	فَعَّل
Jammed	جَيَّم	فَعَّل
Leak	لَيَّك	فَعَّل
Over	أَفُور	أَفْعَل
Reverse	رَيوس	فَعَّل
Tighten	تَيَّت	فَعَّل
Mix	مَكَس	فَعَّل
Save	سَيَف	فَعَّل
Parking	بَرَكَن	فَعَّل
Cancel	كَنَسَل	فَعَّل
Double	دَبَل	فَعَّل
Shoot	شَوَت	فَعَّل
Goal	قَوَل	فَعَّل

Table (32) above presents the list of loan verbs that are borrowed into the Bahraini Arabic. Most of the verbs in the collected data follow the pattern فَعَّل, however we can find a few verbs that follow the verb pattern أفعَل like the verb over/ أفور and the verb pattern فعَّل as in the verb cancel كنسل.

4.3.6 Loan Adjectives and Adverbs

In line with the findings of AlSadeqi (2010), the only adverb that was found in the data was already. AlSadeqi (2010) asserts that Bahraini Arabic

uses the word *الريدي* to mean 'already' as in something has already been achieved or done. This word could have been borrowed into Bahraini Arabic since the dialect does not have a single native word to serve that same purpose, but rather a more complex structure for that purpose. In addition, the word *over* is originally an adverb but used as an adjective when borrowed into the Bahraini Arabic.

For example, in Bahraini Arabic they say 'لبسها واعد اوفر' which means her outfit is overboard to indicate how someone exaggerated when picking out an outfit. Yet, there are several adjectives that were found in the data which are presented in table (33) below.

Table (33): Loan Adjectives and Adverbs in the Bahraini Arabic

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	ENGL POS	BAH POS
Already	أوردي	Adverb	Adverb
Cheap	جيب	Adjective	Adjective
Direct	دايركت	Adjective	Adjective
Empty	ايمتي	Adjective	Adjective
Fuchsia	فوشي	Adjective	Adjective
Jammed	محجم	Adjective	Adjective
Loafer	لوفر	Noun	Adjective
Nervous	متترفز	Adjective	Adjective
Over	أوفر	Adverb	Adjective
Spare/ Spare Part	سبير	Adjective	Adjective
Temporary	تمبيريري	Adjective	Adjective
Turquoise	تركوازي	Adjective	Adjective
Jungle	جنقلي	Noun	Adjective
Fantastic	فتنك	Adjective	Adjective
Double	دبل	Adjective	Adjective

From table (33) it can be observed that colors like Fuchsia and Turquoise are converted into an adjectival form when borrowed into Bahraini Arabic. Moreover, adjectives in the data were only 15 and they indicate sizes, appearance, colours and descriptions. The following are examples of some adjectives in use:

- a) صلحت البرنتر المجيّمة – I fixed the jammed printer
- b) الوالد اليوم حده متنرفز – Our father today is really annoyed
- c) هذا المفتاح السبير – This is the spare key

4.4 Semantic Changes

This part of analysis discusses the semantic changes and process that an English loanword undergoes when adapted into Bahraini Arabic. For this objective, we compared the meaning of each word in English to their counterparts when loaned into Bahraini Arabic. Therefore, this section will discuss the following processes:

1. Widening The Meaning
2. Narrowing The Meaning
3. Transfer Of Meaning
4. Amelioration
5. Pejoration

4.4.1 Transfer of Meaning

93 words out of the collected data did not undergo any meaning changes. This is referred to as transfer of meaning. This means that the word meaning does not change when borrowed into the recipient language. For example, words like bank - بنك , بيل - bill , كميشن - commission, ايمني - empty and fuse - فيوز all kept their original, basic meaning when they were transferred into the Bahraini Arabic. Words that do not go through any meaning changes such as the examples provided above and like دكتور - doctor , فورمن - foreman and قون - gown that are transferred with their original meaning are considered “direct loans” (Ogot, 2015, p.48).

4.4.2 Narrowing of Meaning

According to Ogot (2015), although some loanwords experience some restrictions in meaning, the original meaning does not get lost completely. Narrowing of meaning is a process in which English loanwords’ meaning is restricted to one meaning only when adapted to another language whereas in English it has more than one meaning.

Table (34) below presents examples of words that experienced narrowing of meaning when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic.

