
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Borrowed English Words in Iraqi Arabic: A Lexical Analysis

Najwa Nabeel Kamel

University of Muthanna, College of Education of Humanities Sciences, Department of English, Iraq

Corresponding Author: Najwa Nabeel Kamel, **E-mail:** najwanabeel2004@gmail.com

| ABSTRACT

This research discusses loanwords from English into Iraqi Arabic and how some of these words have become part of our speech. It explores how borrowed words adapt to their new environment and the phonetic changes they undergo. The research focuses on loanwords used in hospital settings among doctors, nurses, and even patients. Words related to medical equipment and diseases used in hospitals were collected. The reasons for borrowing and using English words in Iraqi Arabic are attributed to technological development, the emergence of the internet and social media, and the global dominance of English as a universal language. In Iraq, the American invasion led to the borrowing of many English words into Iraqi Arabic, and these words continue to be used today. The pronunciation of borrowed words differs due to grammatical differences between English and Arabic. Another reason is that English contains letters not found in Arabic, such as (V) and (P), while Arabic does have (F) and (B). Borrowed words adapt to the new language. Even the plural forms differ.

| KEYWORDS

Borrowing, Naturalization, Informal, interview, Transcription of Loan words, phonological system

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

Language is the means by which we communicate and interact. Linguistic borrowing is a very common phenomenon, especially borrowing from English. This is due to the dominance of English and its widespread use, which has led to the adoption of some English words into Iraqi Arabic, particularly in the medical field. We observe the use of a large number of English words in Iraqi Arabic in hospitals among doctors, nurses, and patients. These words are borrowed and used daily, adapted to their new pronunciation. This research has collected a number of English words used in Iraqi Arabic in hospitals and studied how these words adapt to their new environment in terms of pronunciation and speech patterns. Examples of these words include (kanuna), (syringa), (sonar), (vitamin), and others. While the word is of English origin, its pronunciation is Iraqi. These words were collected through observation of people using them within the hospital. The research also noted how medical staff tend to use English because it is shorter and faster than translating it into Arabic. English has become the primary language of medicine.

1.1 Study Aims

This study aims to:

1-Collecting the vocabulary used in the hospital environment related to tools or diseases.

2-Understanding the phonetic change that occurs to a word when used in Iraqi Arabic

1.2 Study limits

This study is limited to:

- 1- This study is limited to select English words used in spoken Iraqi Arabic and focuses on words used in the hospital and healthcare institution environment.
- 2- These words were collected from (Al- Hussein Teaching Hospital) in Samawah city.

1.3 The Study Problems

This study tries to solve the problems:

- 1-Phonetic problem: When we take words from English and use these words in Iraqi Arabic, the pronunciation of the borrowed word will change.
- 2-Reasons for the frequent use of English words in the hospital environment instead of using Arabic words.

1.4 The Study Hypotheses

This study hypothesizes that:

- 1-The borrowed words used in the hospital environment are chosen for their ease of translation into Arabic.
- 2-The words used in the hospital have become part of our everyday speech, almost like Arabic words.

1.5 Research Question

This study tries to answer the following questions:

- 1- Why are English words used so frequently in the hospital?
- 2-How does the pronunciation of an English word change when used in Iraqi Arabic?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Loan words phonology

How loanwords are localized has been a subject of great interest to scholars in the last decade. The prevailing view is that loanword localization helps in studying how to classify phonetic signals related to the phonological system of the first language. In some languages, speakers use loanwords from other languages to fill gaps in their vocabulary. The reasons for these gaps vary. They may be due to cultural evolution; for example, new actions or things may have no name in the native language as a result of cultural development. These could be names of cities, institutions, or people that were previously unknown but have entered common usage. Words may also be borrowed for amusement and used in everyday life. Loanwords can occur in two main ways. In the first method, the borrowing process might be carried out by a bilingual person who fills a gap in one of the languages they know (the target language) by taking a word from the other language they know (the donor language). In this case, the speaker retrieves the basic form of the borrowed word from their mental lexicon (memory) and generates its surface representation, i.e., the actual pronunciation of the word when speaking the first language. This process of adapting the borrowed word from another language to sound like a local word when spoken is called "nativization through production" (Calabrese & Wetzels, 2009).

