

**A MORPHOSYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF ARABIC LEXICAL  
BORROWINGS IN BADHINI KURDISH**

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**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS  
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA  
KUALA LUMPUR**

**2016**

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**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTERS OF LINGUISTICS**

**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS  
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA  
KUALA LUMPUR**

**2016**

**UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA**  
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Title of Dissertation:

**A Morphosyntactic Analysis of Arabic Lexical Borrowings in Badhini**

**Kurdish** Field of Study: **Morphology**

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## ABSTRACT

This dissertation is an analytic study aims at investigating Arabic lexical borrowings in Badhini Kurdish dialect from morphosyntactic perspectives. It is confined to borrowings from Arabic in spoken Badhini Kurdish only. The fact that spoken Badhini Kurdish carries a heavy load of Arabic borrowings, which have greatly influenced its linguistic structure, and the lack of literature on this phenomenon motivated the researcher to categorize and describe the morphosyntactic processes in which Arabic borrowings found their way into Badhini Kurdish, and to find out the possible grammatical functions that they do in Badhini Kurdish.

The data of this study has been culled from 50 TV interviews (40 hours in total) from 5 local Kurdish TVs namely; Badinan Sat, Spêde, Dohuk, Waar, and Delal, related to 12 different domains of knowledge. The obtained data was analyzed under the light of Haugen's (1950) notions of borrowing; importation and substitution. The findings show that there is indeed a substantial number of words borrowed from Arabic through 16 different morphosyntactic processes that occur to their structures; 10 of which by pure morphemic importation called loanwords, 4 by morphemic importation and substitution or loan-blends, and 2 by morphemic substitution or loan-shifts. Among the outlined processes, *Orthographically Assimilated Loanwords* come at the highest percentage 44.01% followed by; *Nuclear Loan-Blends* 35.03%; *Unassimilated Loanwords* 13.82%; and *Compound Loan-Blends* 10.91%.

Findings also demonstrate that Arabic lexical borrowings in this study can noticeably function as nouns (76.05%); followed by adjective (8.27%); adverbs (5.36%); as well as functional words (1.23%) and prepositions (0.61%). Besides, Arabic verbs are never seen directly borrowed from Arabic. However, Badhini Kurdish makes use of Arabic borrowings in forming verb loans, only, by combining Arabic nouns with

native verb particles; more often with *-ke* 'do'. Verbal usage of borrowings has the second largest percentage (8.45%) in this study.

It is hoped that this study will positively contribute to the void of knowledge and raise our awareness and understanding of borrowing phenomenon in Badhini Kurdish. It will also be beneficial, especially, to students of linguistics and Kurdish speakers, in general, to understand better about the manner of Arabic lexical borrowings in Badhini Kurdish. Moreover, it might be insightful to policy makers and language reformers in standardizing Badhini Kurdish.

**Key Words:** loanwords adaptation, lexical borrowings, morphosyntax, morphology, Badhini Kurdish, Arabic.

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## ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini merupakan sebuah kajian analisis bertujuan menyelidik dan mendalami kata pinjaman leksikal bahasa Arab yang terkandung dalam dialek Kurdish Badhini dari perspektif morfosintaktik. Namun demikian, kajian ini hanya merangkumi kata pinjaman bahasa Arab yang terkandung dalam dialek percakapan Kurdish Badhini semata-mata. Pemerhatian yang dibuat mendapati dialek percakapan Kurdish Badhini begitu sarat dengan kata pinjaman bahasa Arab justeru banyak mempengaruhi struktur linguistiknya. Pada masa yang sama, didapati bahawa tidak banyak literatur sedia ada yang membincangkan fenomena ini, lantas pengkaji terpenggal untuk mengkategorikan serta menggambarkan proses morfosintaktik yang berlaku sehinggakan kata pinjaman bahasa Arab diserap masuk ke dalam percakapan Kurdish Badhini. Serentak dengan itu, fungsi gramatik yang dimainkan oleh kata pinjaman bahasa Arab dalam percakapan Kurdish Badhini juga akan turut dikaji.

Data untuk kajian ini dipetik daripada 50 wawancara (sejumlah 40 jam semuanya) daripada 5 rangkaian televisyen Kurdish iaitu: Badinan Sat, Spêde, Dohuk, Waar dan Delal, yang berkait dengan domain pengetahuan yang berbeza. Data yang diperoleh telah dianalisis berdasarkan pandangan Haugen (1950) yakni pinjaman, pengimportan dan penggantian. Dapatan menunjukkan bahawa sebahagian besar perkataan yang dipinjam dari bahasa Arab telah mengalami 16 proses morfosintaktik yang berbeza terhadap struktur masing-masing: 10 diperoleh daripada pengimportan morfemik tulen iaitu kata pinjam, 4 diperoleh menerusi pengimportan morfemik dan penggantian atau gabungan pinjaman manakala 2 lagi diperoleh menerusi penggantian morfemik atau pindahan pinjaman. Bersandarkan proses-proses yang telah digariskan, *Orthographically Assimilated Loanwords* mencecah peratusan tertinggi iaitu 44.01%; disusuli dengan *Nuclear Loan-Blends* sebanyak 35.03%; *Unassimilated Loanwords* pada 13.82%; dan *Compound Loan-Blends* sebanyak 10.91%.

Dapatan turut menunjukkan bahawa kata pinjaman bahasa Arab dalam kajian ini dapat berfungsi sebagai kata nama (76.05%); diikuti dengan kata adjektif (8.27%); kata penghubung (5.36%); kata fungsi (1.23%) dan kata sendi (0.61%). Dalam pada itu, pemerhatian menunjukkan bahawa kata kerja bahasa Arab tidak pernah dipinjam terus daripada bahasa Arab. Didapati bahawa bahasa Kurdish Badhini menggunakan pinjaman bahasa Arab hanya untuk membentuk kata kerja pinjaman iaitu dengan menggabungkan kata nama Arab dengan partikel kata kerja jati, selalunya dengan gabungan *-ke* yang bermaksud 'buat'. Kajian turut mendedahkan bahawa menggunakan kata pinjaman ketika percakapan mempamerkan peratusan yang kedua tertinggi iaitu (8.45%).

Diharapkan bahawa kajian ini akan memberikan sumbangan secara positif kepada ketandusan ilmu yang wujud kini dan mengangkat kesedaran serta memahami fenomena kata pinjaman yang terdapat dalam bahasa Kurdish Badhini. Di samping itu, pembuat dasar dan sarjana bahasa mungkin berminat untuk menstandardkan bahasa Kurdish Badhini.

**Kata Kunci:** adaptasi kata pinjaman, pinjaman leksikal, morfosintaks, morfologi, Kurdish Badhini, bahasa Arab

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Above all, I am extremely grateful to the Almighty Allah for enabling me to bring this study into reality. The researcher hereby takes the opportunity to extend his profound gratitude and appreciation to the following individuals who positively contributed to the success of my journey of study overseas:

- ✓ To my parents, sisters, brothers, cousins and uncles for their love, encouragement and constant moral and financial support.
- ✓ To my supervisor Dr. Kais Amir Kadhim for his unwavering guidance and suggestions in order to make this study a well-done achievement.
- ✓ To all my friends especially Mr. Shahin who always helped and provided valuable opinions on numerous issues in this study.

Thank you once again and may Allah always bless you!



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## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(∅)	: A null element in a sentence
//	: Phonemic transcription
.	: (Period) is used in BK sentences to show boundaries of morphological affixes.
1 <sup>st</sup>	: First person
2 <sup>nd</sup>	: Second person
3 <sup>rd</sup>	: Third person
Adj.	: Adjective
Adv.	: Adverb
BK	: Badhini Kurdish
Con.	: Construct case
Cop.	: Copula verb
Dem.	: Demonstrative
F.	: Feminine
Fut.	: Future
Gen.	: Gender
Ind.	: Indefinite article
LT.	: Literal translation
M.	: Masculine
N.	: Noun
Neg.	: Negation particle
Nom.	: Nominative
Obl.	: Oblique
P.	: Past
Perf.	: Perfect
Pl.	: Plural
Prep.	: Preposition
Pres.	: Present
Pro.	: Pronoun
Prog.	: Progressive
Ptcl.	: Particle
S.	: Singular
V.	: Verb
Voc.	: Vocative



## TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM EMPLOYED FOR THE STUDY

The following modified transcription scheme of Hatim (1997) has been used for transcribing the data.

Kurdish Characters	Transliteration	Arabic Characters not Exist in BK	Transliteration
ء	” /ə/	ص	S /s/
ا	a /a:/	ض	D /dʃ/
ه	e /æ/	ث	th /θ/
ب	b /b/	ذ	dh /ð/
پ	p /p/	ظ	Z /z/
ت	t /t/	ط	T /t/
ح	H /h/		
ج	j /dʒ/		
چ	ch /tʃ/		
خ	kh		
د	d /d/		
ر	r /r/		
ز	z /z/		
ژ	ʒ /ʒ/		
س	s /s/		
ش	sh /ʃ/		
ع	’ /ʕ/		
غ	x /x/		
ق	q /q/		
ف	f /f/		
ڤ	v /v/		
ك	k /k/		
گ	g /g/		
ل	l /l/		
م	m /m/		
ن	n /n/		
ه	h /h/		
ۆ	o /o/		
وو	oo /u:/		
و	u /u/		
ى	i, y /i/		
ئ	ê /e/		

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Kurdish, an Irano-Aryan group of the Indo-European family, is the written and spoken language of 20-30 million Kurds (Esmaili, 2014) who live in a massive unbroken geographical area called *Kurdistan* which means the land of Kurds. It is a non-standard language with many dialects falls apart into three groups; Northern, Central, and Southern Kurdish. The Northern Kurdish group *Kurmanji* is the biggest group and the only dialect of Kurdish spoken predominantly by Kurdish communities in all four parts of Kurdistan in; Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq as well as in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Lebanon. Commonly, Kurmanji dialect in the Kurdistan of Iraq *northern Iraq* is referred to as Badhini or Bahdini simply because the area is known as Badhinan on which this study focuses. The Central Kurdish group consists of smaller speakers *Sorani* in the Kurdistan of Iraq *north-east Iraq*, while the Southern Kurdish Group includes dialects of; Kermanshahi, Luri, Lakki, and Kalhori, which are spoken in the Kurdistan of Iran *northern part of Iran* (Allison, 2007).

In written Kurdish, all Kurdish dialects use Latin script mainly by the northern group. However, Badhini, Sorani, and the southern group officially use the combined Arabic-Persian script. Each of them has a high variety and a low variety by their own. The high variety is learned at schools and considered a prestige language of literary discourse, written and spoken media. Low variety, on the other hand, is learned at home and can be used in verbal communications of everyday ordinary and informal situations.

Kurdish, especially Kurmanji dialect, has been affected by the neighboring languages; Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Armenian and Assyrian to a great extent due to the

prolonged history of contact and interaction with their cultures, religions, languages and politics. The obvious impact is the intensive use of borrowings from these languages in Kurdish. Foreign loanwords in Kurdish make 13.8% (945 items) mostly acquired from Arabic (716 items) and the rest are from a variety of other languages; Persian, Turkish, and European languages, as cited by (Hassanpour, 1992) who outlined from Wahby and Edmonds' (1966) Kurdish-English Dictionary. There is no recent statistics show the current state of Arabic loanwords in Kurdish other than this. No doubt, they have increased tremendously and have greatly influenced Kurdish for the advent of knowledge, media, and technology as well as the stronger contact of the two languages since the creation of the common rule and state (Iraq) of Arabs and Kurds in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Since the spread and acceptance of the religion of Islam in the region in the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century, Arabic loanwords made their way into Kurdish through the religion in which the holy Qur'an and the teachings of Islam is revealed in Arabic language and had to be studied, learned and practiced primarily in Arabic to sustain its authentic meaning. As the liturgical language, Arabic gained a prestigious status and holiness in the region; therefore, borrowings from this language are willingly embraced. (Musheer, 2011) claimed that the spread of beliefs of a religion will render its language holy, too. Thus, the religion of Islam was an open-ended domain for Arabic lexical borrowings in Kurdish language and literature.

Another remarkable influence on the growth and use of Arabic borrowings in Kurdish is the political and cultural dominance of the states of ; Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria after Sykes–Picot agreement in 1916 in which Kurdistan land was divided among these countries which denied Kurds' rights and banned the use and teaching of Kurdish language whereby “Each state has treated Kurdish under different policies from outright

prohibition of the language” (Taucher, Vogl & Webinger, 2015, p.30). Kurdistan region of Iraq became under the authority of Iraqi government which had a systematic plan to culturally arabicize and suppress Kurds and prevent them from creating their independent Kurdish state. It began to wipe out their Kurdish identity, culture and politics “To Ba’athist regime, the Kurdistan under the control of Iraq is a part of Arab land and Kurds in that land are guests” (Mustafa, 2007, p. 127). In fact, Arabic was imposed and made the only language used in media, official settings and schools including in Iraqi Kurdistan where purely Kurds community live “the stronger the national government, the less democratic the regime, and the more obedient the population” (Rosenhouse & Kowner, 2008, p. 278). Thus, it was successful in most of its plans in overpowering Arabic language and culture on that of Kurds.

Such oppression towards Kurds in the other three ruler states is still ongoing where they have no total right to use and teach Kurdish officially or have Kurdish citizenship, especially, Kurds in Syria where they are displaced and not allowed holding citizenship. The Turkish government, too, attempted to assimilate Kurds forcibly and officially banned the use of Kurdish as (Hassanpour, 1992, p. 132) states on Kurdish language policy “Forcing the Kurds to abandon their language and become native speakers of Turkish is the primary goal of the language policy”. It was only recently, Turkish prime minister Erdogan allowed Kurds to launch the first Kurdish TV (TRT 6) freely broadcasted in Kurdish language in 2009 and to freely engage in political activities and elections in Turkish government in 2015 “The year 1923 marks the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey and 1991 marks the abolition of the Kurdish language ban” (Camiloglu, 2009, p. 12). In Iran, Kurdish situation is still not better where Kurds are not allowed to study, write and speak in Kurdish, too. Kurdish is regarded as a Persian dialect according to (Hassanpour, 1999, P. 9) “If Kurdish was

ever mentioned in books or on radio, it was called a “local dialect” of the state language, Persian”.

Kurdish literary men and intellectuals frequently showed a strong reaction against such impact. Lexical purification movement, for example, had greatly contributed to the reduction of Arabic and Persian items in Kurdish. Hassanpour (1992) has dated back this movement to works of great Kurdish poets Ahmadi Khani and Ali Taramakhi in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and early Kurdish journalists who showed their concerns with foreign loanwords in Kurdish and were greater after World War I. The increased sense of Kurdish nationalism after the division of Kurdistan land rendered Kurds to make a linguistic change in their language. The purists during this time believed that Kurdish has a heritage of unrecorded native equivalent vocabularies that could be employed and replaced with the nativized Arabic and Persian loans. Therefore, *Committee for Weeding the Kurdish Language* by the Kurdish Scientific Society for writing contest in 1926 was found to popularize native words and purify Kurdish from foreign materials, especially those from the two influential languages in the region; Arabic and Persian (Hassanpour, 1992). He demonstrated that the percentage of Arabic and Persian loanwords used in prose and poetry between the periods of 1920-1930 has diminished from (47%) to (4.4%) in 1960.

After World War II, too, the movement kept on dynamic by many intellectuals, language reformers and journals in both print and broadcast media. Two renowned journals; *Gelawéjh* and *Dengí Gétí Taze*, for instance, aimed at cleaning up and reviving the Kurdish language. Besides, Wahby, a Kurdish language reformer, has widely enriched the Kurdish dictionary, literary works, and mass media with 1000 new neologisms in 1942 and many other Kurdish equivalents to Arabic loanwords in *Gelawéjh* dictionary.

Hassanpour (1992) highlighted three different directions of the Kurdish Purist movement; conservative, moderate, and extremist purists. The minority conservatives were purged by the achievements of the movement. The extremists were the nationalists and were domineering particularly in the 1960s who displayed a hostile attitude towards the repressive ruler states controlling Kurdistan. They were strictly against all types of borrowings, especially, from Arabic and Turkish. On the other hand, they were open and in favor of borrowings from Western languages and Persian simply because they belong to the similar language family roots; Indo-European. A strong opposition, later on, arose to the extremists mainly by Abdullah (1962) and the two poets Hazhar (1974) and Hemin (1983), who cautioned that new Kurdish literature has overflowed with incomprehensible ugly foreign loanwords and unacceptable non-original neologisms. They, therefore, requested to end the purification movement.

Two other historical turning points of Kurdish revival were the Kurdish uprising in 1991 and the fall of the former Iraqi regime in 2003. Kurds gained their de facto semi-independence after 1991 uprising against the Iraqi government. They formed their own parliament and self-ruled administration in Kurdistan region of Iraq. The uprising brought about not only the political changes but also the growth and use of Kurdish language. Kurdish was announced for the first time as the official language that can be used in written and oral communication in government settings, education and media. Now, there are dozens of Kurdish Satellite TVs, radio channels, newspapers, and magazines purely launched and broadcasted in Kurdish. All of them systematically aim at Kurdish language reform and revival. Musa (2012) demonstrated that the Kurdish uprising has made an overall change in the Kurdish language by replacing hundreds and thousands of Arabic loanwords with Kurdish equivalents and borrowed many others from Western languages.