Table (34): Narrowing of Meaning

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English Meaning(s)	BA Meaning
Application	أبليكيشن	• Making a request. • Putting something to practical use. • Spreading or putting something. • An application programmed to perform a specific function.	• An application programmed to perform a specific function.
Aerial	أريال	• Radio and television receivers and transmitters made of wires or long straight pieces of metal. • Affecting the air or inhabiting it.	• Radio and television receivers and transmitters made of wires or long straight pieces of metal.
Block	بلوك	• Solid material with flat sides and a square or rectangular shape. • Tall buildings that contain flats or offices, school, hospital, or hospital buildings. • Preventing social media contacts from reaching your account.	• Stopping somebody's access of reaching you in your social media accounts. • Preventing social media contacts from reaching your account.
Chat	چات	• Informal conversation.	• The act of exchanging messages online with another person.

		• The act of exchanging messages online with another person.	
Danger	دينجر	• The chance of something happening that will harm, mischief or kill someone, or harm or obliterate something. • The signal button used in the car to show a sign of sudden stop, parking, or possible issue.	• The signal button used in the car to show a sign of sudden stop, parking, or possible issue.
Try	تراي	• To attempt to accomplish or obtain something. • To put something to use, try, or test to see if it works well.	• License test.
Underwear	أندروير / أندرويل	• Clothing such as vests and pants which you wear next to your skin under your other clothes.	• The underpants.

As presented in table (34) above, some words in the collected data experience narrowing of meaning as it can serve originally a broad meaning or more than one meaning, yet when adapted to the recipient language it is restricted to a narrowed meaning.

For example, the word *chat* in English means either an informal conversation or exchanging messages online, however it only means

exchanging messages or the actual online conversation in Bahraini Arabic. Another example is the word *danger* as it originally means in English something that could lead to pain or injury. However, when it was borrowed into the Bahraini Arabic it means the signal button used in the car to show a sign of sudden stop, parking, or possible issue.

4.4.3 Widening of Meaning

Widening of Meaning or semantic broadening is the case when the meaning of a word is expanded to more than the original meaning (Ogot, 2015). Therefore, broadening a word means the possibility of having more than one meaning or use.

Table (35): Widening the Meaning

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English Meaning	BA Meaning
Polish	باليس	a substance that is applied to an object's surface to clean, protect, and enhance its shine.	a substance that you put on the surface of an object in order to clean it, protect it, and make it shine. Also metaphorically used to describe a situation when someone يضرب باليس (lit. To hit with polish) which is used to praise someone who does not deserve the praise.
Vanette	وانيت	A type of Nissan vans.	A big truck. -الوالد شري وانيت جديد Lit. My father bought a new truck.
fantastic	فنتك	Something that is extremely outstanding	Something new and unusual - مسوي شي وايد فنتك Lit. They did something new and overboard

cash	كش/كاش	Money either in coins or notes	saying something direct – قالها لي كاش lit. He said cash which means he said it directly and to the point.
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Table (35) above presents examples of words that experience widening of the meaning for English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic. For instance, the word *fantastic* originally means something excellent and good. Yet, in Bahraini Arabic it also can mean something new and unusual. Moreover, the word *cash* means money in the form of coins or notes, however it can also be used in Bahraini Arabic to describe the way a person delivered an information as presented in the example in table (35) above.

4.4.4 Pejoration

Pejoration is a process in which a loanword is given a negative connotation.

Table (36): Pejoration in the Bahraini Arabic English Loanwords

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English Meaning	BA Meaning
Fashion	فيشن	Popular type of clothes or trends.	Something unusual غير فيشن Something- happened that is unusual
Sentry	سنطري	A soldier or a guard.	A person who stands without doing anything. شفبك واقف كنك سنطري؟- why are you standing without doing anything?
Touch	تچ	To feel something.	Electric shock / weird vibe between two people. صار بينهم تچ – They had a disagreement
Over	أوفر	The state of being above a surface.	To describe that something or someone is really overboard. حركاتها اوفر – She acts really overboard

jungle	جنتلي	A forest.	A person with inappropriate manners according to societies' standards. هذا الولد جنتلي - This boy has inappropriate manner
Finish	فونش	Stopping doing something.	firing someone. فنشناك من الشغل - You are fired from your position

Table (36) above presents words that undergo pejoration which is adding negative meaning into the word. For example, the word *jungle* originally means a forest or a tropical area. However, in Bahraini Arabic it is used as an adjective to describe a person with inappropriate manners 'جنتلي' as presented in the example in table (36). Another example is the word *Finish* as in English it means to stop doing something, whereas in Bahraini Arabic it means to fire someone from his/her work positions as presented in the example in table (36) above.