2.2. Definition of borrowing

Thomason and Kaufman (1988, p. 37) define borrowing as "the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of the incorporated features." Borrowing is a linguistic term referring to the transfer of words or linguistic elements from one language to another. However, this term causes some problems due to its literal definition, which suggests "transfer," while a broader definition of borrowing is the appropriation or adoption of any linguistic element that is not native to the recipient language. The borrowing process occurs when a new word is transferred from one language to another, often as a result of a foreign language. For example, the word "le weekend" began to appear in English, although its origin is the French word "le weekend" or "weekend" in English. In fact, the term "true borrowing" is used by linguists to describe processes that are governed by rules, where a word derived from

one language is incorporated into another. True borrowing occurs when foreigners have a significant impact on the lifestyle of the native population, often due to military occupation or political or social domination.(Brodowicz, 2024).

2.3. Types of borrowing

Over time, words borrowed from another language acquire new meanings and are used in ways that differ from their original meaning. The first type of borrowing is word borrowing, where the recipient language borrows words from the source language while retaining some of the word's original meaning. Words usually adapt to the new language system (phonetically or orthographically). For example, the Arabic word "kitab," which means "book," has been borrowed into Urdu and other languages, but in Urdu, it has acquired a new meaning: "a small piece of paper used for cheating." The second type of borrowing is calques, also known as "translations." In calques, speakers don't borrow the exact word but rather break down a compound word or phrase in the source language and translate its components piece by piece into the borrowing language to maintain the same meaning. An example of a borrowed translation is the Urdu word "Daishmand," meaning "philosopher" or "wise man," and the English word "Dan," meaning "knowledge." The third type is hybrid words. These are words composed of parts taken from different linguistic sources, usually two different source languages. Hybridization occurs as a result of the interaction of two source languages to produce a new word. It is not necessary for the parts that make up the hybrid word to be etymologically related in the two languages; what is important is that they are combined from different sources in the target language. For example, in Arabic, some hybrid words are formed by combining an Arabic root with a Persian or Turkish suffix, or vice versa, such as the word "television" (تلفاز), which has a Greek/Latin root meaning "distant" and an Arabic root meaning "رؤية".(Brodowicz, 2024).

2.4. Reasons and motivations for borrowing words from English and using them in Iraqi Arabic.

1- Economic factors such as the need for English words in trade and employment.

2-Political factors such as the British occupation, the British Mandate, and finally the 2003 invasion of Iraq had a direct effect on the use of the English vocabulary in the Iraqi dialect.

3-The development of technology, the emergence of the internet, and the development of mobile phones.

Iraqis use English words because they may be easier to express and use than their Standard Arabic, such as using "bicycle" instead of "دراجة هوائية". Due to a lack of knowledge, a speaker may not know the appropriate Standard Arabic word for the topic they are discussing. The use of English words in Iraqi Arabic also lead to change in the word itself, include phonetic changes, to make it sound new, even to native English speakers, such as use "تراكسود" instead of "tracksuit." Use Arabic grammar rules on English words, such as use the feminine plural of the word (mobile), we say (موبايلات), (message), we say (مسجات), and the word (Tyre), we say (تايرات). (Hasan, n.d.)