In Iraq, only, Kurdish language (Sorani dialect) is recognized as the second official and national language of the country beside Arabic after the collapse of Ba'ath administration in 2003 though it (Sorani) faced with opposition with literary men, writers, and intellectuals of Badhini dialect who rejected it as the only standard language in Iraqi Kurdistan. Often, attempts were made to find a solution to this dialect standardation issue, such as that of; Jamal Nabaz who suggested unifying them and Amir Hassanpour who proposed a bi-standard Kurdish of the two dialects. The dispute remained an unsettled and controversial issue and is continuing with the later proposal.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Although the purification movement contributed tremendously to the Kurdish language growth and revival, its influence has been unequal on the spoken and written language. Hassanpour (1992) stressed that unlike written language, spoken Kurdish of educated urban people and governmental employees adopt Arabic loanwords even more increasingly than before. Similarly, 1991 uprising made a positive reform of Kurdish language in general "If we compare the old magazines and newspapers with that of today, we will find out that the later were rich of Arabic words and terms, but now they are reduced and constantly coming down" (Rasul, 2000, p. 17).

However, it was noted by the researcher that until today, spoken Kurdish in interpersonal communication carries a heavy load of Arabic lexical borrowings in Badhini Kurdish (henceforth BK) especially in Kurdish broadcast media and official settings despite the language revival efforts, purification and the last two decades of Arabic- Kurdish communication gap and the fact that these loans are neither coded in Kurdish nor listed in Kurdish dictionaries. It seems that 25 years of using and teaching Kurdish in official settings under the Kurdish self-ruled government has made no



significant changes in today's spoken Kurdish from that of before uprising regarding borrowing phenomenon. It is no surprise that such extensive use of Arabic lexical borrowings has a strong effect on all levels of linguistic structure of BK and native equivalents. In their adaptation, they undergo some morphosyntactic modifications and sometimes import certain peculiar inflections along with borrowings and they are treated as native words "If many loanwords come from a single source over a relatively short period, there may develop a fashion of adaptation" (Hockett, 1958, p. 418). To make this claim clear, some Arabic nouns, for example, are borrowed in their various plural forms (-at, broken plural...etc) but considered as singular in BK. They are re-pluralized by attaching the BK plural markers *-ên/êt* and *-a* to the pluralized Arabic loanwords, as in *ijra''at* اجراءات 'procedures' in BK compound word *ijra''atêt petivi* اجراءات اللازمة 'necessary procedures' which has been borrowed with its feminine plural *-at* and suffixed with BK genitive plural *-êt*. Moreover, the gender of Arabic loans, sometimes, are changed in Kurdish for example, the masculine noun loanword *kitab* 'book' from Arabic is changed to the feminine noun in BK *kitabê* by adding the feminine gender suffix (*-ê*).

The fact that the literature gap regarding borrowing phenomenon in BK, as (Sadeeq, 2015) pointed out in her study, motivated the researcher to morphosyntactically investigate the integration of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK. There are few studies conducted on other dialects of Kurdish, for instance, Hassanpour (1999) dealt with the dynamics of linguistic change under conditions of language contact and analyzed the foreign loans in Sorani dialect. Sabir (2013) investigated the motivations of borrowing from English in political programs of Kurdish TV channels.

### **1.3 The Research Objectives**

Jone & Singh (2005) say that the adaptation of foreign loanwords in a given language entails them undergoing through phonological and morphosyntactic reanalysis in order to conform to the system of the recipient language and to look similar to native words. As such, this investigation looks at the lexical borrowings' phenomenon focusing on the processes of Arabic borrowings from morphosyntactic perspectives in BK dialect, more specifically, in the Kurdish broadcast media and tries to:

- i. Explore the morphosyntactic processes that occur to Arabic lexical borrowings in BK.
- ii. Describe the morphosyntactic processes involved in the innovation of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK.
- iii. Investigate the functions that Arabic lexical borrowings do in BK.

### **1.4 The Research Questions**

The current study analyzes the Arabic lexical borrowings and their impact on BK linguistic system from morphosyntactic views, therefore, the following questions are vital to be addressed:

- i. What types of morphosyntactic processes are employed in the adaptation of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK?
- ii. How morphosyntactically are Arabic lexical borrowings integrated into BK?
- iii. What are the possible grammatical functions of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK?

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

BK is neither the standard nor the official Kurdish dialect in Iraqi Kurdistan. It is also not the main medium of school curriculum and instruction although there were attempts to do so. Hopefully, by documenting and underscoring the linguistic consequences of ever increasing Arabic loanwords on the structure of BK and native equivalents will be insightful to policymakers, language reformers, and curriculum developers as they attempt to standardize and incorporate Badhini into the curricula of education. Since lexical borrowing keeps on being an important source of new terms in Kurdish, this study will provide useful information to lexicographers and etymologists in composing BK dictionary. It will, nevertheless, be a significant source of information on Kurdish linguistics and language contact studies and will positively contribute to the scholarly knowledge. It will also utilize linguistics students and researchers interested in language contact, translators/ interpreters, mass media reporters/ presenters, journalists, and Kurdish speakers, in general, to come to know better about the manner of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK. The processes of borrowings will facilitate and show non-native speakers and learners of BK particularly Arabs how to reproduce and manipulate Arabic words in speaking BK. Therefore, it is essential to explore and describe the morphosyntactic processes that occur to the new forms of Arabic borrowings during their adaptation in BK.

#### **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

Kurdish has been influenced by the three neighboring languages; Arabic, Turkish, and Persian due to the strong national, cultural, historical and political contacts among these languages and due to the modernization, science and technology. Borrowing occurs on all levels of language structure as (Zivenge, 2009, p. 4) said that

“All languages change, and the process is especially visible in the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical, and semantic systems”. To cover all these aspects of linguistic changes, it needs multiple lengthy works. Therefore, this study limits itself to only the morphosyntactic analysis of Arabic lexical borrowings used in Kurdish spoken media/TV interviews in BK. However, because both Arabic and Kurdish orthography are purely phonemic (each letter is written exactly as it is pronounced), I occasionally refer to the sounds of some Arabic letters (in loanwords) that do not exist in BK but are in use. Borrowings from other languages other than Arabic will not be part of this study. This study is also synchronic.

## **1.7 Definitions of Key Terms**

### ***Borrowing /Foreign Word***

“Borrowing consists of the introduction of single words or short, frozen, idiomatic phrases from one language into the other. The items in questions are incorporated into the grammatical systems of the borrowed language. They are treated as part of its lexicon, take on its morphological characteristics and enter into its syntactic structure.” (Gumperz, 1977, p. 8).

### ***Loanword***

It is an integrated word pattern, i.e. a word that has found its way and naturalized into a recipient language via the process of borrowing with little or no modification in meaning, pronunciation, and morphology (Haugen, 1950).

### ***Source/ Donor/Lending Language***

Is the language from which a lexical item was emerged through borrowing process, i.e. the language that has donated loanword to the borrowing language. (Mwaliwa, 2014)

### ***Recipient/Borrowing/Host/ Target Language***

Is the language to which a lexical item is entered by means of borrowing process, i.e. the language that borrows a loanword from the donor language. (Mwaliwa, 2014)

### ***Badhini Kurdish***

It is a non-standard and unofficial dialect of Kurdish with a high and low variety, used in formal and informal situations respectively, spoken in northern part of Iraq (Dohuk province) and south-east corn of Turkey in Hakkari province. It is also known as Southern Kurmanji.

## **1.8 The Organization of the Current Dissertation**

Chapter 1 puts forward a brief introduction of the study background, the research objectives and questions, the significance of the study, and the scope and limitations of the study.

Chapter 2 reviews the two languages in contact ‘Arabic and Kurdish’, their dialects, and orthographies. Then, it highlights the concept and factors of lexical borrowings as suggested by renowned linguists. This follows by the pertinent literature survey on borrowing phenomenon. The end of the chapter offers the framework basis of the study, types, and categories of borrowings.

Chapter 3 provides the methodologies of conducting the research; design, data collection, materials, participants and data analysis procedures.

Chapter 4 analyzes the data in two sections. The first section puts forth a classification of morphosyntactic processes of Arabic lexical borrowings. Each process depicts the way Arabic borrowings adapt in BK and shows the percentage of

borrowings with examples in tables. It also indicates to the possible functions of Arabic borrowings in each of the processes and demonstrates them in BK sentences. The second section outlines the grammatical categories that Arabic lexical borrowings can create in BK with their percentages found in transcribed data. It also discusses the issues that come along with the borrowings in each grammatical category.

Chapter 5 concludes the study with addressing the three questions of the study, discussing the findings and suggesting further studies.

### **1.9 Summary of the Chapter**

This chapter has made a brief overview of the past and current status and contact of Kurdish language, its dialects in general and BK in particular, with the neighboring languages under the ruler states. The major phases of Kurdish language development in Iraqi Kurdistan, such as; purification movement and the Kurdish uprising also have been briefly highlighted. The chapter also referred to the issues of linguistic impact resulted from the extensive use of Arabic loanwords by BK speakers especially in spoken media despite the long history of reviving and purifying the language. Then, the researcher stated the objectives of the study and three research questions. Moreover, he hoped that the study will positively fill the literature gap and utilize Kurdish speakers and people using Kurdish in their professions in general. Finally, the limitations and focus of the study have spelled out.

## **CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter starts with a brief introduction of Kurdish people, their homeland Kurdistan, the historical situations of their language ‘Kurdish’, the different dialects and the orthography of Kurdish language especially BK in Iraqi Kurdistan for it is the exclusive dialect of this study. Since the nature of the study is the Arabic-Kurdish contact, a broad overview of the language, dialects, history, orthography and status of Arabic, too, is provided. It, then, sheds light on the different definitions, concepts and factors of borrowings by pioneering linguists in the field. To show the consequences of borrowings on language system, a thorough and relevant survey of various past studies on the borrowing phenomenon in Kurdish, Arabic, and other languages is presented focusing on the morphosyntactic aspects of foreign words. The last section of this chapter touches upon the theoretical framework of the current study and classification of borrowings and their types.

### **2.2 Kurds and Kurdistan**

Kurds, an Iranian branch of the Indo-European family, live in a mountainous and uninterrupted area called Kurdistan ‘the homeland of Kurds’ in the northern part of Mesopotamia where the republicans of Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria meet. They are the biggest nation without a state. They have an estimated population of 20-30 million native speakers (Haig & Matras, 2002) though the precise number of Kurds is never divulged by the ruler states because of “reluctance of the central governments to reveal the ethnic diversity of their countries generally and to admit the existence of a sizable

Kurdish population in particular” (Hassanpour, 1992, p. 12). Minor immigrants and Kurdish Diaspora communities also live in no recognized Kurdish regions; 700,000 in Europe; 500,000 in (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkmenistan); 100,000 in Lebanon; and a small portion in USA (McDawall, 2007, p. 490). For the first time, the term Kurdistan was used by Sultan of Seljuq Empire ‘Ahmad Sanjar’ in the 12<sup>th</sup> century for naming a province surrounding Zagros mountains “Its capital was Bahar and it encompassed the vilayets of Sinjar, Shahrazur, Dinawer and Kermanshah” (Kaya, 2012, p. 97). In today’s Iran, Syria, Iraq, and Turkey, majority of Kurds are bilinguals as they have assimilated into the official languages of their ruler states.

Kurdistan has a variety of ethnicities and religions with a prevalent co-existence and tolerance among them. Majority of Kurds share the Islamic faith, approximately, 75% Sunni Muslims, 15% Ithna ’Ashari and Alavi Shiites Muslims in Iran and Turkey respectively as well as other minorities from other religions, such as; Yezidis and a sizable of principle Assyrian and Christians community (McDowall, 2003, p. 10). Until 1950s, about 200,000 Jewish Kurds who currently settled in Israel, lived mainly in Iraqi Kurdistan (The Times of Israel 30 September 2013).



2.1: Map of Greater Kurdistan



Before the establishment of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria, Kurds were commonly small scattered tribal and nomadic communities for centuries under Ottoman Empire. The sense of nationalism and modernization among Kurds arose as a reaction to the creation of the above-mentioned nation-states in the Middle East defending their Kurdish identity which was denied and imposed by Turks and Arabs identities (McDowall, 2003 & Kaya, 2012). It became even stronger after the World War I. Nationalists and their supporters nowadays prefer to refer to parts of Kurdistan as; north, south, east and west Kurdistan instead of Turkish, Iraqi, Iranian, and Syrian Kurdistan respectively visualizing the greater Kurdistan as an unaffected Kurdish identity “They imagine this territory as a unified territory that has remained more or less unchanged in its extent and content throughout history, but which was unfairly divided by the emergence of modern states in the last century” (Kaya, 2012, p. 95).

Despite the discrimination and oppression that Kurds faced, southern Kurdistan, in 1991, has become a semi-autonomous region governed by Kurdistan Region Government with a defensive force called Peshmarga, which means ‘one who confronts death’, who guards it. It resulted from the consecutive revolutions led by the peshmarga of Kurdish political parties; KDP and PUK, and by the public uprising against dictatorial Ba’athist regime and its Anfal campaign ‘a genocidal campaign against Kurds’ in the 1980s, the bloodiest period in the history of Kurds, during which 200.000 Kurds were killed. In Iran too, an eleven-month Kurdish state namely; Mohabad Republic was self-declared in 1946 and ended with the execution of its head Qazi Muhammad (Kaya, 2012).

Similarly, Kurds in Syria are severely suppressed and discriminated. Until today, many Kurds are denied citizenship “Following the census of 1962, approximately 200,000 remain stripped of their citizenship either as *ajanib* (foreigner residents) or as unregistered *maktumin* (literally 'concealed')” (McDowall, 2003, p. 476). Lately and due

to the ongoing Syrian Civil War that has come along with so-called Arab Spring, the Kurdish revolutionary political parties in Syria had a major role in protecting and self-administering their region *Rojava* 'Western Kurdistan'. Kurds' identity in Turkey was denied, too, by Ataturk's government which categorized them as 'mountain Kurds'. There were Kurdish movements and uprisings in Turkey in the 1930s and 1940s, but were put down by the state's army. Moreover, PKK, the rebellion Kurdish party, is in armed conflict with the Turkish government since 1978 for their cultural and political rights, self-determination and separate Kurdish state, as well as peaceful political activities by HDP and DBP which demand the rights of minority Kurds in Turkey.

### **2.3 Kurdish Language and Dialects**

Kurdish is a non-standard and dialect-rich language ranked the "fortieth among some 6,000 languages of the world" (Hassanpour, 1999, p. 25) and "fourth in the Middle East following Arabic, Persian and Turkish, and fortieth in the world" in terms of the number of speakers (Taucher, Vogl & Webinger, 2015, p. 30). Though the precise origin of Kurdish language is still controversial and uncertain, many historians classify it under (Southwestern) Iranian branch of the Indo-European family of languages simply because it shares many traits with them mainly Persian due to historical contacts. Some others claim that it resulted from merging the tongues of various peoples into one "so that by about the time of Arab conquest 'a single ethnic term of Kurd' was being applied to an amalgamation of different tribes" (Jukil, 2004, p. 52). The later is true for (McDowall, 2003, p. 9) who assert that certain Arab and Turkmen tribes mingled with Kurdish and eventually became Kurdish by culture, such as; Arab Rawadid tribe during Abbasid period and two Turkmen dynasties in Anatolia before Ottoman Empire. He also ascribed the diversity of Kurdish dialects to the variety of Kurdish origins.

Dialectically speaking, Kurdish has two major closely related and mutually intelligible dialects used by 75% native speakers (Esmaili & Salavati, 2013) namely; Kurmanji which is predominantly spoken by northern Kurdish communities in Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and northern Iraqi Kurdistan where Kurmanji is called Badhini; and Sorani dialect named after Soran city in Iraqi Kurdistan, which is also known as Mukri, central Kurdish or Middle Kurmanji, is one of the two official languages in Iraq only along with Arabic and is spoken by Kurds in Iraq and Iran. Sorani was also official during the establishment of Muhabad republic in 1945. The first classification of Kurdish dialects, based on ethnic and cultural grounds, was by Prince Sharaf Khan Bidlisi in his masterwork *Sharafname* in (1597) in which he divided Kurdish into four groups, namely; Luri, Kalhuri, Gorani and Kirmanj.

According to Khorshid (1975), Kurdish, geographically, has four groups of dialects and sub-dialects namely; Northern Kurmanji which includes (Bayazidi, Hakari, Botani, Shamdinani and Badhini) mainly in Turkish Kurdistan; Central Kurmanji (Mukri, Sorani, Ardalani, Slemani and Garmiyani) in Iraq; Southern Kurmanji (Luri, Bakhtiyari, Mamasanni, Gauhgalu, Lakki and Kalhurri in Iran; and the fourth distinct group is Gorani (Hawramani, Bajalani in Iraq and Zaza in Turkey). Cemiloglu (2009, p. 8) sees Kurmanji and Zaza as two different languages “not dialects of the same language” but spoken by Kurds. Hassanpour (1992, p. 20), on the other hand, classifies Kurdish into four main varieties; Kurmanji, Sorani, Hawrami and Kirmashani.

According to Hassanpour (1999, p. 36) “Kurmanci and Sorani were used as literary languages for the first time in the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, respectively”. Now, Kurdish is a bi-standard language of Kurmanji (Badhini) and Sorani in Kurdistan region of Iraq (Gautier, 1998).