4.4.5 Amelioration

Amelioration is the opposite of pejoration where the word denotes a positive meaning in Bahraini Arabic. So, it either means that it originally means something bad and when borrowed it was given a positive meaning or a positive meaning was added to the original meaning. Form the collected data only Two words experienced amelioration. These two words are presented below.

Table (37): English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic which Undergoes Amelioration

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English Meaning	BA Meaning
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Office	حفيظ	The room where people work or the desk itself which is usually in companies.	A company and it usually refers to the agency. مطلع سيارته من الحفيظ – His car is out from the agency يشتغل في الحفيظ – He works in an agency
Shoot	شوت	To fire someone or something using a gun. To kick the ball.	To kick the ball. شأت الكرة - He kicked the ball

The word *office* in English originally means the room or building in which business takes place, on the other hand in Bahraini Arabic حفيظ refers to the agency which gives new cars. Moreover, the word is *shoot* in English means firing a gun which is a negative meaning. Yet, in Bahraini Arabic it means kicking a ball.

To sum up, this chapter explored the semantic domains that English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic are divided to. Moreover, it examined the phonological adaptation with regards to processes the English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic like the nativization on the vowel levels, nativization on the consonantal level, gemination, pharyngealization and declusterization. Furthermore, morphological processes were analyzed, and the results show that English loanwords follow the same pluralization patterns of Bahraini Arabic as well as the same gender marker for gender assignment. The last linguistic area that was investigated in this section was the semantic changes that English loanwords undergo were identified. Results showed that English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic undergo narrowing and widening of meaning as well as pejoration and amelioration.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

In this study we attempted to collect as many English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic as possible. Hence, this study compiled a list of 166 words. As mentioned previously, we do not claim to present a comprehensive list here, since the main objective is to describe the processes that these words undergo when adapted into Bahraini Arabic linguistic features.

Firstly, this study explored the semantic domains in which these English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic are divided into. Transport and Vehicle domain which includes means of transportation and vehicle parts was found to consist of the largest amount of collected words.

Furthermore, this research explored the phonological adaptations that the English loanwords undergo when adapted to the Bahraini Arabic. Nativization is one of the phonological processes of adaptation and it can be on the vowel and consonantal level. Additionally, diphthongs are nativized in the sense that they get replaced by monophthongs. Results indicated that diphthongs are replaced by the monophthongs closest to their phonological features. For example, the diphthong /əʊ/ is replaced by /o/ as it shares phonological features with both separate vowels that make the diphthong.

Moreover, declusterization is another phonological adaptation process used with the English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic. Results show that in Bahraini Arabic, consonant clusters are usually declusterized in English loanwords in the initial, middle, and final position. As far as the process of gemination is concerned, the word *shutdown* is the only word in the data that goes through this process, and it is only indicated orthographically. Additionally, when it comes to pharyngealization, results show that the /h/

sound is replaced with the voiceless pharyngeal fricative /ħ/ and it occurs in the data only once in the word *office* as it changes to *حفيز* /ħefiz/. Also, the sound /a/ can sometimes be replaced with the voiced pharyngeal fricative /ʕ/ like in the word *ambulance* as it becomes *عملونص* /ʕembalunsʕ/. In addition, the sound /s/ is replaced by the voiceless pharyngealized alveolar sibilant /sʕ/ as in the word *first class* as it becomes *فص قلاص* /fʌsʕ gla:sʕ/ while the /k/ sound is replaced with the voiceless uvular fricative /x/ as the word *doctor* is sometimes pronounced *دaxter* /dʌxter/. The most common pharyngealized alveolar stop /tʕ/ replaces the sound /t/ as in the word *coat* as it becomes *قاط* /qʊtʕ/. When it comes to the sound deletion it appears that the last consonant in a word is the most likely to be deleted.