2.5. Lexical borrowing in Arabic

Abdel Rahman (1991) stated that Arabic words that have entered English may return to Arabic again in their new English form and with their modern technical meaning. For example, the word "cabel" originates from the Arabic "حبل" (rope), entered English, and then returned to Arabic in its English form with a new technical meaning. Similarly, the word "algorithm" is taken from the name of the scholar (الخوارزمي), but it is now used in Arabic with its transliterated English form "ألوغريتمات". This refers to a lack of awareness among some Arab linguists regarding the word's origin. The word "cheque" originates from the Arabic "صك" (check) and returns to Arabic in its English form, "شيك" (check). The main reason for borrowing is the need to fill lexical gaps and to name new things, concepts, and places that have no equivalent in the language (such as American place names from Native American languages). According to their lexical structure, languages can be classified into: Homogeneous languages, such as Arabic, which rely on their roots and internal resources to generate new concepts and ideas, and try to avoid or reduce the use of foreign words. Compound languages, such as those influenced by languages that carry a great culture (like non-Arabic Islamic languages that rely on Arabic, or English that relies on Latin and Greek), derive their higher-level and conceptual terms from languages with a profound cultural, religious, or philosophical influence. For example, Persian relies heavily on Arabic vocabulary to develop its lexicon. However, Arabic words may be used in ways unfamiliar in Arabic, such as "لا ابا لي" (I don't care) becoming "(مُهمل/مُتراخ)" in Persian. Heterogeneous compound

languages, such as English and Romanian, are characterized by their affinity for English and their use of English words as they are, without translation or change in words. (Hamdi, 2017) Lexical borrowing in Arabic. The Arabic language, especially Modern Standard Arabic, is characterized by a rich content of borrowed words, mainly nouns, which have come from various languages such as Turkish, Persian, French, and English. Borrowed words adapt on entering the language, such as their phonetics and derivation patterns, due to the application of the rules of the original Arabic language. When an English word is borrowed and used in Arabic, its pronunciation will differ. For example, the word "doctor" becomes "دكتور" in Arabic, and it may be pronounced differently depending on the dialect. Phonetic adaptation involves replacing foreign sounds with Arabic sounds or dealing with foreign sounds that have no equivalent in Arabic. For example, the English word "mall" becomes "مول" in Arabic, and the Italian word "moda" becomes "موضة" in Arabic.

2.6. English influence on Iraqi Arabic

Haider (2021) stated that in English, we have singular and plural, but in Arabic, we have singular, plural, and dual. The dual form does not exist in English. In Standard Arabic, the dual is formed by using the suffix (an) in the nominative case and (ayn) in the accusative or genitive case. In Iraqi Arabic, we use only one suffix, (ayn), to express the dual in all cases, such as (CD) in Iraqi Arabic (سي ديبن), (Email) in Iraqi Arabic (ايملين), and (File) in Iraqi Arabic (فايلين). English is considered a neutral language, but regarding the use of its words in Iraqi Arabic, for example, in the singular form, English words are used as masculine nouns by adding the suffix (ah), for example, (Format) in Iraqi Arabic (فرمته) and (Cancel) in Iraqi Arabic (كنسله). Or they are used as feminine words by adding the feminine suffix (ha), such as (save) in Iraqi Arabic (سيفها) and (Repair) in Iraqi Arabic (صلحها).

1- When an English word is used as a verb, Iraqis change it to become an Arabic verb (past, present, or imperative). For example, the verb "to save" becomes "سَيِّف" in Iraqi Arabic. Or the verb "to connect" becomes "اكنك" in Iraqi Arabic. Or use the word (سوى) before the verb, (عمل), for example (Download) in Iraqi (سوى داوتلود) or (Make a note) in Iraqi (سوى نوت).

2- Use the English noun in Iraqi Arabic; the word can be used alone, such as (Designer) in Iraqi Arabic (ديزاينر). Or the English word can be combined with an Arabic word, such as (مصلح موبايلات).

3- The phonetic change when pronouncing the English word in Iraqi Arabic to conform to the Iraqi Arabic phonetic system. For example, (connect) becomes (كنك) in Iraqi Arabic, and (format) becomes (فرمت) in Iraqi Arabic. (Haider, 2021)

2.7. Previous studies

2.7.1. Loanwords in Iraqi Arabic

Haider's (2021) research reveals that the English words used in Iraqi Arabic, showing that most of these terms are related to the internet, computers, and mobile phones. These are words borrowed from English and adopted into the Iraqi dialect. This research also explains the reasons for the spread of English in Iraq. Contact with English in the Arab world and Iraq began as a result of the British occupation in 1914 and the Mandate in 1921. This contact deepened because of technological development and the appearance of the internet. The American invasion of Iraq in 2003 further intensified this influence. The aim of this research was to identify the most frequently used words in Iraqi Arabic and to focus on the morphological and phonological use of English words in Iraqi Arabic. The results show that most technology user in Iraq prefer to use borrowed English words in their original form rather than their standard Arabic translations because they believe English is more practical, easier, and more in line with current development.