**Figure 2.2:** Map of Kurdish Dialects

Kurdish dialects, Sorani and Kurmanji, display considerable linguistic differences as well, mainly, in morphosyntactic construction, phonology, and writing system. On Kurmanji/Badhini Kurdish morphology, (Haig, 2004, p. 72) says that it “is weakly agglutinative, both prefixing and suffixing, with some fusional properties.”, and According to (Haig & Matras, 2002), the constituent order of Northern Kurdish Group is typologically non-harmonic “It has modifier-head order in the clause (i.e. verb-final), but head-modifier order in the noun phrase”. Generally, the word order of Kurdish is SOV in both interrogative and statement sentences. Kurdish clauses are finite, i.e. it has no non-finite clauses or the structure of noun phrase is head-initial consists of a noun linked to a modifier (attributive adjective, another noun, pronoun, possessive...etc.) via genitive construct morphemes with proper number and gender markers (see Table 4.17, p. 78). Demonstratives and quantifiers can precede the head. Complement clauses are marked via “zero-marking ‘paratactic apposition of clauses’, mood, simple and complex

complementisers, and reinforcement of subject agreement through deictics and anaphora” (Matras, 2002, p. 49). Every Kurmanji/ Badhini noun should be assigned with gender ‘feminine or masculine’, number and indefiniteness (definiteness not appeared formally) by attaching the synthesized relativiser as well as cases; construct, oblique and vocative, except nominative which is always unmarked noun form conveys a generic meaning and singular or indefinite plural meaning. Besides, pronouns also have gender and number distinctions and can be independent or enclitics, whereas Sorani does not require any pronoun, noun or verb inflection to signal gender distinction and no nominal case but uses pronominal suffixes instead of cases and show definite article and plural marking. Badhini displays ergative alignment in past tense of transitive verb (non-nominative subject marking and object concord) but, Sorani makes use of pronominal enclitics. The arrangement of the verb formation in Kurmanji Kurdish proposition is identical to neighboring languages. It has two stems; present and past. The root verb is preceded by aspect or mood marker and followed by person affixes. Clausal clitic and subjunctive verb are jointly used to form future tense, while only helping verbs are used to form passive and causative. Phonologically, Sorani unlike Badhini uses strong characters  $\text{ج}/\text{j}/$  and  $\text{ر}/\text{r}/$  (Esmaili & Salavati, 2013).

#### **2.4 The Kurdish Orthography**

The writing systems of both Kurdish dialects (Kurmanji and Sorani) are different, too, due to geopolitical reasons. In turn, it became the cause for further Kurdish separation “because those who read and write in one script, seldom consume literature in the other” (Taucher, Vogl and Webinger, 2015, p. 36). Sorani dialect is still written only in a modified Persian- Arabic based script as well as Badhini in Iraqi Kurdistan since “eleven century A.D., when Ali Hariri (1009-1079) wrote a collection

of poems in his Hakari dialect” (McCarus, 1958, p. 6) and Kurmanji written in Latin-based letters for more than 70 years (Hassanpour, 1992) by Kurds in Turkey, Syria. Attempts were made to standardize the Kurdish orthography such as that of Edmonds and Wahby who tried to Latinize the allegedly outdated Persian-Arabic based script in the 1930s, but faced strong opposition by its religiously oriented supporters. Kurds in former Soviet countries use the alphabet on the basis of the Cyrillic alphabet since 1940s.

**Table 2.1: Kurdish Language Alphabets**

Persian-Arabic based	Latin Based	Phonetic Value (IPA)
ا	A a	/a:/
ب	B b	/b/
چ	Ç ç	/tʃ/
د	D d	/d/
ه	E e	/ɛ/
هێ	Ê ê	/e/
ف	F f	/f/
گ	G g	/g/
ه	H h	/h/
not written	I i	/i/
ی	Î î	/i:/
ج	C c	/dʒ/
ج	J j	/ʒ/
ک	K k	/k/
ل	L l	/l/
م	M m	/m/
ن	N n	/n/
و	O o	/o/
پ	P p	/p/
ق	Q q	/q/
ر	R r	/r/
ڕ	not written	/r/
س	S s	/s/
ش	Ş ş	/ʃ/
ت	T t	/t/
و	U u	/o/
وو	Û û	/u:/
ڤ	V v	/v/
ڤ	W w	/u/
ڤ	X x	/x/
ی	Y y	/i/
ز	Z z	/z/
ه	H h	/h/
ه	Ee	/ʔ/
ه	X x	/ɣ/

In general, the Kurdish Persian-Arabic based alphabets consist of 34 phonetic letters ‘they are written as pronounced’ written from right to left and can be cursive script in handwriting. In words, they can be attached together and occur in different positions; initial, middle and final or stay separate, but the letters (ا، د، ژ، ر، ز، و، وو) can not join the letter that follows. Unlike English, Kurdish does not have any upper case letter at the beginning of sentences or proper nouns, or at anywhere else. On the other hand, the Latin-based version also has 32 characters, but similar to English, it is written from left to write separately and with capital letter at the beginning of sentences and proper nouns. There are 7 vowels in Kurdish; (î, û, ê, i, u, o, a). Table (2.1) above illustrates Persian-Arabic and Latin based versions of Kurdish orthographic (Yekgirtu-Group, 2015).

## **2.5 Arabic Language and History of its Usage in Kurdistan**

Arabic is a central Semitic Language of 250 million people in the Middle East and North Africa and the liturgical language for all Muslims around the world. It is the largest branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family and ranked the fifth in terms of the number of its speakers after Mandarin Chinese, English, Hindi and Spanish. It has three varieties namely; Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic and Colloquial or Dialectical Arabic. Classical Arabic is closely associated with Islam, i.e. it is the language of Holy Qur’an revelation, sayings of Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him) and all Muslims’ daily religious practices. Modern Standard Arabic, the formal and mutually understood language (Al-Fusha), is a high variety widely used in today’s literary publications, print and spoken Arabic mass media and every formal situation in Arab world. Due to the influence of other different languages, different circumstances, social classes and education levels, Arabic also has acquired variety of distinct and





either short or long vowels (a, i, u). Moreover, vowel diacritics are used to signal short vowels especially in religious texts, poetry, and books for foreign learners of Arabic to avoid ambiguity. Some Arabic sounds are typical to Arabs and hard for non-Arabs to clearly enunciate them, for example; no language other than Arabic has the letter ض ‘dh’ (Mohammed, 2009).

**Table 2.2:** Arabic Alphabets (Mohammed, 2009)

Letter	Phonetic Value (IPA)
ا	Various / æ:/
ب	/b/
ت	/t/
ث	/θ/
ج	/ʒ/
ح	/ħ/
خ	/x/
د	/d/
ذ	/ð/
ر	/r/
ز	/z/
س	/s/
ش	/ʃ/
ص	/s/
ض	/d/
ط	/t/
ظ	/ ð, /z/
ع	/ʕ/
غ	/ɣ/
ف	/f/
ق	/q/
ك	/k/
ل	/l/
م	/m/
ن	/n/
ه	/h/
و	/w/, /u:/
ي	/i/, /i:/

## 2.6 The Notion of Borrowing

Lexical borrowings is a natural linguistic phenomenon resulted from intercultural contact of two or more languages over a period of time where lexical elements or forms are imported from one language system into another (Weinreich, 1953). Haugen (1970, p. 432) defines borrowing as “the attempted reproduction in one language, of patterns previously found in another”. Haugen (1950, p. 212) highlighted that foreign loanwords distinctly go through linguistic change processes during their integration in host language namely; importation and substitution processes. He distinguished between the two terms that “If the loan is similar enough to the model so that a native speaker would accept it as his own, the borrowing speaker may be said to have *imported* the model into his language, provided it is an innovation in that language. But insofar as he has reproduced the model inadequately, he has normally *substituted* a similar pattern from his own language” (see section 2.9 for more details on these two processes). Hock (1991) defines borrowing as nativisation; the incorporation of foreign words into speaker’s native language. Another definition which sees borrowing process as one way adaptation is by (Thomason & Kaufman, 1988, p. 21) “The incorporation of foreign elements into the speakers’ native language”. Mondegar-Nicasio (2007, p. 2) postulated that “borrowing does not involve a language system; instead it is limited to lexical items to fill lexical gaps in the receiving languages and cultures.”

The term *borrowing* is well-established in linguistics, but some linguists like Haugen (1950) and Aitchison (2001) see that the metaphorical term is misused for it conflicts with the sense of taking something from a language with no prior permission, nothing missed in the source language, and nothing ever will be returned to the donor language “The metaphor implied is certainly absurd, since the borrowing takes place without the lender's consent or even awareness, and the borrower is under no obligation

to repay the loan. One might as well call it stealing, were it not that the owner is deprived of nothing and feels no urge to recover his goods” (Haugen, 1950, p. 211). To them, therefore, *adoption* and *copy* respectively are more appropriate terms for the process. Jamal (2000) also referred to it as; *adaptation* the process of altering the phonological and at times the morphological make-up of the loanword; and *adoption* which describes the borrowings into the recipient language of loanwords while preserving their original form and pronunciation as per the donor language. It is also sometimes referred to as replication. This research, however, maintains the usage of the metaphorical terms; borrowing, loanwords, loans, borrowed words, foreign words, donor, host, and recipient language as well as other equivalent synonyms like; copy, transfer, sources language and borrowing or target language.

Recently, some linguists and dictionaries define those terms which commonly occur in many languages with the same sense and form as *international words* in order to designate foreign words, for instance: drama, parliament, music, text...etc.

Code-switching, on the other hand, takes place as bilingual or multilingual speakers spontaneously alternate between different languages at a sentence or successive sentences level within the same discourse. Obvious distinctions exist between the processes of borrowing and code-switching. Apple and Muysken (2005) say that the later according to classical views does not go through phonological and morphological modifications in its adaptation, while the former does. But they emphasized that code-switching goes through slight phonological adaptation. Besides, Grosjean (1982) and Andrews (1999) posited that unlike code switching, borrowed items from the source language does not require the acquisition or knowing minimum knowledge of that language since the borrowed item is widely used by monolingual speech community and naturally become a conventionalized and permanent word of the

recipient language. They asserted that such use of foreign elements is the consequence of borrowing phenomenon not of code-switching which is temporal and involves the acquisition of the two languages in contact.

The literature on borrowing phenomenon demonstrates that lexical borrowing can occur on all word category levels; nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions...etc. However, not all words are borrowable due to constraints of paradigmatic (organization of function words) and syntagmatic (organization of content words) coherences, (Appel & Muysken, 1987). Agbedo (2011) avers that content words are the most probable to be borrowed and very rarely function words. Generally, nouns are more frequently and uniquely borrowed than other categories in most languages as noted by Trask (1996). However, (Trask, 1996; in Mohammed, 2009) found Turkish as an exception in which the percentage of verb loanwords from Arabic is higher than any other word classes. This does not mean that Arabic verbs are directly borrowed because Turkish has a different verb formation mechanism. Similar to Kurdish verb morphology, Turkish borrowed verbs are compounded verbs by means of Arabic verbal noun attached to the word *etmek* (meaning 'do'). For instance, the word *ispat* (which means 'proof') is combined with *etmek* to make verb *ispatetmek* (to demonstrate).

## **2.7 Factors of Borrowing**

Many factors can be attributed to borrowing words from foreign languages which differ from language to language. It is worthwhile here to highlight some of these well-established factors by linguists in order to make the phenomenon of borrowing clearer. Field (2002), for example, pointed out four social factors of borrowing namely; *lexical semantic gap*, *prestige*, *cultural dominance* and *convenience*. Lack of proper vocabulary is one of the main factors which oblige the speaker to borrow from other

languages in order to fill the conceptual gap in the lexicon repertoire of the target language. The lexical gap is also called Semantic, referential, and cultural borrowings. It appears in a language due to the advent of new technology, science and new inventions which necessitate innovation of proper terms to designate newly introduced ideas and entities in the borrowing language, for examples, some scientific-related terms that have no equivalents in Arabic and Kurdish are borrowed from English, such as; *bacteria*, *calcium*, *microscope*, *ozone*...etc. This factor is supported by Holmes (2013, p. 43) “People may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using” as well as (Martas, 2009; Danesi & Rocci, 2009; Rosen & Kowner, 2008,).

The second factor is the notion of the *prestige* of donor language. Speakers, especially youths, borrow fashionable words from those languages that enjoy cultural, socially, economically and politically prestige and power, to show that they are pursuing higher social status and modern trends “For the young population of the receiving culture, the more foreign sounding a new lexical item is the faster and wider the acceptance is” (Mondejar-Nicasio, 2007, p. 9). This factor is also supported by (Myers-Scotton, 2002 and Winford, 2003). For example, as a language of knowledge, research studies, electronic devices, TVs, internet, newspapers and magazines around the world, English has gained a great prestige and influenced all languages including Kurdish. Also, Italian believed to be the prime donor and the high-prestige language of culture and refinement for other European languages in the 16<sup>th</sup> century according to Jone et al. (2005). For example, the borrowing of Italian word *soldato* ‘meaning soldier’ in French as *soldat* though the French equivalent *soudart* was available during that time. Arabic, too, is a high-prestige language of the holy Qur’an and Islam, hence influencing more than 1.6 billion Muslims in the world including Kurds whose majority are Muslims.

The third factor is *cultural dominance*. In his views, cultural dominance greatly contributes to borrowing. For example, English culturally dominates the world due to conquests by British and USA. Frits (1988) also highlighted this factor and referred to as *Political or Cultural Dominion* of one people by another. Langacker (1967) and Robins (1970) assert that the frequency of lexical borrowing from other languages relies on political and cultural factors. Some others like Mondejar-Nicasio (2007) call this factor; *Cultural Contact* between peoples via various means; mass media, electronic communication, frequent travel, pop culture and trends. On dominance factor, Higa (1979, p. 378, in Mohammad, 2009) says “when two cultures come into contact, the direction of culture learning and subsequent word-borrowing is not mutual, but from the dominant to the subordinate”. As the case of Kurdish which borrows from Arabic, the culturally and politically dominant language, regardless of existing native equivalents.

The fourth factor is *convenience*. According to Katamba (2005, p. 138), too, asserts that “to adopt a word [is much easier] rather than to make up an original one from nothing”.

Field (2002) also mentioned two linguistic factors; *frequency* and *equivalence*. By frequency he means how frequent the occurrence of the loanword in the donor language is. The more frequently the words are used, the more likely they are to be borrowed into the recipient language, while by *equivalence* he means how similar the structure and form of the items of the source and target languages are. Haugen (1950) showed that nouns are borrowed more than verbs and adjectives because nouns are less disruptive in the target language unlike borrowed verbs that entail semantic processes to be accommodated in the recipient language. It also means how loanwords are semantically acceptable and how they are typologically alike.

Mondejar-Nicasio (2007) identified globalization: (internet, information, communication technology, internet, economy, politics, commercialization,

Americanization) especially in last the few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a factor of lexical borrowing. He states that since globalization affects every aspect of human beings and their environment, language as the means of conveying information, technology, trade, and commerce, is one of these aspects. English, for example, with its regional and national varieties have become the language of globalization especially American English due to the growth of USA's economic and political power and technological development (Witaliz, 2011). He showed that commercialization and internet have introduced a substantial number of neologisms and coinages to English and eagerly accepted and become items of other languages such as; IPod, blog, podcast, WIFI, Google, BMW, Toyota, Microsoft, Sony Play station... etc.

A few other linguists mentioned some other reasons for borrowing, such as; Weinreich (1953, p. 56) the necessity of naming new objects, concepts or processes; Johansson and Graedler (2002, p. 129) to play with the language typically by poets; Bator (2010, p. 41) the need for words with emotional coloring.

## **2.8 Past Studies on Lexical Borrowings**

Lexical borrowing is an intensively investigated phenomenon. In Kurdish, however, there are few studies on foreign borrowings which can be found in Sorani dialect only, such as; Hassanpour (1999) whose case study investigated the dynamics of European, Persian, and Arabic loans into Sorani Kurdish dialect and borrowing as an aspect of language contact and linguistic change. He also analyzed the phonological and morphological aspects of the foreign loans integration. His study compared two different periods of the development of Sorani Kurdish; the borrowing from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish which was dominated and unproblematic and in modern standard Sorani in which borrowing from the three languages is threatened and problematic. He collected the data from the prose writings of the Kurdish poet and essayist Hemin. He

used Haugen's (1950) model as the theoretical framework for his research and analysis. The results revealed that moderate purists borrow from other languages as needed and when Kurdish equivalents are unavailable. Various strategies adopted in borrowings, such as; loan-blending, loan-shifting, coining, and dialect borrowing in order to modernize the vocabulary. It also revealed that loanwords have undergone through derivational processes by means of the suffixes (-*ke*, -*eke*, -*an*) and loan-blending that used to form compounding, while verb borrowings are attached with the native verb (*be*) meaning *do* and compounding infinitive attached with (loanwords + *kirin* 'to do'). The loanwords in his study demonstrate the complexity of the linguistic lives of Kurds divided by international borders, dialects, nation-states, and political movements, and under the pressures of the dominant languages, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. However, the complex and contradictory trends of borrowing and purism, internationalization, and nationalism allow the Kurdish language to survive and flourish, even when linguistic repression continues to prevail in one or another state. My study is similar to Hassanpour's work in that it also deals with morphological aspects of foreign (Arabic) borrowings and employs Haugen's theory as its framework.