This study also examined the morphological adaptations of the English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic. Results show that most of the collected data are nouns. Moreover, there are six words that are represented as single lexemes in the Bahraini Arabic while they are compound words originally in the English language like the word *handbrake* *هندبريك*. In addition, only two words omitted lexical items and kept the first syllable of the word only like the word *pocketbook* as it becomes *بوك*. Furthermore, the feminine marker -ah is used to indicate the feminine gender in the English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic such as the word *bundle* as it becomes *بندلة* /bendɛlɛ/. Additionally, English loanwords in Bahraini Arabic can also be pluralized by using the regular pattern (the suffix -a:t) like the word *necklace* /نكلس/ as the plural form of it is *نكلسات* and other irregular patterns like *فعلة*, *فعول*, *فاعول*. Also, 18 loan verbs were found in the collected data. Loan verbs are adapted into Bahraini Arabic by being inserted into the common verb patterns *فعل* as in *بگس، سئف،* *أفور* as in *أفور* and *فئش*.

Semantic changes have also been explored. For the most part, English loanwords are most likely to transfer their meaning into the Bahraini Arabic without major changes like the word *bank and gown*. In addition, English loanwords also go through narrowing of meaning like the word *block* as it can mean different things in English, but it means stopping someone from communicating in social media. English loanwords undergo widening of meaning when borrowed into the Bahraini Arabic like the word *cash* as it means the money in English, but it can be used metaphorically to say that something was said directly. Moreover, other English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic can go through pejoration which is indicating a negative meaning like the word *jungle* as it means a forest in English whereas in Arabic it describes a person with inappropriate manners. In contrast, others go through amelioration which is conveying a positive meaning like the word *shoot* as it means firing a gun in English whereas in Arabic it means kicking a ball.

To conclude, English is a lingua franca in the world. Hence, it influenced many languages in many ways. Loanwords and lexical borrowing are some of the ways in which English impact a language. However, the recipient language still makes its own modifications to adapt these loanwords to their language system and its constraints just like the English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic.

5.2 Recommendations

The research carried out suggests few areas for further examination and exploration including the following:

- We suggest a further analysis of the syntactic adaptation processes for the English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic.
- We also propose exploring the sociolinguistics factors that lead to the variation of pronunciation of English loanwords in the Bahraini Arabic.
- Moreover, we also recommend conducting a questionnaire investigating younger Bahraini generation's familiarity with these loanwords, particularly the older ones, and on the other hand, investigate the older generation's familiarity with more recent English loanword additions into Bahraini Arabic.

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APPENDIX

A complete list of the collected words for this study

Collected Loanword	BA Spelling	English RP Pronunciation	BA Pronunciation
Aerial	أريال	/ˈeəriəl/	/ʔerjil/
Already	أوردي	/ɔ:lredi/	/ʔɔ:redi/
Ambulance	عملبوص / عملونص	/ˈæmbjələns/	/ʕembalusˤ/- /ʕembalunsˤ/
Application	أبليكيشن	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	/ʔɛblikeʃɪn/
Balcony	بلكونة	/ˈbælkəni/	/bəlekona/
Bank	بنك / بنق	/bæŋk/	/bʌŋ/ /bʌŋk/
Battery	بترى	/ˈbætri/	/bɪtri/
Beefeater	باي فيتر	/ˈbi:fi:tə(r)/	/baɪfɪtər/
Bill	بيل	/bɪl/	/bil/
Biscuit	بستوق	/ˈbɪskɪt/	/bəstug/
Block	بلوك	/blɒk/	/blɔk/
Body Suit	بدي	/ˈbɒdisu:t/	/bʌdi/
Boiler	بيلر	/ˈbɔɪlə(r)/	/beɪlər/
Boxing	بيكس	/ˈbɒksɪŋ/	/jbɛkkɪs/
Brake / Brake Pads	بريك	/breɪk/	/bre:k/
Brush	بروش	/brʌʃ/	/bruʃ/
Buisness	بزنس	/ˈbɪznəs/	/ˈbɪznəs/
Bumper	بمپر	/ˈbʌmpə(r)/	/bʌmbɛr/
Bundle	بندلة	/ˈbʌndl/	/bəndɛlə/
Bungalow	بنگلة	/ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/	/bʌŋɡɛlə/
Buoy	بويه	/bɔɪ/	/bɔɪə/
Burger	برغر / همبرقا	/ˈbɜ:ɡə(r)/	/bʌrgɛr/ /hʌmbɛrgɛ/
Cable	كابل	/ˈkeɪbl/	/keɪl/ /kebel/
Cancel	كنسل	/ˈkænsəl/	/kənsəl/
Cash	كاش	/kæʃ/	/kʌʃ/
Charge	চারج	/tʃɑ:dʒ/	/ʔʃardʒ/
Chat	چات	/tʃæt/	/ʔʃæt/
Cheap	چيب	/tʃi:p/	/tʃɪb/
Check	چيك	/tʃek/	/jʃɛʒjɪk/
Ciment	سميت	/siˈment/	/smit/
Clutch	كلچ	/klʌtʃ/	/kɛlətʃ/
Coat	قاپ	/kəʊt/	/qəʊtˤ/
Coat	كوت	/kəʊt/	/kot/
Cock Wheel	كتويل	/kɒk wi:l/	/kɪtwi:l/
Commission	گميشن	/kəˈmɪʃn/	/kɛmɛ:ʃɪn/