2.7.2. The Impact of Borrowing English Words into Iraqi Arabic Dialect

Sadeq's (2024) research examines the use of English words in Iraqi Arabic. Because of globalization and the dominance of English as the global language, this study aims to clarify the relationship and mutual influence between word use in English and Arabic, and to identify the most common words that enter the Iraqi dialect. The study depends on content analysis of real-life conversations (collected through indirect interviews), focusing on where English is used. This research concludes that borrowing from other languages, such as English, is a beneficial process because it allows the recipient language to expand and enrich its vocabulary. It is also noted that borrowed

words do not enter directly but undergo an adaptation phase to become suitable for the nature of the Iraqi language. This involves changes in pronunciation and spelling, and the influence of the native language on the pronunciation of foreign words.

2.7.3. English Loan Words in the Spoken Arabic of the Southern Part of Iraq: a Sociolinguistic Study

Abdullah et al (2006) research explains the use of English loanwords in Iraqi Arabic in southern Iraq. The aim of this research is to study the sociolinguistic diversity that appears in word and vocabulary use, specifically in the speech of southern Iraqis. This research posits that the difference in the use of these loanwords appears on two levels. The first level is the phonetic level, the pronunciation of these words. The second level is the lexical level. Non-linguistic variables suggest that this difference is linked to certain social and personal factors, including the speaker's place of residence, educational level, age, gender, and degree of connection to urban centers. A list of English loanwords was collected from 165 randomly selected undergraduate students from the English and Arabic departments (College of Education, University of Basra) during the 1996-1997. The study concludes that these students are able to distinguish the English loanwords they use themselves and hear others use in their dialect. This research concludes that there is very little difference in word pronunciation between rural and urban dwellers. Educated people tend to pronounce words in their original form. Uneducated rural residents generally use their local pronunciation.

2.7.4. The Influence of English Words on Iraqi Dialect

Shaheed's (n.d) research addresses a linguistic problem faced by speakers of the Iraqi dialect: the excessive use of words from a foreign language, particularly English. These words are no longer merely loanwords but have become part of their everyday language. The research mentions code-switching, a natural process by bilinguals when they use words or phrases from a foreign language instead of their native tongue.

In Iraq, this process occurs very rarely. Iraqi speakers include only one or two English words within a simple Arabic phrase, not a complete sentence. There is also the phenomenon of "Naturalization," where speakers add standard Arabic grammatical rules to English words, making them sound like Arabic words. Research suggests that the use of these words in the Iraqi dialect extends beyond language itself; it affects the family and Iraqi society as a whole. The research suggests that this excessive use of foreign words contributes to the individual's alienation from their tradition and culture.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research design

This is Qualitative analytical research which focuses on the borrowed words from English used in the Iraqi hospital environment and the phonological changes they undergo.

3.2 Data connection

The researcher relied on the following source to select these words:

A- observation: The researcher was present in the hospital and selected the words used by doctors, nurses, and patients.

B- Informal interview: The researcher did an informal interview with (doctors and nurses) to find the commonly used English words within the hospital.

3.3 Ethical consideration

The researcher is studying the words that are used by medical staff members in (Al Hussein Teaching Hospital). There are humans who are considered the population of the study, and the question of when they are of high security.