Sabir (2013) observed political programs from various Kurdish TV channels to identify the semantic classification and factors of using English loanwords in TV political programs in Sorani Kurdish. She disseminated questionnaires to the announcers, editors, and reporters who run political programs. She hypothesized that English loans are used more frequently in the area of politics than Kurdish equivalents. The researcher found that noun loans among the word class are the most frequently borrowed. Like Hassanpour (1999), she reported that English loans exposed to phonological and morphological changes and they are incomprehensible though successfully used in context. She documented that the factors of borrowing from English are; prestige, modernization, semantic flexibility of English loans, enriching the



Kurdish lexical inventory, and to show off especially by politicians. My study, too, looks at the phenomenon of borrowing from Arabic in spoken media in Badhini Kurdish but in various domains, such as; politics, education, religion...etc.

In her analytical study of English loanwords in Sorani Kurdish, Sadeeq (2015) looked into the increasing adoption of English loanwords into the vocabulary of Kurdish. She collected data from political articles in Khabat Newspaper 'the daily newspaper with the widest readers in the Kurdish region of Iraq'. She also observed changes in the ratio of loans from English from 1993-2011. The data demonstrated that there is a dramatic change in the use of English loanwords in Sorani Kurdish, i.e. in 1993; loanwords from English were not distinctly prevalent but the following decade they gained more familiarity and widely used. Her study classified the loans into morphologically and non-morphologically adapted loans and referred to their parts of speech based on Haugen's hierarchy of loanwords. Her study, too, shows that borrowed nouns come at the highest percentage of use compared to verb and adjective. Sadeeq (2015) recommended further studies to investigate the impact of foreign loanwords on different levels of Kurdish linguistics due to the literature gap on the phenomenon in Kurdish in general. Based on this recommend, the current study analyzes the morphosyntactic aspect of Arabic lexical borrowings in Badhini Kurdish.

In other languages too, borrowing phenomenon is intensively studied as in the following works:

Zivenge's (2009) qualitative study on phonological and morphological changes of English loanwords adopted by native speakers of Tonga language applied universal grammar or generative paradigm approach of Chomsky as a framework of the study. He used extensive tools for collecting data which consist of structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews, participant, non-participant observation and questionnaires, to

obtain comprehensive and valuable data. The findings of the study showed that Tonga has no diphthongs, but pure vowels and glides. The glides function as diphthong breakers during nativization to facilitate the occurrence of English loanwords in Tonga's phonology. Tonga also has no consonant clusters but vowel epenthesis that are used to change the English syllable to be accepted in Tonga's linguistic system. The findings also showed that the 25 English pure vowels and diphthongs were reduced to only five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in Tonga and that Tonga does not accept /θ/, /n and s/, /s and j/, /r/. They are replaced with equivalents in Tonga. Its morphology like English has prefixation and suffixation, but they differ in tense prefixes. The English tense suffixes are omitted and replaced by acceptable tense suffixes in Tonga. The current study is parallel to a part of Ziveng's (2009) work in that it tries to explore morphological processes of Arabic loans in BK but differs in phonological aspects.

Ong and Jubilado (2011) accounted for English loanwords' processes in Japanese from phonological and morphological perspectives. They reported numerous phonological transformation processes namely; vowel integration or inserting a Japanese vowel before any consonant of English loan for Japanese does not allow consonant clusters CC, for example; 'school - *sukuru*' and 'strike - *sutoraiku*', Sound Replacement includes substituting the English sounds that are not found in Japanese either by native corresponding sounds or easily pronounced foreign ones, such as; English (*th*, *dh*, *ng*) with Japanese (*s*, *z*, *ngu*) respectively, for example; 'theory - *seorri*', the replacement of English (l) with Japanese (r) as they (Japanese people) do not distinguish between the two, for example; *light* becomes *raito*, the substitution of English (v) with (b) due to the difficulty of accentuating it like 'valentine - *barentain*', therefore, they undergo through orthographic change making them indistinguishable English items. They also reported some morphological processes, such as; the formation of compound words via combining two foreign words 'noun + noun or adjective +

noun', for instance, the word *aisu kyandii* meaning 'popsicle' formed from English 'ice' and 'candy', hybrid formation; two items from which one is native and the other foreign, example, *oni-koochi* 'devil coach', and truncation or abbreviating a long word, for example, the English 'professional wrestling' is truncated to '*puroresu*' and 'mass communication' to '*masukomi*'.

(Anmar, 2010; Alsadeqi, 2010; Hafez, 1996; Bahaa-Aldin, 2015; and Jamal, 2000) discussed the transformational and grammatical rules that govern the English loanwords as integrated into Arabic (Iraqi, Gulf, Egyptian, Jordanian) dialects respectively. They showed that noun loanwords undergo derivational processes as pluralized. The highly used rule for pluralization is by the Arabic definite article (*il* or *al*) as a prefix and the dual form of the Arabic feminine plural as a suffix. According to Anmar (2010), this rule is the most productive pattern 59.79% followed by broken plural 5.90 % and masculine plural 0.82%. For example: file- *aat* 'files', disc- *aat* 'discs'. Similar to this process is found in Nigerian Arabic by Owens (2005). They also noticed some exceptions to this rule called broken plural but rarely used depending on the speaker linguistic preference where the loanword is treated as native, for example, chapter-*aat* or *chapaatir* 'chapters', section-*aat* or *sakafn* 'sections'. They showed that adjectives are both fully assimilated without any change and with the suffix *-i*, as in; *taktiki* 'tactical' and *aidioloji* 'ideological'. The most frequent adverb loan pattern used which has no equivalent in Arabic is '*already*' which can occur in the initial, middle, and final positions, whereas verb loans assimilate in Arabic in two means; either by the Arabic auxiliary *sa'wa* 'did or made' plus the loanword, which is typical for Iraqi and Bahraini dialect. Palestinian and Jordanian dialects use *aamal* instead of *sa'wa*, for example; *sa'wa drop* 'he did or made drop'; or by applying the Arabic verb inflection, as in; *fayyalat* 'I filed', *tayyapt* 'I typed'. Verb loans also can be assimilated without any change, as in imperative phrase; *stop al-sayarra* 'stop the car'. Similarly, my study

deals with morphosyntactic modifications that occur to Arabic lexical borrowings, such as; gender markers, inflections, and plural affixes.

Bulakh and Kogan (2011) investigated the lexical and grammatical features of Tigre that are influenced by Arabic. They found that some Arabic morphological materials have made their way into Tigre through intensive lexical borrowing from Arabic and close contact with Arabic, such as; nominative suffix *-at* is used for Tigre's singulative nouns and to mark the feminine gender in both languages instead of the hardly used native feminine markers *-it* and *-t* which are also happened to be used for singulative form, for example; *lomin+at* 'lemon' and *zahr+at* 'a flower'. They also observed some established Arabic plural forms in Tigre, such as; the plural ending *-in* (e.g. *fannān* 'artist' its plural *fannān-in* 'artists'), the broken plural *-āt* (e.g. *nəway - nəway-at* 'personal estate') and Arabic verbal noun patterns (e.g C stem and B stem).

Islam (2011) described the inflectional morphology of loanwords in Urdu which came from Arabic, Persia, and English. The Urdu morphological structure comes from native Urdu, Arabic, and Persian because of the long contact and influence of these two languages compared to recent English contact. Therefore, loanwords from Arabic and Persian are treated as native vocabularies. The results showed that some Arabic and Persian loans in Urdu take Arabic feminine marker *-a* and that Persian loans have no gender marking that is why they adopt those of Urdu. The results also revealed that besides the Urdu's native plural markers (*-e*, *-ijā*, *-ē*), the Persian masculine plural marker (*-an* and *-at*) and Arabic plural marker (*-in* 'masculine', *-at* 'feminine', and broken plural) have assimilated into Urdu morphology and function as native plural markers. With respect to derivation, Urdu also adopts Persian affixes (*na-* 'no/not' and *-ana*) and function also as native affixes. There are also few Arabic negative affixes like (*la* 'no/not') adopted in Urdu. Regarding compounding or hybrid loans, Urdu borrow

the elements of the compound that are synonymous to each other but from different donor languages and which are infixed with one of the three infixes (-e-, -o-, and -b-). For instance; *zolm-o-sitam* the Arabic loan *zolm* ‘tyranny’ and Persian loan *sitam* ‘tyranny’, while the result show that English loans do not have that influence as Arabic and Persian did, i.e. Urdu does not nativize any English derivation morphology, but some plural marker in informal language and that the English noun loans undergo the feminine and masculine plural markers of Urdu.

A similar study to Islam (2011) is by Abu Mathkour (2004) who looked into the morphological analysis of loanwords from English in written advertisements in Jordanian newspapers. He focused on the impact and understanding of borrowing from English phenomenon in Arabic. The researcher collected 100 car and transportation related English loanwords by using self-observation and interview methods with Jordanian car mechanics and drivers. The study showed that the increasing chaotic use of English loanwords in the advertisement has a threatening nature with regard to the potential loss of the unique features of Arabic and that the morphological modifications take place in gender, number, possession, word-formation, and the definite article. My study is also related to both Islam (2012) and Bulakh and Kogan (2011) in that it also focuses on the morphosyntactic modifications that take place in Arabic loans.

Interestingly, adopting Source-Similarity approach of Optimality Theory to examine the morphological adaptation processes of lexical borrowing from English and Kiswahili in Gĩ-Gĩchũgũ dialect of Gĩkũyũ language, Karũrũ (2013) discussed the various morphological methods of the nouns loanwords adaptation, primarily in the seventeen noun classes, such as:

- Prefixation: the plural *mũ-*, *mo-* and singular *a-*, *me* morphemes are marked only in the prefix of loans and categorize the class of impersonal nouns as well,

such as; trees, plants, and diseases. To make English loans Gĩ-Gĩchũgũ's diminutive and attitude-related nouns, they are attached with singular prefix *ga-* or *ka-* and plural prefix *to-*.

- Suffixation: a vowel is entered at the final position of English loan though it is not considered as a noun derivational process in the language, but rather to an acceptable morphological structure in Gĩ-Gĩchũgũ's communication, for example; /e-βuk-u/ 'book', /to-ɔβisi/ 'office'.
- Substitution: the initial syllable of any English loanword in Gĩ-Gĩchũgũ is descriptively substituted with a native noun class prefix to confirm the grammatical nature of the language, for example; /rɔ-ri/ 'lorry' and /ði-miti/ 'cement', and
- Zero transmorphemisation: zero {∅} singular and plural prefixes occur to noun classes denoting abstract nouns, name of animals and creatures.

While loanwords from Kiswahili, unlike English loans, show only processes of prefix replacement and zero transmorphemisation.

Boke (2012) investigated the morphological and phonological changes and processes of English loanwords in Kuria and how they are morphologically accommodated into the linguistic system of Kuria. The researcher conducted the study because she noticed that English loanwords are treated as native words after some modifications. The researcher tested Natural Generative Phonology (NGP) as the theoretical framework of his study. She collected the data from six fields; education, religion, health, domestic life, the police force, and motor vehicle engineering because such domains developed in the recently in Kuria. Native speakers of Ntitaru Division of Kuria East District who work in the six domains were chosen as the population of the study. She used thirty subjects (five subjects from each domain) to collect data. The subjects were selected by employing both simple random and purposeful sampling and

using focus group discussion and tape recording as tools for collecting data. The results showed that some English consonants are not found in Kuria, therefore, they are omitted, but the Kuria's consonants are adopted instead to acclimatize in the sound system of Kuria. Seven phonological and morphological rules or processes that are adapted to English loans emerged from the analysis of data;

- Syllable reorganization; English loanwords with the syllable structure CVC, CCV recognized as CV; CVCV structure in Kuria.
- Peak breaking; English diphthongs and triphthongs are broken to fit into Kuria.
- Vowel epenthesis; loans with CCV, CCCV structure are inserted with Kuria's vowels between the consonants of loans.
- Sound deletion; English sounds that are not available in Kuria sounds are deleted.
- Sound substitution; unrecognized English segments by Kuria are replaced by recognized segments in Kuria.
- Noun prefixation; English nouns loans are prefixed with CV to be acceptable.
- Plural markings; the plural marker of English noun loans are removed and the initial Kuria's plural marker is attached to them.

The current study is connected to Boke's (2012) investigation of morphological aspects of Arabic loans in that it also looks into the loans' affixation and pluralization in BK.

## **2.9 Theoretical Framework, Taxonomy and Types of Borrowings**

The adaptation of foreign words in the recipient language requires certain principles and modifications to confirm the new linguistic context. These modifications are named with various terms; processes of adaptations (Zawawi, 1979), integration

(Galstyan, 2012), assimilation (Barber, 1993), nativization (Katamba, 2005), and accommodation (Kerswill, 1994) as cited by Petryshyn (2014). These processes, according to Johansson and Graedler (2002), occur within: the loan's form (spelling of the word, the morphology, and the syntax where it becomes less or more similar to that in the target language), psychology (speakers attitude of loanwords integration), social (prestige, fashion, and official status of a foreign material), and lexical (the adaptation of a foreign words semantically and their link with indigenous words). All linguists, including Breiter (1997) and Cannon (1994), are with the idea that process of borrowings' accommodation practices some kind of phonological, grammatical, morphological or orthographical and semantic alterations both in spoken and written forms in the borrowing language.

Therefore, lexical borrowings can be studied and approached through various ways. They can be looked at the way they have entered into a language, which language they have been imported from (etymology), the history and the particular contact situations or the diachrony and synchrony, their influence on the structure of native lexis (morphology), their semantic-related impact, and the phonological, sociolinguistic and stylistic aspects. In this study, however, the researcher approached the topic synchronically (comparing the Arabic borrowings integrated in Badhini Kurdish with their native words by analyzing their morphosyntactic aspects) and adopt the classical work of Eingar Haugen (1950), as it is believed to be "one of the best-known taxonomies of borrowed items" (Haspelmath, 2003, p. 4), to find out, analyze and describe the various methods of their reproduction in the language.

The classical theoretical works on the impact of loanwords are Haugen (1950) and Weinreich (1953) which are the complex typologies of borrowings adopting similar distinction of Importation and Substitutions as well as using relatively similar



nomenclatures and concepts in describing methods of borrowing reproduction in recipient languages. By Importation, they mean importing a form from a certain language without significant modification, whereas Substitution entails reproducing a native pattern in place of something from another language. Haugen put forward the following types of borrowings:

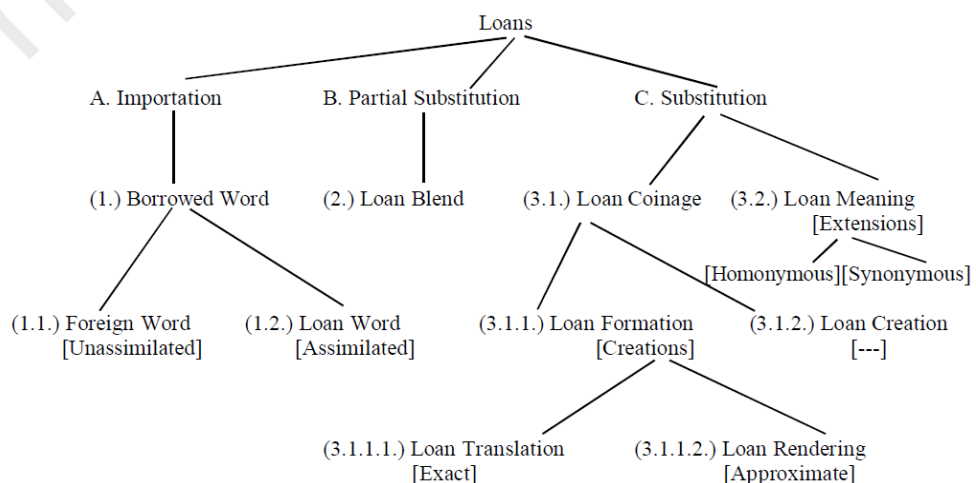
1- *Loanword*: requires the importation of form and meaning with minimal essential changes, i.e. modifications occur to the orthography in the recipient language with identifiable similarity in shape and meaning of the item in the source language. On the basis of spoken borrowings, any morphemic importation can be further classified depending on the degree of its phonemic substitution into; none, partial, or complete. Haugen (1956) termed these three types as: unassimilated (non-integrated loans from a donor language with no change in its spelling, for example; French loanwords *fiancé*, *protégé*, *chauffeur*, *café*...etc in English), partly assimilated (a few examples, such as; *music* in English originally from French *musique*) and wholly assimilated loans, i.e. the foreignness of the loan is unnoticed due to long history of its borrowing and the loss of foreign marks and diacritics, for example; *wine*, *window*, *bishop* ...etc in Scandinavian language.

2- *Loan-Blend*: involves the process of combining foreign and native elements, or it is the process of remodeling a borrowed word by partial substitution of native morphemes (partial morphemic substitution as well as importation), i.e. one element of the word is foreign and the other part of the same word is native. It is also called *hybrid* loanword, For example; Kurdish words *kurte-film* ‘short-film’ from Kurdish-English, *jan-fida* ‘sacrificial victim’ from Kurdish-Arabic...etc.

3- *Loan-Shift* or *loan meaning* has two types:

- a- *Loan-Shift Extension*; involves complete substitution of foreign meanings or concepts by native patterns or an indigenous word semantically adapted from the foreign word to a new concept (show whole morphemic substitution without importation and phonetic resemblance of the two words in the two languages in contact). Haugen (1950, p. 219) further made distinction between *loan homonymy* “if the new meaning has nothing in common with the old,” and *loan synonymy*, “when there is a certain amount of semantic overlapping between the new and old meanings”
- b- *Loan-Shift Creation or Loan Translation*: is literal ‘item by item’ translation of the foreign word morphemes. For example; English compound loanword *sky-scraper* is translated to Arabic *natihah-sahab*, French *gratte-ciel*, and Spanish *rasca-cielos*. It can also be formulated by blending indigenous and foreign morphemes to convey new concepts. For instance, *lios-nóoka* in Yaqui language is created from the Spanish *dios* ‘God’ and Yaqui *nóoka* ‘speak’ to express the meaning of ‘pray’.