Compound	كامبون	/'kɒmpaʊnd/	/kɛmpo:n/
Computer	كمبيوتر	/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/	/kɛmbijutər/
Concrete	كنكري	/'kɒŋkri:t/	/kɛnkəri/
Contracts	قنطراز	/'kɒntrækt/	/quntʃəraz/
Corner	گرنه	/'kɔ:nə(r)/	/gɪrnɛ/
Crane	كرين	/kreɪn/	/kren/
Cutot	كتوت	/kʌtəʊt/	/kɛtɒt/
Cutter	کتر	/'kʌtə(r)/	/kɛtər/
Damage	دمج	/'dæmɪdʒ/	/dɛmɪdʒ/
Danger	دينجر	/'deɪndʒə(r)/	/dendʒər/
Dashboard	داشبورد	/'dæʃbɔ:d/	/dɑʃbɔ:rd/
Direct	دايركت	/daɪ'rekt/	/dɑjrikt/
Discount	تسگام	/'dɪskaʊnt/	/tɪsgam/
Dish	دش	/dɪʃ/	/dɪʃ/
Doctor	دكتور / دختر	/'dɒktə(r)/	/dɪktor/ - /dʌxtər/
Double	دبل	/'dʌbl/	/dɛbəl/
Dress	دریس	/dres/	/drɪs/
Drill	دریل	/drɪl/	/dreɪl/
Driver	دریول	/'draɪvə(r)/	/drejwɪl/
Drum	درام	/drʌm/	/dram/
Dump Truck	دمترك	/'dʌmp trʌk/	/dɪmtrɪk/
Dynamo	دینمه	/'daɪnəməʊ/	/denəme/
Empty	ابمتي	/'empti/	/ɪmti/
Exhaust Fan	اکزوز فان	/ɪg'zɔ:st fæn/	/ʔɪgzɔz fæn/
Fan	فانز	/fæn/	/fɒnz/ /fænz/
Fantastic	فنتاک	/fæn'tæstɪk/	/fʌntɛk/
Fashion	فیشن	/'fæʃn/	/fɪʃɪn/
Fence	فنس	/fens/	/fɪns/
Filter	فلتر / فلاتر	/'fɪltə(r)/	/fɪltər/
Finish	فونش	/fɪnɪʃ/	/fʊnɪʃ/
First Class	فص گلاص	/,fɜ:st 'kla:s/	/fʌsˈ glɑ:sˈ/
Flannel	فانيله	/'flænl/	/fʌnɪle/
Followers	فولولرز	/'fɒləʊə(r)/	/fʊləwərz/
Foot (12 Inch)	فوت	/fʊt/	/fut/
Foreman	فورمن	/'fɔ:mən/	/formən/
Freezer	فریزر	/'fri:zə(r)/	/frezər/
Fuchsia	فوشي	/'fju:ʃə/	/fʊʃɪj/
Full Beam	فل دیم	/,fʊl 'bi:m/	/fʊl 'di:m/
Fuse	فیوز	/fju:z/	/fjuz/
Goal	قول	/gəʊl/	/gɔl/
Gown	قون	/gaʊn/	/gɛwɛn/
Guarantee	قرنتي / ورنتي	/,gærən'ti:/	/gerɛnti/- /wɛrɛnti/
Half	هاف	/hɑ:f/	/haf/