Table 1: Transcription of Loan words

The Terms	Phonetic Transcription	The Pronunciation	Phonetic Transcription	The Meaning
Bandage	/ˈbændɪdʒ/	باندج	/ba:nde:dʒ/	ضماد
Plaster	/ˈplæs.tər/	بلاستر	/bla:stər/	لاصق طبي
Ampoule	/ˈæm.pu:l/	امبول	/a:mbu:l/	حقنة زجاجية صغيرة
Sonar	/ˈsou.nɑ:r/	سونار	/sonɑ:r/	فحص بالموجات فوق الصوتية
Laser	/ˈleɪ.zər/	ليزر	/le:zər/	الاشعة الضوئية المركزة
Capsule	/ˈkæp.sju:l/	كبسولة	/kabsul/	حبة دواء
Insulin	/ˈɪn.sjə.lɪn/	انسولين	/insulin/	المادة الكيميائية المنظمة للسكر
Plasma	/ˈplæz.mə/	بلازما	/bla:zma:/	السائل الحيوي
Protein	/ˈprou.ti:n/	بروتين	/bro:ti:n/	المادة البنائية للجسم
Oxygen	/ˈɑ:k.sɪ.dʒən/	اوكسجين	/okside:n/	غاز الأوكسجين
Hormone	/ˈhɔ:r.moun/	هرمون	/hormo:n/	المادة الكيميائية المنظمة
Vitamin	/ˈvaɪ.tə.mɪn/	فيتامين	/fa:jta:mi:n/	المغذي العضوي
alcohol	/ˈæ.l.kə.hɔ:l/	الكحول	/alkuɦo:l/	معقم طبي
Strips	/strips/	ستريپس	/stribs/	شرائط فحص
Lap coat	/læb kout/	لابكوت	/la:b ko:t/	معطف طبي
Tubes	/tu:bz/	تيوب	/tju:bz/	انابيب اختبار
Cannula	/ˈkæn.jə.lə/	كانونه	/kɑ:nju:lɑ:/	أنبوب الحقن الوريدي
Serum	/ˈsɪr.əm/	سيروم	/si:ram/	مصل الدم
Echo	/ˈɛk.ou/	ايكو	/e:ko:/	فحص صدى القلب
Tourniquet	/ˈtɔ:r.nɪ.keɪ/	تورنيكة	/to:rnike:/	عاصبة
Syringe	/sɪˈrɪndʒ/	سرنجة	/sirindʒ/	محقنة

Diseases Table

The Terms	Phonetic Transcription	The Pronunciation	Phonetic Transcription	The Meaning
Trauma	/ˈtrɔː.mə/	تروما	/tro:ma:/	صدمة نفسية او جسدية
Leukemia	/luːˈkiː.mi.ə/	لوكيميا	/lo:ki:mja:/	سرطان الدم
Typhoid	/ˈtaɪ.fɔɪd/	تيفوئيد	/ta:jfu:jd/	نوع من أنواع الحمى
Plasma	/ˈplæz.mə/	بلازما	/bla:zma:/	الجزء السائل من الدم
Cancer	/ˈkæ.n.sər/	كانسر	/ka:nsur/	السرطان
Protein	/ˈprəʊ.tiːn/	بروتين	/bro:ti:n/	المادة الآزوتية البانية للجسم
AIDS	/eɪdz/	ايدز	/e:dz/	متلازمة نقص المناعة المكتسب
Alzheimer's	/ˈæltz.haɪ.mərz/	زهايمر	/a:lzha:jmur/	خرف الشيخوخة
Colon	/ˈkɒl.ən/	قولون	/qo:lo:n/	الأمعاء الغليظة
Virus	/ˈvaɪ.rəs/	فايروس	/fa:jrus/	كائن مجهري مسبب للمرض
Rheumatism	/ˈruː.mə.tɪ.zəm/	روماتزم	/roma:tizum/	التهاب المفاصل والأنسجة
Hysteria	/hɪˈstɪr.i.ə/	هستيريا	/histi:rja:/	اضطراب عصبي ونفسي
Phobia	/ˈfəʊ.bi.ə/	فوبيا	/fo:bja:/	الخوف المرضي غير المبرر
Anemia	/əˈniː.mi.ə/	انيميا	/a:ni:mja:/	فقر الدم
Cholera	/ˈkɒl.ə.rə/	كوليرا	/ko:le:ra:/	عدوى معوية حادة
Influenza	/ˌɪn.fluˈen.zə/	انفلونزا	/inflon-za:/	النزلة الوافدة
eczema	/ˈek.si.mə/	اكزما	/ekzi:ma:/	التهاب الجلد التأتبي (حساسية الجلد)
Stress	/stres/	سترس	/istres/	اجهاد
Parasite	/ˈpær.ə.sɑɪt/	باراسايت	/ba:ra:sa:jt/	طفيليات
Infection	/ɪnˈfek.jən/	انفكشن	/infekjun/	عدوى
Heart Attack	/ˈhɑ:t əˈtæk/	هارت اتاك	/ha:rt əˈtæk/	نوبة قلبية
Stroke	/strəʊk/	ستروك	/istro:k/	سكتة دماغية
Measles	/ˈmiː.zəlz/	ميزلز	/mi:ziz/	مرض الحصبة
Malaria	/məˈleəri.ə/	ملاريا	/ma:la:rja:/	البرداء
Down Syndrome	/daʊn ˈsɪn.drəm/	متلازمة داون	/da:wn sindro:m/	ثلث الصبغية (المنغولية سابقاً)
Addison's Disease	/ˈæd.ɪ.sənz dɪˈzi:z/	مرض أديسون	/a:disun/	قصور الغدة الكظرية
Crohn's Disease	/krəʊnz dɪˈzi:z/	مرض كرون	/kro:n dizi:z/	التهاب الأمعاء المزمن