The common classification of borrowings by the classical works can be realized in Duckworth’s (1977) enlargement of Betz’s Scheme providing Haugen’s terminology in brackets as in the following figure by Grezega (2003, p. 26):



**Figure 2.3:** Duckworth’s Modification of Betz’s Borrowings Scheme (with Haugen’s Terminology in Brackets)

According to Hassanpour (1999, p. 26) “Haugen’s approach to the study of loans appeared in ‘Problems of bilingualism’ in 1949, and was accepted by many linguists, such as; Hockett (1958:408-413) and Crystal (1987:183)”. Therefore, this classification of loans is fairly useful for the data analysis of this study.

Another entrenched distinction of borrowing in the literature by Mateas & Sakel (2007) is Material Borrowing or Matter (MAT) and Structural Borrowing or Pattern (PAT). MAT refers to the importation of foreign Morpho-phonological elements, such as; loanwords, whereas PAT means the imitation of syntactic ‘word order’, morphological ‘case-marking’ and semantic patterns, such as; calque or loan translation ‘item-by-item translation’ in which the native words are formed by replicating the structure of words in donor language, while Loan-blends are hybrid formation consist of partial borrowing of foreign material and remodeling it with native one. This distinction (MAT and PAT) basically corresponds to Haugen’s (1950) notion of importation and substitution respectively.

Lexical borrowings might also be categorized as direct and indirect. Direct borrowing occurs when a term is acquired directly from another language without any significant phonological and orthographical modifications as the direct borrowing of French word *Omelette* (Beaten and fried eggs) in English and in Kurdish, such as; *GPS*, *airbag*, *taxi*...etc directly borrowed from English, whereas indirect borrowing happens when a certain term passed on from the source language via multiple other languages with phonological and orthographical changes each time in each language in order to fit into the linguistic system of the host language. For example, there are plenty of French words which have entered Kurdish indirectly via English and Arabic languages successively; *parachute*, *routine*, *biscuit*, *chauffer* ...etc. Some other examples of Arabic loanword of English origin in Kurdish are; *dimoqraTi* ‘democracy’, *fizya* ‘physics’,

*istratiji* 'strategic'. Also in Kurdish, the loan *shampoo* borrowed indirectly from Indian language via English and Arabic.

Durkin (2009, in Mohammed, 2009) identified five types of loanwords, namely: loanwords, loan translations, foreign words (imported as it is in the source language), loan rendering (part of borrowed word is translated), loan creation (a coinage formed independent of the foreign term and its meaning, i.e. substitution process), and loan meaning (the meaning of a foreign word is transferred to an indigenous word).

Based on Haugen's approach, Heah (1989) recognized that English loanwords' classification in Malay has these processes; Importation (this includes pure loanwords 'assimilated, unassimilated and wholly assimilated', loan-blend and the integration of loanword; phonological & grammatical integration), Substitution (apt equivalent substitution and loan-shift; loan translation), and native creation (affixation, compounding, reduplication, blending and circumlocution).

## **2.10 Summary of the Chapter**

This chapter has briefly introduced; Kurdish language; its historical developments and status in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the four ruler states; its different dialects; Kurdish orthography; geographical area of Kurdistan; and Kurds people who speak the language. Since the study deals with borrowing from Arabic, it has also referred to; Arabic language; its dialects; its orthography; its usage in Kurdistan region; and the history of contact of the two languages. Moreover, it has drawn attention to the views and definitions of numerous linguists and past studies on the concept of borrowing phenomenon, its consequences on language and the factors that motivate speakers of recipient language to borrow from source language. The review of the literature has

relevantly and thoroughly looked at the borrowing phenomenon in Kurdish and different other languages from morphological, syntactic and phonological perspectives. At last, the theoretical framework of the current study, different other approaches and various classifications and types of borrowings by some linguists in the past literature are highlighted which are the bases of the data analysis of this study and the Arabic borrowings' classification in BK.

University of Malaya

## CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter concerns with the research design and methodology for conducting the current study. First, it points out the research type as well as the materials, participants, and types of information for the study. Then, it shows the way data collected and examined. Finally, it discusses the procedures of data analysis according to the objectives of the study.

### 3.2 Research Design

The researcher has conducted this study by employing mixed methods research. First, to answer the three research questions, qualitative data has been collected from actual words of BK speakers in 50 open-ended TV interviews by literally transcribing 5 of them for the analysis of Arabic lexical borrowings. Then, quantitative data has been elicited from the same transcribed interviews by using statistical data analysis of Arabic lexical borrowings in each documented morphosyntactic processes and their grammatical functions by manually listing (see appendix C), calculating and presenting them in diagrams to help substantiate and deduce from the findings of the study.

### 3.3 Materials and Participants

This study has focused on BK spoken media, more specifically TV interviews, for many reasons. The first reason is that the researcher, as a native speaker of BK, noticed interviews of Kurdish TV channels contain many Arabic items with some

structural manipulations by the interviewees who are generally experts and academic people working in different domains of knowledge. They relatively use more Arabic borrowings than ordinary and uneducated native speakers of BK or writers who carefully and formally write and express their ideas. The second reason is that Kurdish TV interviews contain raw and authentic information in which Arabic lexical borrowings are naturally and spontaneously employed by BK speakers (interviewees) who can doubtlessly represent BK community at large. The third reason is that spoken media has more direct influence than printed media on the people in the society. Therefore, the researcher has chosen recent 50 TV interview episodes (5 of them religious speeches) broadcasted in Badhini Kurdish by 5 local Kurdish TV channels, namely; Badinan Sat, Spêde, Waar, Duhok and Delal. The duration of each TV interview ranges between 30-55 minutes long, 40 hours in total.

The researcher used purposeful sampling in choosing the TV interviews which were of literate native speakers, male and female adults between 25-70 years old, such as; teachers, administrators, lawyers, doctors, politicians, artists...etc who work in 12 different domains; education, politics, religion, science, media, health, ...etc (see Table 3.1) in the two major cities of Zakho and Dohuk in Iraqi Kurdistan where BK speakers inhabit. The chosen domains are widely receptive and exposed to borrowing phenomenon because they are in contact with other cultures, modern knowledge, technology and globalization which oblige people working in these domains to borrow new words from foreign languages, predominantly from Arabic, for terming new concepts in their daily interaction and communication “Generally, it is those in government (e.g. bureaucrats and lawmakers), academia (e.g. translators and researchers), and particularly the media (e.g. copywriters and journalists) that are the initial borrowers of words” (Loveday, 1996 and Tomoda, 1999, in Daulton, 2009: 31).

All the Kurdish TV interviewees in the study sampling have sufficient knowledge and fluency of their second and third languages, namely; Arabic as it was the official and formal language of the entire curriculum of schools and universities in Kurdistan region until the last decade; and English as the language of academia.

### 3.4 Data Collection

The researcher has managed to collect the data by downloading 50 TV interviews related to 12 domains, which were easily accessible online on YouTube Channels of the aforementioned 5 Kurdish TVs. Table 3.1 shows the details of the collected data sample, such as; name of the TVs by which the interviews were done, name of shows, number of episodes downloaded from each TV, gender of the interviewees and domain in which the interviewees and the subject matter of the episodes are concerned:

**Table 3.1: Data Collection Sample**

TV	Pertinent Domain	NO.	Gen.	Date	Length	Link
Badinansat	Politics	2	1M	28/02/2013	29:07	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJeBA2j6qI8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJeBA2j6qI8</a>
			1M	07/06/2015	50:50	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AzIejPe0Ks0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AzIejPe0Ks0</a>
	Economy	2	1M	08/02/2016	51:47	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPpAHuWX8U4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPpAHuWX8U4</a>
			1M	16/07/2015	50:47	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pg8AMLzIX0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pg8AMLzIX0</a>
	Religion	1	1M	04/02/2016	54:53	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MDJxjMUWUw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MDJxjMUWUw</a>
	History	3	1M	09/12/2015	54:13	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Ukj2k2p8mU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Ukj2k2p8mU</a>
			1M	16/03/2015	52:56	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qYvwb3dKWw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qYvwb3dKWw</a>
			1M	04/08/2015	54:32	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vg-Sgq00uhE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vg-Sgq00uhE</a>
	Education	4	2M&1F	18/12/2012	30:44	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TEXcOJGNIWc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TEXcOJGNIWc</a>
			1M	09/03/2015	51:55	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=weLKK9ZtFRQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=weLKK9ZtFRQ</a>
			1F&1M	01/12/2015	53:31	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdyLjzIqvvs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdyLjzIqvvs</a>
			1M	20/07/2015	30:12	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g6NuCcibMio">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g6NuCcibMio</a>
	Health	2	1M	21/11/2015	47:14	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vrtma3oovqE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vrtma3oovqE</a>
1M			16/08/2015	55:48	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmNAX1cOIBg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmNAX1cOIBg</a>	
			1M	28/09/2015	52:08	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JRG9mQmFr6Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JRG9mQmFr6Y</a>



	Law	4	1F	10/02/2013	33:49	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USgUbn_wZvI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=USgUbn_wZvI</a>	
			1F&1M	17/08/2015	54:23	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORUhr8hU8s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORUhr8hU8s</a>	
			2M	17/11/2012	54:33	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6v80J9S1R4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6v80J9S1R4</a>	
	Psychology	2	1M	02/03/2013	56:16	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zv1crBx4TWk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zv1crBx4TWk</a>	
			1M	28/01/2016	50:14	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgCD8RQZNGc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgCD8RQZNGc</a>	
	Arts	1	1M	18/02/2013	55:52	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Loc6EUSiZAA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Loc6EUSiZAA</a>	
	Spède	Administration & Planning	4	1M	31/03/2013	57:16	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7kHTksSpdA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7kHTksSpdA</a>
				1M	01/07/2015	44:42	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uzrM-XwPPQA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uzrM-XwPPQA</a>
				1M	05/03/2015	50:52	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qINdRyLmQqU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qINdRyLmQqU</a>
				1M	10/12/2015	51:43	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y-Dk_-hr3lw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y-Dk_-hr3lw</a>
		History	2	1M	13/04/2013	28:09	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hL9khPyAaBU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hL9khPyAaBU</a>
				1M	26/10/2013	31:37	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TQTYDjzO-g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TQTYDjzO-g</a>
Spède	Religion	4	1M	02/03/2013	31:10	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhQQCydQJaQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhQQCydQJaQ</a>	
			1M	19/11/2014	49:11	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBcl68gQyps">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBcl68gQyps</a>	
			1M	31/03/2013	33:39	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1xerJOR7pc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1xerJOR7pc</a>	
			1M	09/12/2012	57:10	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czujo_VnbEE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czujo_VnbEE</a>	
	Psychology	3	1M	04/03/2013	39:28	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wAHQVt7DXqU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wAHQVt7DXqU</a>	
			1M	30/04/2015	16:04	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R60945QCxXM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R60945QCxXM</a>	
			1M	18/03/2013	44:12	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSKJ2LEWFP8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSKJ2LEWFP8</a>	
Politics	1	1M	30/08/2016	25:07	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-a_fAXSABvo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-a_fAXSABvo</a>		
Religion	1	1M	28/01/2015	41:28	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I1GAuKsmAo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I1GAuKsmAo</a>		
Duhok	Sports	4	1M	05/12/2011	46:33	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpPGYwbTp-s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpPGYwbTp-s</a>	
			1M	09/01/2012	1:02:25	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jfl6Tps7MiQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jfl6Tps7MiQ</a>	
			1M	19/12/2011	50:14	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SYqVvj21NIA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SYqVvj21NIA</a>	
			1M	26/12/2011	1:00:18	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Mic_IOEx5I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Mic_IOEx5I</a>	
	Women rights/Law	3	2F	05/01/2011	50:13	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87h9HmQDRLA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87h9HmQDRLA</a>	
			3F	07/12/2010	50:39	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BHVLCcTekmo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BHVLCcTekmo</a>	
			4F	02/02/2011	44:14	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7iuHO-7jWY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7iuHO-7jWY</a>	
Education	1	3M	28/11/2010	14:55	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFechHNkAjc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFechHNkAjc</a>		
Waar	Social	2	6M	02/06/2014	1:26:00	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OjchrLd9x5Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OjchrLd9x5Y</a>	
			5M&1F	18/10/2014	1:31:15	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzwsbe4oIQo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzwsbe4oIQo</a>	
	Arts	1	1M	01/10/2014	1:29:37	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4uTXiBgSZU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4uTXiBgSZU</a>	
	politics	1	1M	12/10/2014	45:05	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-1w2vi5mw4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-1w2vi5mw4</a>	
Delal	Health	1	2M	29/06/2010	06:44	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtC0eAiHVEg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtC0eAiHVEg</a>	
	Politics	1	1F	23/06/2011	46:55	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDt0i8SX2RU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDt0i8SX2RU</a>	
<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>59M &amp; 15 F</b>	—	<b>40:03</b>	—	

In order to avoid redundancy and repetition of borrowings, 5 TV interviews (4 hours & 45 minutes) were literally transcribed, as in interview (1, 2, 3, 4 & 5) in

appendix A. The other 45 video, too, were carefully scanned one by one focusing on the use of new Arabic borrowed words that do not exist in the transcribed data sample, and listing them along with their contexts of use in sentences. It is believed that the multiplicity of sources of data gathering, such as; diversity of Kurdish TV channels, interviews, people and experts in 12 different domains, serve the purpose of validity and reliability of the data.

### **3.5 Ethical Considerations**

It is necessary to stress that though the Kurdish TV interviews made available to public online at anytime and anywhere, official and signed permission letters were obtained from the managers of the 5 Kurdish TVs, namely; Badinan Sat, Spêde, Waar, Duhok and Delal before using their materials for the study (see appendix D).

### **3.6 Procedures of Data Analysis**

In the five transcribed TV interviews (4 hours and 45 minutes), 1136 Arabic borrowed items were manually identified using highlighter pen. To identify the morphosyntactic processes of Arabic lexical borrowings, the identified borrowed words were manually coded using numeric system for every modification occurred to them in BK. Then the codes were set into different categories and sub-categories of loans' modification processes under the light of Haugen's (1950) distinction of importation and substitution notions. According to Haugen (1950), as mentioned in the theoretical framework in section 2.9, there are three types of borrowings in general, namely; *loanwords* which require process of importation only, *loan-blends* entail processes of importation and substitution, and *loan-shifts* involve the process of substitution only.

Each of these three types of borrowings also has a number of subcategories as found in the literature mostly in Heah (1989) and Grezega (2003). Thus, 16 subcategories of Arabic borrowings in BK, from morphosyntactic perspectives, were recognized. The percentage of borrowings of each subcategory in the transcribed data sample only was manually found, too (see appendix B for Arabic lexical borrowings of each subcategory).

To meet the aim of the second objective of the study, contrastive method was used to determine and describe the changes occurred to Arabic borrowed words in each of the identified processes, i.e. by transcribing the borrowings and writing them in their original gloss in Arabic “Since borrowing has been defined as a process involving reproduction, any attempt to analyze its course must involve a comparison of the original pattern with its imitation” (Haugen, 1950). Then morphosyntactic nature of each process was separately described and the changes occurred to the borrowed words in BK, such as; affixes, compounding, pluralization, reduplication, truncation... etc were also described and shown in tables with examples from data collected (see tables in chapter 4 in each subcategory). Thus, the true adaptation of the Arabic borrowings and their effect on Kurdish linguistic system were depicted as found in the data.

As for the third objective namely; the possible grammatical functions that these loans do in BK, two ways were useful for this purpose in each of the identified morphosyntactic processes; the morphological structure of the Arabic items after their adaptation in BK, such as; their derivational affixes; and the grammatical inflections. Percentage of each function was also manually found and presented in figures (see appendix C for listed borrowings found in the transcribed data according to their grammatical functions).

### **3.7 Summary of the Chapter**

The current study is on morphosyntactic aspects of the adaptation of Arabic borrowings in Kurdish spoken media, in particular; TV interviewees who use a quite big number of Arabic words in their Badhini dialect. The chapter highlighted the methods that used for conducting the current study. First, research type along with the materials, participants, and type of information for the current study are specified and described. Then, the way of collecting the specified data is also mentioned. Finally, data analysis strategy for describing the forms of Arabic borrowings in BK and how each objective of the study was possibly met its aim are spelled out as well.

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## CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyzes the data (Arabic lexical borrowings) contain in the sample mentioned in Table 3.1. The first section of this chapter categorizes the different morphosyntactic processes of borrowings with a thorough description and examples on the levels of words and sentences. The second section looks at the grammatical usages of Arabic borrowings in BK syntax.