Handbrake	هندبريك	/'hændbreɪk/	/hɛndbre:k/
Handle	هندل	/'hændl/	/hɛndɛl/
Horn	هَرَن	/hɔ:n/	/hɛrɛn/
Hose	هوز	/hoʊz/	/hoz/
Internet	نت	/'ɪntənɛt/	/nɪt/
Jammed	مجيم	/dʒæmd/	/mdʒɛjjɪm/
Jeep	جيب	/dʒi:p/	/dʒi:b/
Jug	جيج	/dʒʌg/	/dʒɛg/
Jungle	جنقلي	/'dʒʌŋgl/	/'dʒʌŋgɛli/
Kleenex	كلينكس / كلينكس	/'kli:nɛks/	/kli:nɪks/ /kli:nɪs/
Laptop	لابتوب	/'læptɒp/	/lab tɒb/
Launch	لنجة	/lɔ:ntʃ/	/lɛndʒɛ/
Leak	ليك	/li:k/	/lik/
License	ليسن	/'laɪsɪns/	/lesɛn/
Light	ليت	/laɪt/	/let/
List	لسته	/lɪst/	/lɪstɛ/
Load	لود	/ləʊd/	/lɒd/
Loafer	لوفري	/'ləʊfə(r)/	/lɒfəri/
Location	لوكيشن	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/	/lɒkeɪʃn/
Lottery	لاتري / اتري	/'lɒtəri/	/ʔatrij/ and also /latrij/
Mangrove	منغرور	/mæŋɡroʊv/	/mʌŋɡɛrur/
Mark	ماركة	/mɑ:k/	/markɛ/
Menu	منيو	/'menju:/	/mɪnju/
Mix	يمكس	/mɪks/	/jmɛkɪs/
Mudguard	مدگار	/'mʌdgɑ:d/	/mɪdgar/
Necklece	نكلس	/'nekləs/	/nɪɡlɪs/
Nervous	متنرفز	/'nɜ:vəs/	/mɪtnɛrfɪz/
Number	نمرة	/'nʌmbə(r)/	/nʌmrɛ/
Office	حفيز	/'ɒfɪs/	/hɛfɪz/
Opreator	أوبريتر	/'ɒpəreɪtə(r)/	/ʔɒbɪrejtɛr/
Over	أوفر	/'əʊvə(r)/	/ʔɒvɛr/
Overtime	هورتيم	/'əʊvətəɪm/	/hɛwɛrtɛm/ and/or /ɒwɛrtəɪm/
Parcel	بارسل	/'pɑ:sl/	/bɛrsɛl/ you mean /barsɪl/?
Parking	بارك	/'pɑ:kɪŋ/	/pʌrk/
Pick Up	بيكاب	/pɪkʌp/	/bɪkʌb/
Pipe	بيب	/paɪp/	/beb/
Please	بليز	/pli:z/	/plɪz/
Pocket Book	بوك	/'pɒkɪtbʊk/	/bʊk/
Polish	باليس	/pɒlɪʃ/	/balɪs/
Post	بوست	/pəʊst/	/pɒst/
Power Bank	بور بانك	/paʊəbʌŋk/	/bɛwɛr bæŋk/

Radiator	رديتر	/'reɪdiə(r)/	/radetər/
Reverse	ريوس	/rɪ'vɜ:s/	/rewes/
Ring	رنك	/rɪŋ/	/rɪŋ/
Rubber	ريل	/rʌbər/	/rɛbəl/
Saline	سيلان	/seɪlən/	/selən/
Sample	سمبل	/sɑ:mpəl/	/sɛmbəl/
Sandwich	سندويچة	/'sænwɪtʃ/	/sɛndəwɪʃə/
Save	يسيف	/seɪv/	/jsaɪv/
Screw	سكروب	/skru:/	/sekrob/ or /sɪkrub/?
Second Hand	سكن هاند	/sekənd hænd/	/sekən hand/
Sentry	سنطري	/sentri/	/sɛnt'eri/ or /s'ɛnt'əri/
Shelf	شلف	/ʃelf/	/ʃɪlf/
Shift	شفت	/ʃɪft/	/ʃɪft/
Shock	شوط	/ʃɒk/	/ʃɒt/
Shoot	شوت	/ʃu:t/	/ʃu:t/
Shovel	شبول	/ʃʌvəl/	/ʃewəl/
Shutdown	شدان	/ʃʌtdaʊn/	/ʃɛddən/
Side	سيد	/saɪd/	/seɪd/
Signal	سگنل	/'sɪgnəl/	/sɪgnər/
Sink	سك	/sɪŋk/	/sɪŋg/
Spanner	سبانه	/spænər/	/sbənə/
Spare/ Spare Part	سبير	/speər/	/sber/
Switch	سويچ	/swɪtʃ/	/swɪʃ/
Tank	تنكر	/tæŋk/	/tenker/
Tape	تيب	/teɪp/	/teb/
Tarpaulin	طربال	/tɑ:'pɔ:ln/	/t'ɪrbəl/
Temple	تمبل	/temple/	/tɛmbəl/
Temporary	تمبيريري	/tempərəri/	/tɪmbɪreri/
Tighten	تيب	/taɪtən/	/tejjɛt/
Time	تيم	/taɪm/	/teɪm/
Top	توبات	/tɒp/	/təbat/
Touch	تچ	/tʌtʃ/	/teʃ/
Trailer	تريلة	/treɪlə/	/trele/
Trailer	تيلر	/treɪlə/	/telər/
Trip	تريب	/trɪp/	/trib/
Try	تراي	/traɪ/	/traj/
Turquoise	تركوازي	/tɜ:'kwɔɪz/	/tɪrkwəz/
Tweet	تويته	/twi:t/	/twite/
Tyre	تاير	/taɪər/	/tajɪr/
U Turn	يوترن	/'ju, tɜ:n/	/jutern/
Underwear	أندروير / أندرويل	/ʌndə'weər/	/ʔɛndəwel/ - /ʔɛndəwer/
Vanette	وانيت	/væ'net/	/wanet/