(Table 3.1.2)

4. What are the phonological changes that these words undergo?

1-Plaster: This word is pronounced (بلاستر) in Iraqi Arabic because the Arabic phonetic system does not have the letter (p), so it is pronounced (B).

2-Ampoule: This word is pronounced (امبولة) in Iraqi Arabic because the Arabic phonetic system does not have the letter (p), so it is pronounced (B).

3- Capsule: This word is pronounced (كبسولة) in Iraqi Arabic because the Arabic phonetic system does not have the letter (p), so it is pronounced (B).

4-Plasma: This word is pronounced (بلازما) in Iraqi Arabic because the Arabic phonetic system does not have the letter (p), so it is pronounced (B).

5-Protein: This word is pronounced (بروتين) in Iraqi Arabic because the Arabic phonetic system does not have the letter (p), so it is pronounced (B).

6-Lap coat: This word is pronounced (لابكوت) in Iraqi Arabic because the Arabic phonetic system does not have the letter (p), so it is pronounced (B).

7- Syringe: This word is pronounced (سرنجة) in Iraqi Arabic, and the feminine ending (Feminine Suffix) was added to it to fit the Arabic pattern. This does not exist in English.

8-Cannula: This word is pronounced (كانونة) because in Iraqi Arabic, the (Feminine Suffix) at the end of the word is added to conform to the Arabic grammatical pattern.

9-Vitamin: This word is pronounced (فيتامين) because in Iraqi Arabic there is no letter (V), so it was changed to (f) to fit the Iraqi phonetic system.

10- Sonar, Laser, Echo: These words conform to the Iraqi phonetic system and do not undergo any noticeable change.

11-Virus: This word is pronounced (فايروس) because in Iraqi Arabic there is no letter (V), so it was changed to (f) to fit the Iraqi phonetic system.

12- Colon: This word is pronounced (قولون) the 'k' has been changed to 'q' in Iraqi Arabic to emphasize the word.

13-Echo: This word ends with a long vowel sound in Arabic, pronounced "ايكو" because this letter does not exist in Iraqi Arabic, so it is replaced with "واو".

14- Trauma: This word contains a vowel sound pronounced in Iraqi Arabic as "تروما" where the vowel is transformed into a "واو" sound.

15-Typhoid: This word contains vowel letters pronounced in Iraqi Arabic as "تيفوئيد" with the letters "الواو" and "ياء" being clearly present when pronouncing the word.

16-Cancer: This word contains a vowel that does not exist in Iraqi Arabic, so it is changed to (الف), resulting in the pronunciation "كانسر".

17-AIDS: This word starts with two double vowels pronounced in Iraqi Arabic as "ايدز" where the two vowels are transformed into a "ياء".

18-Rheumatism: This word contains the vowel /ə/ and is pronounced "روماتزم" in Iraqi Arabic. The last letters were removed and "tazm" was added.