### 4.2 Processes of Importation

These are the most dynamic processes by which Arabic loans found their ways into BK. The actual process takes place when there is a detectable similarity between the borrowed word and its original form in the Arabic with or without a noticeable assimilation in BK. Haugen (1950) put forward two types of importation process namely; lexical borrowings that show no morphemic substitution called *loanwords*, and those that exhibit partial substitution of morpheme called *loan-blend*. What follow are the different subcategories of these two types with their morphological and, at times, phonological structure descriptions showing borrowings instances in tables and identifying their grammatical functions in their context of sentences from the data:

#### 4.2.1 Loanwords

Loanwords, also called pure loanwords, are direct and pure importation of morphemic shape and meaning of words from Arabic with minimal essential changes in

the orthography or with some phonemic substitutions to fit in the structure of BK. Pure loanwords, according to Haugen (1950), can be further categorized on the basis of spoken borrowings into; unassimilated, partially assimilated, and wholly assimilated loanwords where strange individual phonemes are substituted by native ones in the course of borrowing. On this base, the following types of pure loanwords in BK are found in the sample of the data:

#### 4.2.1.1 Unassimilated Loanwords

Unassimilated loanwords are those Arabic loanwords that have not been modified in any ways. In other words, the borrowed items are the exact replicas of their originals in Arabic in form, meaning and pronunciation. They consist of vocabularies used in everyday spoken Arabic, proper names, and technical terms. Sometimes, the speaker provides similar BK form and content after mentioning the loanword as in *mojteme' / komelgeh* (society) in (a). Unassimilated loanwords account for 13.82% (157 items) in the transcribed data sample, the second largest sub-category of loanwords. Some examples of this type are presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1:** Unassimilated Loanwords in BK

Loanword	Original Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
tejrobe (n)	tejrobe تجربة	experiment
netije (n)	netije نتيجة	result
imkaniye (n)	imkaniye امكانية	potential
khaSeten (adv)	khaSeten خاصة	especially
ye'ni (adv)	ye'ni يعني	that is, that is to say
ekid (adv)	ekid اكد	surely
Hasha (Prep.)	Hasha حاشا	except
Heta (prep)	Heta حتى	even, to, until
bes (adv)	bes (لكن فقط)	but, only
Heseb (perp)	Heseb حسب	according to

All unassimilated loanwords like above examples are the identical referents of indigenous Arabic in form, function, pronunciation, and meaning. In sentences, they can stand alone with no BK grammatical inflections and have functions of different word

classes namely; nouns, adverbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and functional words. Nouns that occur in nominative position in BK sentences always have no particular BK endings, such as; gender, number, and plural markers (see Table 4:17). Therefore, Arabic noun loanwords, too, do not take any BK inflections, as in *mojteme* ‘society’ in (a) which is used as nominative noun of the sentence:

- (a) (*ye’ni mojteme’ / komelgeh dgel vê chend.ê nin.e*)  
 that is to say society-Nom. (Arabic/BK) with this idea-Obl.F. Neg.Cop.Pres.S.  
 “That is to say, society is not with this idea”
- (b) (*ekid dê kartêkrin.a wê bashtir.bit.*)  
 surely will influence-Con.F. its-F. better-Cop.Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S.  
 “Surely, its influence will be better.”
- (c) (*..Heta vê gav.ê Hukmet l kirê buye ?*)  
 until-Prep. this moment-Obl.F. government-Nom. at where be-P.Perf.  
 “Where the government has been at until now?”

In (b), the loanword *ekid* ‘surely’ is used as an adverb which often takes initial position in sentences. In (c) *Heta* ‘until’ is an Arabic preposition adopted with no change. Most of the functional loanwords, too, are used with no changes at all as in adjunct *ye’ni* ‘that is to say’ in (a). The simple morphological system of BK adverbs, preposition and functional words might be the reason why Arabic loanwords are used to express these functions with no changes in their morphological structures.

Moreover, the data also shows that any loanword imported with the Arabic definite article *il-* does not undergo any modification in its structure, as in (d) and (e):

- (d) (*il’efu, mamusta bes min dv.êt vê-si bêz.im.*)  
 Pardon Sir just I want-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S. this-too say-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S.  
 “Pardon, Sir I want to say this too”
- (e) (*il-mohim, em bzefr.in ser babet.ê kho.*)  
 anyways us-Pres. come back-Pres.Pl. to topic-Con.F. our  
 “Anyways, let’s come back to our topic.”

The unassimilated loanword *il-’fu* ‘sorry/pardon me’ in the initial position of sentence (d) is used as an adjective and *il-mohim* ‘anyways’ in (e) is used as an adverb.

#### 4.2.1.2 Partially Assimilated Loanwords

Partially assimilated loanwords in BK occur when there is a peculiar and foreign orthophonological feature in the loan's structure. The feature can be one of these Arabic letters/ phonemes; (ص /S/, ض /D/, ث /th/, ذ /dh/, ظ /Z/, and ط /T/) that are lacking in written Badhini linguistic system. Partially assimilated loanwords account for 8.97% (102 items) in the transcribed data sample. Table 4.2 shows loanwords of this type.

**Table 4.2: Partially Assimilated Loanwords in BK**

Partially Assimilated Loanword	Replacement of Arabic letters in BK	Original Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
tebdhir	tebzir	tebdhir تَبذِير	squandering
te'wiD	te'wiz	te'wiD تَعْوِض	compensation
Teyare	Teyare	Teyare طَيَّارَة	plane
te"thir	te"sir	te"thir تَأْتِير	effect
qerD	qerz	qerD قَرْض	loan
dimoqraTiyet	dimoqraTiyet	dimoqraTiye(t) ديمقراطية	democracy
teknoqraT	teknoqraT	teknoqraT تِكْنُوْقِرَات	technocrat
mêgawaT	mêgawaT	mêgawaT مِيكَاوَات	megawatt
baS	baS	baS بَاص	bus
qonSliye	qonSliye	qonSliye قَنْصَلِيَّة	consulate
iqtiSadi	iqtiSadi	iqtiSadi اِقْتِصَادِي	economic
neZeriye	nezeriye	neZeriye نَظَرِيَّة	theory

Partially assimilated loanwords differ from unassimilated loanwords in that the later are pure Arabic items which do not have any BK grammatical inflection namely; gender, number, and case, while the former do adopt BK grammatical inflections, as in the following examples:

(a) (*tebdhir.a*                      *d-hate krin.ê*                      *bu neql.ê,*                      *bu...*)  
squandering-Con.S.F.    used to make-P.S.F.    for transportation-Obl.S.F. ,    for ...  
"The squandering used to make for transportation, for ..."

(b) (*proz.ê*                      *ashtiy.ê*                      *yê*                      *grêday.e b dimoqraTiyet.ê.ve.*)  
(project-Con.M. security-F)-Nom. Cop.Pres.S.M. connect with democracy-Obl.F.  
"Security project is connected with democracy."

(c) (*kurd.a*                      *kho*                      *isbatkri*                      *ke quwet.ek.a*                      *iqtiSad.i*                      *ya*                      *hey.*)  
Kurds-Nom. themselves proof-P.Perf. that power-Ind.F. economic    F.Ptcl. have.Pres.  
"Kurds have proofed themselves that they have an economic power."



(d) (*merHel.a ewil tethbit.e, weki Teyar.ê wekhtê dchit.in ser.*)  
 stage-Con.S.F. first confirmation-Cop.Pres.S as plane-S.F when go-Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S. on  
 “The first stage is confirmation, like the plane when it (☉) goes on...”

In (a), it is evident that *tebdhir* تَبذِير ‘squandering’ is a partially assimilated loanword which includes the Arabic character /dh/ذ. Similarly, Arabic letters (/T/ ط, /S/ ص, /th/ ث, and /T/ط) exist in the partially assimilated loanwords in other examples; *dimoqraTiyetê* ‘democracy’, *iqtiSadi* ‘economic’, *tethbite* ‘confirmation’, and *Teyarê* ‘flight’ in (b), (c), (d), and (d) respectively.

It is found that the Arabic peculiar letters in the Arabic borrowings namely; (ص /S/, ض /D/, ث /th/, ذ /dh/, ظ /Z/, and ط /T/), can be replicated in two possible ways in spoken BK; either by articulating them as they are in Arabic which render the loanwords partially assimilated, or substituting them with corresponding and similar BK sounds like (/s/, /z/, /s/, /z/, /z/, and /t/) respectively, making them wholly assimilated (wholly assimilated loanwords can be seen in 4.2.1.3). For example, the borrowing *isbat* اسبَات ‘proof’ in (c) is of Arabic origin with /th/ث *ithbat* اثبَات ‘proof’ but replaced with /s/س in BK. Contrary to that, sound /th/ث is maintained in the partially unassimilated loanword *tethbit* تثبِيت ‘confirmation’ in (d) from the original ‘*tethbit* تثبِيت’. In other words, these two examples show that the speaker has the choice to change these Arabic letters with similar ones in BK or keep them as they are in Arabic. Typically, monolingual speakers of BK always substitute them with BK sounds, whereas those BK native speakers who have a good knowledge of Arabic language use both ways depending on Arabic language skill level of the person they interact with. This is to make the communication more natural and easily comprehended. Similarly, in Japanese, Ong and Jubilado (2011) found that English loanwords with sounds that do not exist in Japanese, such as /th/, /dh/ and /ng/ are substituted with native sounds /s/, /z/ and /ngu/, for example; ‘theory – *seorri*’.

Nevertheless, it is found that there are only two established Arabic sounds in spoken BK namely; /S/ص and /T/ط, i.e. they can never be seen in formal written BK. Therefore, unlike loanwords containing the previous Arabic letters mentioned; /D/ض, /th/ث, /dh/ذ and /Z/ظ which have alternatives in BK and can be changed to /z/, /s/, /z/ and /z/ respectively, the enunciation of /S/ص/ and /T/ط / in loanwords are always preserved by BK speakers because, in some cases, they can't be alternated by /s/ and /t/ in spoken BK. This is obvious in *iqtiSadi* اقتصادي 'economic' in (c) and in *Teyare* طائرة 'plane' in (d) which can't be replaced by /s/ and /t/ respectively. The logic behind this, besides them being as established sounds in spoken BK, is that phonetically and semantically they sound more natural retaining them in loanwords. For instance, if the Arabic sound /T/ in the loan *Teyare* 'plane' in (d) changed with the corresponding BK sound /t/, the meaning, too, will change to *teyare* 'tire'.

Moreover, there are indirect English loanwords found in this study which are from English originals but have some peculiar features indicate that they are taken from Arabic. These features in English loanwords can be, again, the aforementioned Arabic letters that are peculiar to BK or some Arabic morphological affixes. For example, the loan *dimoqraTye(t)* ديمقراطية 'democracy' in (b) has two signs in its structure suggest that it is indirectly borrowed from English through the Arabic language; the Arabic phoneme /T/ط and the Arabic feminine suffix *e(t)*ة which do not exist in formal written BK. Similarly, the Arabic letter /S/ص in *baS* باص 'bus' and *qonSiliye(t)* قنصلية 'consulate' determines Arabic as the source of borrowing though the main loan's stem is English. Such borrowings also are categorized as partially assimilated loanwords in this study.

The vast majority of partially assimilated loanwords are used as nouns in BK. For example, the loan *tebdhir* 'squandering' in (a) is used as the head of genitive noun

which takes the feminine construct marker *-a*. Looking at *iqtiSad* ‘economy’ in (c), it is used as an adjective modifying the noun in the construct/genitive *qoweteka iqtiSad.i* ‘an economic power’ by adjectival suffix *-i*.

#### 4.2.1.3 Wholly Assimilated Loanwords

The orthography and phonology of the loanwords of this subcategory have undergone some significant modifications. Their foreignness, sometimes, is indistinguishable. Even native speakers of BK may find them difficult to recognize their Arabic origin due to prolonged period of importation and the loss of Arabic marks and diacritics. Therefore, they are treated as established native BK vocabularies, as in Table 4.3. They account for 2.90% (33 items) in the transcribed data.

**Table 4.3:** Wholly Assimilated Loanwords in BK

Loanword	Loanword’s Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
jemawer (n)	jimhoor جمهور	crowd/fans
wekht (n)	weqt وقت	time
’erd (n)	erD ارض	earth
kareb (n)	kehruba” كهرباء	electricity
tazi (n)	te’ziye تعزية	condolence
riH (n)	ruH روح	soul

Over time, these loanwords have become completely assimilated in Badhini by changing some Arabic letters, as in *wekht* وخت ‘time’ from the original *weqt* وقت ‘time’. Syntactically, they are treated like any other native words in their adaptation. In other words, unlike other types of lexical borrowings that come along with Arabic grammatical forms, such as; different Arabic plural forms, these loanwords never adopt any Arabic grammatical items, rather they ordinarily like other native words fit in BK syntactic system, as in the following examples:

- (a) (*dengubas.ek.ê khosh bu jemawer.ê yan.a bershelona yê hey!*)  
 news-Con.Ind.M. good for crowd-Con.S.M. team-Con.S.F. Bercelona M.Ptcl. have  
 “There is good news for Bercelona crowd!”

All loanwords of this type are used as nouns in the data. For instance, *jemawer* ‘crowd’ in (a) is used as a noun by attaching the construct case and masculine marker –ê to the head of the noun phrase *jemawerê yana bershelona* ‘Barcelona team crowd’ which occupies the object position in the sentence.

#### 4.2.1.4 Truncated Loanwords

In this type, a part of the loanword is omitted. Therefore, their foreignness is also, sometimes, difficult to determine. The omitted part can be; a letter mostly from back, such as; the Arabic phoneme ε /ð/ which does not occur at final position in BK words which is why it is deleted in every Arabic loanword that ends with it, as in examples in Table 4.4; *bela* ‘infliction, *du’a* ‘supplication’...etc; or it can be a whole syllable as in *deqe* ‘minute’ from the original Arabic *deqiqa* ‘minute’, *bexda* ‘Baghdad’...etc. Ease of speech might be the reason for their elision. This type is also not a productive process of BK vocabulary expansion as they account for only 0.52% (6 items) in the transcribed data of this study, as in the table below.

**Table 4.4: Truncated Loanwords in BK**

Loanword	Arabic Gloss	English Translation
deqe (n)	deqiqa دقيقة	minute
bexda (n)	bexdad بغداد	Baghdad
liwa (n)	liwa” لواء	brigadier
fida (n)	fida” فداء	sacrifice
du’a (n)	du’a” دعاء	supplication

The following examples show the grammatical adaptation of truncated loanwords:

- (a) (l *deq.a* 44 *hishyar.i* *gul.ek* *bu yan.a* *kho tomar.kir.*)  
 at minute-Con.S.F. 44 Hishyar-Nom. goal-Ind. for team-Con.F. his register-P.1<sup>st</sup>S.  
 “At the minute 44, Hishyar registered a goal for his team”

All these loanwords function as nouns only as the data reveals, for example; *deq(e)* ‘minutes’ in (a) is used in construct genitive forms and suffixed with singular feminine marker –a.

#### 4.2.1.5 Orthographically Assimilated Loanwords

This type refers to the loanwords that are respelled in their adaptation in BK. They include the majority of Arabic items adopted through all other categories of loanwords in this study namely; 44.01% (500 items) for they are respelled in BK following the literal enunciation of Arabic forms. Both Arabic and BK have some common features in that they are both phonemic languages (i.e. their characters are written exactly as they pronounced) and both use the common letters that have similar linking and occurrence mechanism in words. The orthography of loanwords in both languages look different but phonetically similar because BK employs vowel letters *e*, *i*, *o* and *a* (هـ/ه, يـ/ي, وـ/و, لـ/ل) instead of Arabic diacritics vowels (فتحة *e* - , كسرة *i* - , ضمة *o* - , and الف خنجرية *a* - ) respectively, which occur almost on every letter of Arabic words. These vowel-letter switches make the loans orthographically assimilated. Yet, the orthographical differences cannot be noticed here since one transcription system only is used for the Arabic and BK words in this study, but they are quite different in native writing scripts of the two respective languages, as in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Orthographically Assimilated Loanwords in BK**

Loanword	Loanword's Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
temam تمام	تمام	ok/ complete
jomhuriyet جمهوريات	جمهورية(t)	republic
dewlet دولت	دولة(t)	state
khaSeten خاصهت	خاصة	especially
jebhe جهبه	جبهة	front
mowafeqe مووافقه	مؤافقة	agreement
mu'ariD معارز(ض)	معارض	opposite

The above examples show the obvious orthographical differences in loanwords and their original shapes in Arabic that resulted from the respelling of Arabic diacritics in BK. Besides, the Arabic singular feminine suffix *e(t)* that appears in noun loanwords is phonetically realized as /et/ in BK, for example; *dewlet* دولة 'state' and *jomhuriyet* جمهورية 'republic' (note that in Arabic it is one letter but pronounced in two ways; either -e /æ/ when the speaker stops there or -et /æt/ when the speaker continues to articulate

the next word). Similarly, this case occurs in other languages, such as Malay (Heah, 1989) and Amharic (Leslau, 1957).

#### 4.2.1.6 Unassimilated Compound Loanwords

Unassimilated compound loanwords are not modified in any ways. They are the exact copies of their Arabic originals with the same exact concepts and functions. All loanwords of this type are those Arabic compound nouns created in construct genitive with the Arabic definite article *il-/el-* on the initial of the second element. If this article is not substituted with BK corresponding definite article, the whole elements of Arabic compound word and morphological inflections will not be replaced by any BK marker, too. Therefore, the borrower, sometimes, gives literal translation using BK equivalents to clarify the unassimilated compound loanword. They account for 3.43% (39 items) from the transcribed data. Table 4.6 shows some examples of such compound loanwords.