Veranda	برندة	/vəˈrændə/	/bəˈrɛndɛ/
Video	فیديو	/vɪdiʊ/	/vɪdʒu/
Voucher	فوجر	/ˈvaʊtʃər/	/ˈvɒʃər/
Weekend	ويكند	/wi:kend/	/wikʔɪnd/

المخلص

يستكشف هذا البحث ظاهرة الاقتراض المعجمي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية البحرينية المنطوقة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية والمستخدمه في اللغة العربية البحرينية وعليه، تم تجميع 170 كلمة مستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية للغة العربية البحرينية. تتقصى هذه الورقة الأكاديمية عن المجالات ذوات الدلالات اللفظية المختلفة لهذه الكلمات. علاوة على ذلك، يستكشف هذا البحث الصيرورة الصوتية (phonological process) التي تخضع لها الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية للغة العربية البحرينية في عملية التأقلم اللغوي. تشير نتائج البحث إلى أن الأقلمة اللغوية في هذا السياق قد اشتملت على عددٍ من عمليات الصيرورة الصوتية، ومنها التأصيل، وتفكيك التعقيد، والمضاعفة، والحذف، والإدغام. فضلاً عن ذلك، وفقاً للتحليل الصرفي، تستخدم الكلمات المستعارة الإنجليزية في العربية البحرينية كلاً من أنماط الجمع المعتاد a: t - إضافة إلى بعض الأنماط غير الاعتيادية. على غرار العربية البحرينية، تستخدم هذه الكلمات أيضاً علامة المؤنث ah - للإشارة إلى الجنس. مثال: (فانيلة) كلمة مؤنثة باللغة العربية ونظيرها باللغة الإنجليزية هي كلمة (flannel). علاوة على ما ذكر، تبين أن الأسماء هي الفئة النحوية المهيمنة في مسألة الاقتراض اللغوي. كما تم استكشاف الأفعال المستعارة إلى جانب الصفات والظروف. ومن الناحية اللغوية، تمر الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية للغة العربية البحرينية من خلال النقل والتضييق وكذلك توسيع المعنى. إضافة، يعد التحسين والتهجين من التغييرات ذوات الدلالية اللفظية التي مرت بها الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية باللغة العربية البحرينية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استعارة معجمية-اقتراض معجمي، كلمات مستعارة، الإنجليزية، العربية البحرينية.

جامعة البحرين

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها

كلية الآداب



الاقتراض اللغوي: الاستعارة من الإنجليزية إلى اللهجة العربية البحرينية

بحث تكميلي مقدم لنيل درجة الماجستير في الدراسات التطبيقية في اللغة الانجليزية

إعداد

فاطمة السيد عبدالله الوداعي

٢٠١٣١٤٨٣

إشراف

الدكتورة دانة عبدالله عبد الرحيم

أستاذ مساعد

جامعة البحرين

مملكة البحرين

ديسمبر / ٢٠٢٢