19-Hysteria: This word ends with the vowel /ə/, which in Iraqi Arabic is pronounced "هستيريا". The vowel is changed to an "الف" sound.

20-Anemia: This word begins with the vowel /ə/ and ends with /ə/. In Iraqi Arabic, it is pronounced "انيميا" where the vowel is changed to an "الف".

21-Influenza: This word begins with a vowel and ends with /ə/ pronounced in Iraqi Arabic as "انفلونزا". The pronunciation is clearer and stronger in Iraqi Arabic, and the /ə/ sound transforms into an "الف".

22-Parasite: This word contains vowels that are changed in the Arabic and Iraqi dialect when pronounced, so it is pronounced "باراسايت".

23-Infection: When this word is pronounced in Iraqi Arabic, the initial sound becomes a distinct Iraqi كسره, so it is pronounced in Iraqi Arabic as "انفكشن".

5. Results

The results indicate that the process of borrowing words from English into Iraqi Arabic, especially words used in hospital settings, involves phonetic and grammatical modifications when pronounced in Iraqi Arabic. Many letters present in the English phonological system are changed to letters present in the Arabic phonological system. For example, the letter 'p' is changed to 'b' in Iraqi Arabic because the letter 'p' does not exist in the Arabic system, and similarly, the letter 'v' is changed to 'f' because the letter 'v' does not exist in the Arabic system. Additionally, some vowel markings are added during pronunciation, such as the كسره, فتحه, or ضمه. Furthermore, some letters that are swallowed in English are pronounced and emphasized in Iraqi Arabic when borrowed from a word. Finally, compound vowel sounds are transformed into soft sounds such as 'واو' or 'ياء'. The reason behind borrowing words from English into Iraqi Arabic and using them in our daily lives and in the work environment, especially medical terms, is for ease, because when translating many medical terms into Arabic and using them, the translation is long or there is no precise meaning for the word in the Arabic language, and also for speed. So instead of saying (فحص) (بالموجات فوق الصوتية), we say the English word for it, which is (sonar), or instead of saying (الاشعة الضوئية المركزة), we say (laser). The term in Arabic is more complex and longer, unlike the English word. When these words are collected, it becomes clear that most doctors, nurses, analysts, and even patients use English medical terms instead of Arabic. For example, when a doctor tells a patient they need a cannula, the patient understands the word "cannula." (These words were collected from Al-Hussein Teaching Hospital in the city of Samawah) It became clear that each word underwent phonetic and morphological changes to suit the Iraqi Arabic phonetic system. It became clear that each word underwent phonetic and morphological changes to suit the Iraqi Arabic phonetic system, such as the words vitamin and virus, and how the sound of the letter "ياء" when pronounced in Iraqi Arabic is distinct.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this research shows that the process of borrowing words from English into Iraqi Arabic is a process of linguistic adaptation. Words adapt to the new environment, and their pronunciation changes as a result of these differences, particularly in the medical field. This includes knowing the phonetic changes that occur in these words, how they adapt to their new environment, and the reasons for using the borrowed English word instead of the Arabic word. The reason for borrowing some words from English and using them in Iraqi Arabic is due to the dominance of the English language, technological development, the emergence of the internet, and political factors, especially in Iraq, because of the American occupation in 2003, which had a direct impact on the acquisition and use of English words in Iraqi Arabic. One of the differences between Arabic and English is that Arabic has a dual form, while English does not. Even the plural forms in Arabic differ from those in English. When borrowing words from English, their plural follows the rules of Arabic. For example, the Arabic word for emails becomes "ايميلات" and the English word for messages becomes "مسيجات" in Arabic. There are also differences in grammatical structure between English and Arabic, as borrowed words undergo changes to adapt to the rules of the new language. In this research, in Chapter Three, we collected words from the hospital environment related to tools and diseases. These are English words used daily in Iraqi hospitals by doctors, nurses, and even patients. Some of these words have become part of our language, and we no longer use Arabic translations for them, such as "cannula," "sonar," and "laser." This is because there isn't a very close equivalent to the word, especially for disease names; we need to describe the disease when translating. Or, when translating, the word might be longer in Arabic, like the word "plasma".

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