**Table 4.6:** Unassimilated Compound Loanwords in BK

Loanword in BK	Loanword Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
mejlis il-emn (n)	mejlis il-emn مجلس الامن	security council
teSfir il-ezemat (n)	teSfir il-ezemat تصفير الازمات	'resetting crisis' policy
rebb il-'alemin (n)	rebb il-'alemin رب العالمين	Lord of the worlds
sherq il-ewseT (n)	sherq il-ewseT شرق الاوسط	Middle East
bab il-Hare (n)	bab il-Hare باب الحارة	door of the neighborhood (a TV series)
Hiquq il-insan (n)	Hiquq il-insan حقوق الانسان	human rights
Hiquq il-eqelliye (n)	Hiquq il-eqelliye حقوق الاقلية	minorities' rights
beHr il-eHmer (n)	beHr il-eHmer بحر الاحمر	red sea

All loanwords of this type, as mentioned above, sustain their original noun functions without adding any BK grammatical inflections. e.g.:

- (a) (*.ku teSfir il-ezemat bu dgel iran.ê u dwel.êt 'rebi*)  
 which 'resetting of the crises' was with Iran-Obl.F. and states-Con.Pl. Arabic.  
 "...which was crises resetting (a Turkish political policy) with Iran and Arabic countries."

- (b) (**rebb il-'alemin** me l duniya.yê u ''akhret.ê serferaz.ket!)  
 (Lord of the worlds)-Nom. us-Obl. in world-Obl.F. & hereafter-Obl.F succeed-Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S.  
 “May Lord of the worlds succeed us in the world and the hereafter world!”
- (c) (*dvêt em* **Hiquq il-insan** u **Hiquq il-eqelliyat** bhêzbêkkin.)  
 must we-Nom. rights human and rights of minorities strengthen-Pres. Pl.  
 “We must strengthen human rights and minorities’ rights.”

Looking at the above compound loanwords in bold inside sentences, all of them are used as compound nouns in the exact Arabic construct genitive forms with the Arabic definite Article *il-* attached to the modifiers (second elements) of the heads (first elements) as well as retaining the Arabic plural marker in each of them. They either occupy the position of nominative as in *rebb il-'alemin* ‘Lord of worlds’ in (b) or object as in *Hiquq il-insan* ‘human rights’ in (c).

#### 4.2.1.7 Grammatically Assimilated Compound Loanwords

They include those Arabic genitive compound nouns whose definite article/relativizer *il-/el-* and grammatical inflections only are replaced by BK affixes (number, gender, case, and indefiniteness), whereas the main stems of their compound elements remain Arabic with the same grammatical functions. This is also a productive method of BK vocabulary expansion where they account for 9.59% (109 items) in the transcribed data sample. Some examples of this type are shown in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7:** Grammatically Assimilated Compound Loanwords in BK

Loanword	Original Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
dewletê eqlimi (n)	dowel el-eqlimiye دول الاقليمية	regional states
meSaliHên eqlimi (n)	meSaliH el-eqlimiye مصالح الاقليمية	regional interests
mo'adela siyasi (n)	mo'adele el-siyasiye معادلة السياسية	political equation
diktoryeta distori (n)	diktoriye el-destoriye دكتاتورية الدستورية	constitutional dictatorship
inqilaba 'eskeri (n)	inqilab 'eskeri انقلاب العسكري	military coup
'emeliyeka siyasi (n)	d'emeliye siyasiye عملية سياسية	a political process
mesela distori (n)	mes'elet il-destor مسألة الدستور	the issue of the constitution
quweteka 'eskeri (n)	quwe 'eskeriye قوة عسكرية	a political power

Two possible ways of pluralizing these loanwords found in this study; either by importing the Arabic noun compound element along with its Arabic plural form and repluralizing it by adding BK plural suffix *-êt* (informal Pl. used in spoken only) */-ên* (formal Pl. used in spoken & written BK) as in noun element *meSaliHêt* ‘interests’ in compound loan *meSaliHêt mutenew* ‘diverse interests’ in (a) which has double plural forms (Arabic broken plural ‘*infixes -a- & -i-*’ + BK plural *-êt*); or by attaching only BK plural suffixes to the bare (singular) Arabic noun element of the compound loan. That is to say, Arabic plural forms are dysfunctional and not necessary since in both cases the BK plural markers carry the function of number agreement in the sentences. That is why sometimes they are seen only with number inflections (plural forms) of BK as in noun element *dewlet.êt* (state + *-êt*) ‘states’ in compound loan *dewletêt eqlimi* ‘regional states’ in (b). The compound loanwords in the following sentences show how the grammatical items appear on them:

- (a) (*herêki meSaliH.êt mutenew*’/j*ureujur he.bu.n.*)  
 everyone-Nom. interest-Con.Pl. diverse had-P.Pl.  
 “Everyone had diverse interests”
- (b) (*havriki.ya mabaina dewlet.êt eqlim.i ...*)  
 struggle-Con.S. between state-Con.Pl. regional-Adj.  
 “The struggle between regional states...”

In BK recursion of construct compound is common. Thus, two or more elements of these recursive compounds can be from Arabic origins, as in; *kheTwatêt avakirna dewletê* ‘States-building-steps’ in (c);

- (c) (*kheTw.at.êt avakirn.a dewlet.ê wekht pê-dve.tin.*)  
 step-Con.-Pl. buiding-Con.-F state-F. time need-Pres.3S.  
 “State-building-steps need time.” LT; (State-building-steps need time.)

It is found that all loanwords of this type, too, function as nouns only in BK. For example, the BK noun plural marker *êt* is added to the heads (first elements) of the two



construct compounds; *meSaliHêt mutenew* ‘diverse interests’ in (a) and *dewletêt eqlimi* ‘reginal states’ in (b).

#### 4.2.1.8 Partially Assimilated Compound Loanwords

Similar to partially assimilated loanwords, this type includes those genitive compound nouns imported from Arabic with peculiar letters to BK namely; (ض S, ص D, ث th, ذ dh, ظ Z, and ط T) that do not exist in BK. They can, sometimes, be determined by other strange particles, such as; Arabic negative particles as in; *idareka la merkezi* ‘a decentralized administration’ in (b). They account for 6.51% (74 items). Table 4.8 shows some examples of such loanwords.

**Table 4.8:** Partially Assimilated Compound Loanwords in BK

Loanword in BK	Loanword's Gloss in Arabic	English Translation
islama weseTi (n)	islam el-weseTi المعتدل/الوسطي	the moderate Islam
mesela dimoqraTiyetê (n)	mes"ele el-dimoqraTiye مسألة الديمقراطية	the issue of democracy
idareka la merkezi (n)	idare la merkeziye ادارة لامركزية	a decentralized-administration
qoweteka iqtiSadi (n)	qowe iqtiSadiye قوة اقتصادية	an economic power
khiTwatêt fe'al (n)	khiTwat fe'ale خطوات فعالة	effective steps
mesa"ilêt nefTê (n)	mesa"l el-nefT مسائل النفط	the oil issues
therwa Heiwani (n)	therwe el-Heiwaniye ثروة الحيوانية	the livestock
qiTa'ê nefTi (n)	qiTa' il-nefT قطاع النفط	the oil sector

They have also undergone BK grammatical inflections and have the functions of only noun construct compounds in BK as found in the data. e.g:

- (a) (*..yê ku serperishti.ya islam.a weseT.i dkir d dwel.êt 'ereb.i.da*)  
M.Ptcl. which supervise-Con.F. islam-Con.F. moderate.Adj did-P.S. in state-Pl. Arabic  
“...the one which he (☉) was supervising the moderate Islam in Arabic states”
- (b) (*eve dê idarek.a la merkez.i d menTe.qêt kurdid.a destkhuve initin*)  
This will administration-Con.F non central. in region-Con.Pl. Kurdish get-Fut.S.  
“This will get a decentralized administration in Kurdish regions.”

The Partially assimilated compound loanwords in above sentences in bold are used as nouns in the object positions in both (a) and (b). Their head elements are

attached with feminine construct marker *-a* and the modifier elements with adjectival suffix *-i*.

#### 4.2.1.9 Reduplicated Loanwords

This type refers to loanwords that are repeated twice with no linking devices, but separated by a space. Though reduplication is a common word formation process in BK, but only a few reduplicated loanwords 0.26% (3 items) are found in the transcribed data sample, as in the following sentences:

- (a) (*rozek dê hêt gaz te na.mini.t chinku evê ne Heta Heta.yê ye.*)  
a day will come gas you Neg-remain-2<sup>nd</sup> S. because this not forever-F. Cop.Pres.S.  
“A day will come you will run out of gas because it is not forever.”
- (b) (*layen.êt dirt.ê l meHel meHel chune bu pishtevani.ya wan.*)  
side-Pl. other-M. at neighborhood to neighborhood go-Pres.Pl. for supporting-F them  
“The (people of) other sides have gone neighborhood to neighborhood for supporting them.”
- (c) (*nam.êt master.ê tu dshêy feSil feSil bkhoini.*)  
dissertation-Con.Pl. masters-F. you can chapter by chapter read-Pres.2<sup>nd</sup> S.  
“You can read masters dissertations chapter by chapter.”

It is found that the function of Arabic word shifts when it is repeated in BK often to adverbs, for example; the Arabic preposition *Heta* ‘until’ in *Heta Hata* (until+until) in (a) repeatedly creates an adverb ‘forever’. Similarly, the noun loan ‘*meHel*’ ‘place/neighborhood’ repeatedly functions as an adverb as in *meHel meHel* (place+place) ‘neighborhood by neighborhood’ in (b) and *feSil feSil* (chapter+chapter) ‘chapter by chapter’ in (c). In Malay, too, Heah (1989: 146) showed that the reduplication of English loanwords in Malay may indicate; a repeated action, as in: *lobi-melobi* ‘to lobby repeatedly’; or indefinite plural, for example: *bersegmen-segmen* ‘with many segments’.

#### 4.2.1.10 Acronymized Loanwords

This type refers to loanword whose complete word structure has been reduced to one letter from the same word mostly the first letter stands for the whole. Only one loan is found in this study; *da'sh* داعش which is formed from the first letters of each of Arabic words “Islamic State in Iraq and Sham (Syria)/ISIS”, as in the following sentence:

- (a) (*da'sh*      *tekfir.a*                                      *kurd.a*      *d.ket.in.*)  
ISIS-Nom. (accuse of disbelief)-Con.F.S.    Kurd-Obl.Pl.    do-Pres.3<sup>rd</sup>S.  
“ISIS accuses Kurds of disbelief (in God).”

Acronymization of phrases and words is a very rare word creation process in both Arabic and BK which is used only in naming organizations, political parties, scientific titles...etc. They are, sometimes, can be used only in writing for instance; *d. erselan* (د. ارسلان) ‘Dr. Erselan’, but is spoken as *diktora* ‘doctor’.

#### 4.2.2 Loan-Blends

A loan-blend, also called *Hybrid* loan, consists of constituents from two different languages typically one native and the other from foreign origin. It is the process of remodeling a borrowed word by partial substitution of native morphemes. Two processes occur in this type of lexical borrowings; morphemic substitution as well as morphemic importation. (Picoche and Marchello-Nizia 1991; in Jone et al, 2005) call this process; *naturalization* where in the borrowing language, the borrowings are manipulated by deriving different new forms independently of the source language.

This is also a quite productive and salient process of word coinage in BK where they account for 49.1% (558 items) from the transcription. Four subcategories of loan-blends are noticed in the data sample of this study depending on the traits of their

morphological structures namely; *compound, marginal, nuclear, and tautological loan-blends*.

#### 4.2.2.1 Compound Loan-Blends

This type of loan-blends includes those compound words whose one independent element is substituted by a native BK morpheme. This subcategory of loan-blends is the second largest one account for 10.91% (124 items) in three different identified types; construct state compound, descriptive compound, and emphatic compound.

*Construct State/Genitive Compound* in BK is a type of BK case noun consists of a compound whose first element is always a noun ‘the thing possessed’ in the genitive form which always takes one of these endings:

**Table 4.9:** Construct Noun Endings in BK

Case	Singular /Masculine	Singular/ Feminine	Plural/Neutral
<b>Construct (Con)</b>	-ê	-a	-ên (formal)/ -êt (informal)

The second element is ‘the possessor’ which can be either a noun or an adjective. This type of compound is opened form (a space left between the elements) and the two elements are from different languages; Arabic and Kurdish, as in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10:** Construct Compound Loan-Blends in BK

Loan-Blend	Arabic Gloss of borrowed Item and Translation	English Translation of Loan-Blend
<b>wezareta</b> nafkhoyi (n+adj)	wizare وزارة ‘ministry’	ministry of interior
dezgehê <b>t emni</b> (n+adj)	emni امنی ‘security’	security centers
<b>Heqê</b> avê (n+n)	Heq حق ‘bill’	water bill
enjumenê <b>weziran</b> (n+n)	wezir وزیر ‘minister’	ministry council
harikariya <b>me’newi</b> (n+adj)	me’newi معنوي ‘moral’	moral support
kargeha <b>te’libê</b> (n+n)	te’lib تعليب ‘caning’	caning factory
qeirana <b>siyasi</b> (n+adj)	siyasi سياسي ‘political’	political crisis

The following sentences are some examples of their grammatical integration in BK;

(a) (*l destpêkê, destkhoshi.yê l hemi dezgeh.êt emn.i dke.m!*)  
 at first (☉) praise-Obl.F. at all center-Con.Pl. security-Adj. do-Pres.1<sup>st</sup>S.  
 “At first, I (☉) praise all security centers!”

(b) (*Heq.ê av.ê yê v.ê heiv.ê 15000-e.*)  
 bill-Con.F. water-Nom.F. for this-S.F. month-Obl.S.F. 15000-Cop.Pres.S.  
 “Water-bill for this month is 15000.”

These loan-blends function as nouns only. They are also grammatically well-integrated in BK, i.e. they can occur in different positions in sentences with grammatical inflections in BK, for instance; *dezgehêt emni* ‘security centers’ in (a) is a compound noun in the object position. Its first noun element *dezgeh* ‘center’ is inflected with plural construct case *-yêt* and the second loan element *emn* ‘security’ with the BK adjectival suffix *-i* (note that commonly in Arabic and Kurdish, this suffix used to derive relative adjective from nouns and it is not a borrowed suffix for is it an established BK suffix). Similarly, *Heqê avê* ‘water bill’ in (b) is a compound noun in the nominative position and its first element which is an imported loan *Heq* ‘bill’ is suffixed with the feminine construct *-ê*, whereas the second element *av* ‘water’ with feminine marker *-ê*.

**Descriptive Compound Loan-Blends** in BK, on the other hand, can be both solid ‘closed’ and spaced forms whose heads are the modified elements, for example; *nivdewleti* ‘international’, the second loan element *dewleti* ‘national’ which is the head modified by BK preposition *niv* ‘inside’. Only the few examples in Table 4.11 are found in the data sample of this study.

**Table 4.11:** Descriptive Compound Loan-Blends in BK

Loan-Blend	Arabic Gloss of Borrowed Item and Translation	English Translation of Loan-Blend
<b>bkhêrhatin</b> (n)	b kheir بخير ‘Well’	welcoming (well+come)
<b>nivdewleti</b> (adj)	dewle دولة ‘nation/state’	international (in/inter+national)
<b>zemirweran</b> (adj)	Demir ضمير ‘conscience’	conscienceless (conscience+destroyed)
<b>nefisnisim</b> (adj)	nefis نفس ‘soul’	low self-esteem (soul+low)

The following are some instances of the integration of compound loan-blends in

BK:

- (a) ( *bkhêrhatin.a seida.yê hewe yê berêz d.ke.m!*)  
 I (☞) welcome-Con.F. master-Con.M. your M.Ptcl. honorable do-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S.  
 “I welcome your honorable master “guest”!”
- (b) (diktora erselan; *diktora b yasa.ya nivdewlet.i-da.*)  
 Dr. Erselan PhD in law-Con.F. international-Adj.  
 “Dr. Erselan is a PhD (holder) in international law.”

Compound loan-blends of this type serve as nouns and adjectives. In (a), for example, the compound loan-blend *bkhêrhatin* ‘welcome’ which is syntactically assimilated as a noun element in the construct compound *bkhêrhatina seidayê hewe* ‘the welcome of your teacher’ by adding the feminine construct case marker *-a*. Likewise, the compound loan-blend *nivdewleti* ‘international’ in (b) is an adjective with BK adjectival suffix *-i* and serves as a modifier in the compound noun *yasaya nivdewleti* ‘international law’.

As for **Emphatic Compound Loan-Blends**, BK speakers construct them sometimes by inserting the circumfix *-e- /ə/* to link compound elements and sometimes by only a space between the two elements of the compound of which the first element always receives emphasis and modifies the other. The borrowed stems found that they position at the first element in the few examples found in the data sample, as in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.12: Emphatic Compound Loan-Blends in BK**

Loan-Blend	Arabic Gloss of Borrowed Item and Translation	English Translation of Loan-Blend
<b>bekht.e.wer</b> (adj.)	bekht بخت ‘luck’	lucky (luck+ e+come)
<b>khotb.e.khoin</b> (n)	khoTbe خطبة ‘sermon’	preacher (sermon+e+read)
<b>Hil.e.ker</b> (n)	Hile حيل ‘trick’	trickster (trick+e+doer)
<b>rib’ muche</b> (n)	rob’ ربع ‘quarter’	quarter salary
<b>khrabkar</b> (n)	kherab خراب ‘ruin’	evildoer (ruin + job)

Findings show that these compounds function as noun and adjective as in sentence (a) and (b) respectively:

(a) (*biryar.ek.a husa hate-dan ku rib' muche.y bden.*)  
 decision-S.F. such issued that they (☉) quarter salary-Obl.M. give-Fut.Pl.  
 “Such a decision is issued that they will pay quarter salary.”

(b) (*hividkem vê jarê zi hin bekht.e.wer.bin!*)  
 I (☉) hope-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S. this-F. time-F. too you lucky-Cop.Pres.Pl.  
 “I hope this time, too, you be lucky!”

Looking at the emphatic compound loan-blend *rib' muche* ‘quarter salary’ in (a), it is used as an oblique noun by adding the oblique masculine suffix *-y(-i)* to it. Its first element *rib'* ‘quarter’ is an Arabic adjective modifies the BK noun element *muche* ‘salary’ which is the head of the noun phrase. Whereas, the emphatic compound *bekhtewer* ‘lucky’ in (b) is used as an adjective in the position of the direct object and attached with present plural copula verb *-bin*. The head of the compound is the Arabic noun *bekht* ‘luck’ combined with the BK modifier *wer* ‘come’ via the linking device *-e-/ə/*.

#### 4.2.2.2 Tautological Loan-Blends

Heah (1989: 108) defines tautological loan-blends as “Pairs of words which consist of one borrowed word and the other a native word, denoting similar referents”. The two elements are linked by BK conjunction *u /u/* which means ‘and’. The first element is always the core meaning of the whole loan-blend and together they do not express any different meaning or different grammatical category, i.e. leaving out the second element will not have any impact on the meaning and function of the word. Reasons for creating such loan-blends by BK speakers vary; mostly to beautify and enrich their speeches; to exaggerate and emphasize; and sometimes to translate the first

element into BK to be more conceivable to the hearer (most often language revivalists and purists utilize this process to popularize BK equivalents). This is a productive and frequently used process of word formation in BK. However, loan-blends of this type account for only 2.99% (34 items) from the transcribed data sample.

**Table 4.13:** Tautological Loan-Blend in BK

Loan-Blend	Arabic Gloss of Borrowed Item and Translation	English Translation of Loan-Blend
<b>feqir</b> u hezar (poor & poor)	feqir فقير 'poor'	poor
<b>zolm</b> u zurdari	zolm ظلم 'wrongdoing'	wrongdoing
rêz u <b>iHtiram</b> / rêz u <b>teqdir</b>	iHtiram احترام 'respect'	respect
chaksazi u <b>iSlaH</b>	iSlaH اصلاح 'reform'	reform
paqiz u <b>monezih</b>	monezih مُنزه 'impeccable'	impeccable
millet u <b>she'b</b>	she'b شعب 'people'	people
' <b>efu</b> u aza	'efu عفو 'forgiveness'	forgiveness
<b>ferq</b> u judahi	ferq فرق 'difference'	difference
<b>fekhr</b> u shanazi	fekhr فخر 'pride'	pride
turey u <b>'edeby</b>	''edeb ادب/تأديب 'discipline'	discipline
<b>ekhlaq</b> u rewisht	ekhlaq اخلاق 'ethics'	ethics

Similarly, Islam (2011) found that such loan-blends exist in Urdu, too, where one element is of native and the other is a synonym of Arabic origin or both are foreign elements which are connected by one of the three infixes; *-e-*, *-o-*, and *-b-*, for instance; *zolm-o-sitam* the Arabic loan *zolm* 'tyranny' and Persian loan *sitam* 'tyranny'. Heah (1989) found tautological loan-blends in Malay without any infix, for example; *alat instrument* 'instrument'.

Tautological loan-blends are normally assimilated into BK grammatical system with no issues, as in the following sentences:

- (a) (*eve ferq u judahi.yek.e d-hêlit hawlati shi'ur.ê b-ye's.ê bket.*)  
 this-Nom. difference-Ind.Cop.Pres let-S. citizen.S. feeling-F. despair-F do-Pres.S.  
 "This is a difference (that) lets the citizen feel desperate."
- (b) (*insane.ek.ê paqiz u monezih.e*)  
 he (♂) person-Ind.Con.M. impeccable-Cop.Pres.S.  
 "He is an impeccable person."
- (c) (*khod.ê 'efu u aza ke.t.*)  
 God-Nom.M. him/her (♂) forgive do-Pres.3<sup>rd</sup>S.  
 "May God forgive him/her."



Syntactically speaking, tautological loan-blends can do the function of nouns on which the the grammatical endings appear on the second elements only, for example; *ferq u judahi* ‘difference’ in (a) occurred in the position of object and the second element *judahi* ‘difference’ took the indefinite article suffix- *yek* as well as the present singular copula verb *-e*. They can also function as adjectives, for instance; *paqiz u monezih* ‘impeccable’ in (b) which is in the object position attached with copula verb *-e*. Nevertheless, verbs can be derived from them by adding BK verb particle *ke* ‘make/do’ after them, as in *'efu u aza ke* ‘forgive’ in (c).

#### 4.2.2.3 Nuclear Loan-Blends

Unlike the aforementioned types of loan-blends, a nuclear loan-blend is constructed in only one lexeme whose base word is from Arabic origin attached with a BK affix. This is the most common way of adapting Arabic lexical borrowings in BK and the largest subcategory of loan-blends found in this study where nuclear loan-blends account for 35.03% (398 items) from the transcribed data sample. Table 4.14 shows some examples of such loans.

**Table 4.14:** Nuclear Loan-Blends in BK

Loan-Blend	Arabic Gloss of Arabic Item and Translation	English Translation of Loan-Blend
<b>panzinkhane</b> (n)	benzin بنزين ‘petrol’ (n)	petrol/gas station
<b>Hukumraniyet</b> (n)	Hokom حُكْم ‘rule’ (n)	rule
<b>te’dilkrin</b> (n)	te’dil تعديل ‘amendment’ (n)	amendment
<b>miratgir</b> (n)	mirath ميراث ‘heritage’ (n)	inheritor
<b>tewfirkir</b> (v)	tewfir توفير ‘provision’ (n)	provide
<b>Hisabket</b> (v)	Hisab حساب ‘account’ (n)	account (v)
<b>tewqi’nakem</b>	tewqi توقيع ‘signature’ (n)	I will not sign
<b>dimuqraTikhaz</b> (adj)	dimoqraTi ديمقراطي ‘democratic’ (n)	pro-democratic
<b>dan’emir</b> (adj)	’omir عُمَر ‘age’ (n)	aged
<b>deindar</b> (adj)	dein دين ‘debt’ (n)	debtor
<b>tuhmetbar</b> (adj)	tohme تَهْمَة ‘charge’ (n)	guilty
<b>muhimtir</b> (adj)	mohim مهم ‘important’ (adj)	more important

It seems that more than any other processes, nuclear loan-blends are assimilated in BK linguistic system for the majority of BK derivational and inflectional affixes can

be cliticized to the loan-blend stems to create new word classes in BK, most frequently; nouns, verbs, and adjectives. e.g.:

- (a) (*heger her mushterik.ek ch dikan bit, mal bit, panzinkhane bit glopek temrand..*)  
 if every member-Nom.Ind. it shop be-S house be gas station light-S. put off  
 “If every consumer, be it a shop, a house, a gas station, turns off a light bulb, ..”
- (b) (*me'na wê te 25% muche tewfir.kir*)  
 mean it.F you 25% salary save-P.Perf.2<sup>nd</sup> S.  
 “It means you have saved 25% of salary.”
- (c) (*Heta vê gavê zi Hukumetê kho kes.ek zi ne ina.ye tuhmetbar.*)  
 until this now too government-F. even person-Ind. not found-Pres.Perf.3<sup>rd</sup>S. guilty  
 “Until now, the government has not found any person guilty even”

Looking at (a) in the above sentence, there are two indications suggest that the nuclear loan-blend *panzinkhane* ‘gas-station’ has a function of noun; the first one is that BK suffix *-khane* is always cliticized to base nouns to form nouns related to huge buildings and places; and the second indication is that it occupies the position of object and follows by the present copula verb *bit*. Similarly, the grammatical function of other noun loan-blends in Table 4.14 can be determined by the suffixes they have, for example; *Hukumraniyet* ‘rule’ is in noun form by suffixing the Arabic stem *Hukum* ‘rule’ with BK noun ending *-raniyet*.

In the same way, only loan-blend borrowings can be remodeled to create verb forms by attaching BK verb particle, the most repeatedly used BK verb particle is *-ke* (for present)/*-kir* (for past) which means ‘do/make’, such as; *tewfirkir* ‘saved/provided’ in (b) which is occupied the final position followed SOV word order with past verb and number inflection *-kir*. Interestingly, BK as an inflectional (fusional) language, some verbs loan-blends of this type can convey as much information as entire sentence by means of synthesized suffixes, typically like polysynthetic languages as in the following verb loan-blend:

- (d) *tewqi'.na.ke.m.*  
 I(☉) signature-Neg.Fut.-do.1<sup>st</sup> S.  
 “I will not sign.”

Likewise, the Kurdish adjective affixes are blended with the borrowings to describe a person or an idea, for example; *-bar* in the loan *tuhmetbar* ‘accused’ in sentence (c) is attached to the Arabic noun *tohmet* تهمة ‘accusation’; and *-dar* in the loan *deindar* ‘debtor’ in Table 4.14, is attached to the Arabic noun *dein* ‘debt’.

#### 4.2.2.4 Marginal Loan-Blends

Contrary to nuclear loan-blends, marginal loan-blends have native Kurdish stems with affixes borrowed from Arabic. Only one Arabic suffix is found in the data of this study (2 items), namely; *-chi* to create nouns and adjectives related to human craft and behavioral characteristics which is used in only informal spoken Arabic and BK, for example; *gendelchi* ‘corrupt’ in (a), *buyaxchi* ‘painter’ in (b). This suffix most of the times comes with Arabic nouns in BK and very rarely with native word. One commonly established and similarly functioned suffix in both languages is *-i* by which nouns are made adjective that relate people to tribes, regions, countries, nations, languages...etc, for example in Arabic; *'lmi* علمي (*'lm* ‘science + *-i*) ‘scientific’ and *kurdi* (*kurd* + *-i*) ‘Kurdish’ which are similarly made adjectives in BK, *zanisti* (*zaniest* ‘science’ + *-i*) ‘scientific’ and *kurdi* ‘Kurdish’ respectively. e.g.:

(a) (*bashê eger dest-helat ya gendelchi bit u she'b ch-pê-chênebit*  
 ok if authority F.Ptcl. corrupt Cop.1<sup>st</sup> S. and people nothing can  
*bket, dê gonneh.a she'b.ê ch bit?*)  
 do-Pres.S. will guilt.Con.F. people.F. what Cop.  
 “Ok, if the authority is corrupt and the people can do nothing, what will be the guilt of the people?”

(b) (*az kardkem wek buyaxchi.*)  
 I-Nom. work-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S. as painter  
 “I work as a painter.”

In (a), the marginal loan-blend *gendelchi* ‘corrupt’ is used as an adjective which occupies the object position and is followed by present copula verb *bit*, whereas *buyaxchi* ‘painter’ in (b) is a noun occurred in the object position, as well.

### 4.3 Processes of Substitution

Borrowings of these processes do not involve in morphemic importation of any type from Arabic, rather they are either literally translated to BK (loan translation) using native BK equivalents or indirectly substituted by equivalents from other foreign languages (apt equivalent substitution). These types are discussed in details with examples found in the data sample of the study as following;

#### 4.3.1 Loan-Shifts

According to Haugen (1952), loan-shift has two types namely loan translation and semantic extension. However, only the former is identified in BK.

##### 4.3.1.1 Loan Translations

Loan translations, also called calques, involve literal (word for word) translation of Arabic words, commonly those that are structurally complex, into BK, i.e. the replica of the Arabic structure, instead of importing its morpheme and meaning, is utilized in BK using semantically equivalents and close native items. Jone et al. (2005) attests that this process is very common as two languages are in high contact where one of them serves as a model for the other and that without comparative data, such borrowings will be indistinguishable for the native speakers.

Majority of loan translations are related to recently introduced situations, organizations, and ideas which were never used before in BK, thus, can be easily realized by adults and young Kurdish bilinguals, for example; *buhara 'erebi* 'Arab spring' literally translated from Arabic original *rebi' il-'erebi* 'Arab spring' which was a famous term frequently used in Arabic media for late 2010 revolutionary wave of

massive demonstrations and protests in Arab countries; and *dad u geshe pêdan* (justice + and + development) which is, the name of the ruling political party in Turkish government since 2002, translated from Arabic *'edale we il-tenmiye* (justice + and + development). Loan translations account for 2.64% (30 items) in the transcribed data.

**Table 4.15: Loan Translations in BK**

Loan Translation	Original Structure of the Loan in Arabic	English Translation
zora bazirgani	xorfet il-tijare غرفة التجارة	chamber of commerce
dad u geshe pêdan	el-'dale we el-tenmiye (العدالة و التنمية (حزب))	justice and development (a political party)
khalên lawaziye	noqaT il-Do'of نقاط الضعف	weak points
sheqamê kurdi	shari' il-kurdi شارع الكوردي	Kurdish street (public)
khodê Hezket/eger khodê Hezket	insha''-Ellah انشاء الله	God-willing

The vast majority of these loan translations found to be nouns in this study as in the following examples:

- (a) *bazêr.ê yari.ya heyê l akrê?*  
city-Con.M.S. game-Obl.Pl. available-Pres. in Akrê  
“Is there a theme park in Akrê?”
- (b) (*b anehiya khodê, dê beHs.ê gringiy.a van helbzartin.a ke.in.*)  
God willing, will discussion-Con.M. importance-Con.F. these election.Pl. do-Pl.  
“God willing, we will discuss the importance of these elections.”

In the above example, *bazêrê yariya* (games city) ‘theme park’ is a literal translation from Arabic original *medinet il-el'ab* (games city) ‘theme park’ following the Arabic word formations structure and function (genitive compound & noun) without importing any Arabic morphemes at all. Only one Arabic interjection; *insha''Allah* ‘God willing’ is translated into BK *b anehiya khodê* ‘God willing’ as in initial position of sentence (b), but the Arabic item is more frequently used because it is still more popular in everyday speech, while, the Kurdish translation is more often used in formal written and spoken BK texts and speeches.

### 4.3.2 Apt Indirect Equivalent Substitutions

In this type, the Arabic loanword in BK is deliberately substituted by another foreign equivalent, English in particular, though they have sometimes corresponding native BK equivalents. They account for 2.11% (24 items) from the transcribed data. Table 4.15 shows some examples of such borrowings.

**Table 4.16: Apt Indirect Equivalent Substitutions in BK**

Loan Translation in BK	Original Structure in Arabic	English Translation	Origin
reform (n)	iSlah اصلاح	reform	English
sistemê bankê (n)	niZam il-benq نظام البنك	bank system	English
fakter (n)	'amil عامل	factor	English
list (n)	qa"ime قائمة	list	English
design (n)	termim ترميم	design	English
plandanan (n)	tekkTiT تخطيط	planning	English
posetiv (adj)	ijabi ايجابي	positive	English
nêgetiv (adj)	slbi سلبي	negative	English
draft (n)	miswedde مسودة	draft	English
pizishk (n)	diktor دكتور	doctor	Persian

These deliberately substituted loanwords are introduced frequently by those who have some knowledge of English, but hardly comprehended and accepted by public during the first stages of their establishment in spoken BK. There are only two facts where one can determine that the Arabic loanword is replaced by an English loanword in BK; first is that these borrowings were introduced by purists in the last century and were more dynamically used in formal situations in the last two decades in an attempt to revive and purify BK from Arabic borrowings. The substituted loanwords are especially transparent in formal spoken and written BK. The second fact is that unlike in formal writing and speaking situations, the Arabic loanwords instead of English substitutions are still more popular and more frequently used by the native speaker in everyday informal speech. Therefore, unless these two facts, over time the origin of indirectly substituted loanwords might not be recognized easily by native speakers who never lived in language revival movement or heard the Arabic loanword in BK before. This is true in indirectly substituted loanword *nêgetiv* 'negative' in the sentence (a) which has

been introduced to BK recently and which has an Arabic equivalent currently in use in informal spoken BK; *silbi* سلبى ‘negative’, as in (b).

- (a) (*yariy.ên b-tundutiz kartêkrin.ek.a nêgetiv ya hey l-ser derun.ê zarok.i.*)  
 games violence influence-Ind.F. negative F.Ptel has on psychology-M. child-Obl.M.  
 “Violent games have a negative influence on child’s psychology.”
- (b) (*Herb.a Ta”fi t”thirek.a silbi l hemi menaTiq.a kir.*)  
 war-F. sectarian-Nom. influence-Con.F. negative on all region-Pl. do-P.2<sup>nd</sup> S.  
 “The sectarian war had a negative influence on all regions.”
- (c) (*evê plan.danan bu dvê.t u Sebr u dem bu dvêt.*)  
 this planning for need-Pres.S. and patience and time for need-Pres.S.  
 “This needs planning, patience, and time.”

Findings indicate that all indirectly substituted borrowings function either as nouns as in morphologically adapted word *plandanan* ‘plan-making/planning’ in (c) which is compounded with BK morpheme *-danan* ‘putting/making’ in gerund form; or as adjectives like *nêgetiv* ‘negative’ in (a) that functions as a modifier in the noun phrase *kartêkrineka nêgetiv* ‘a negative influence’.

#### 4.4 Grammatical Usages of Arabic Lexical Borrowings

The analysis so far was a meticulous examination of the different morphological processes and types of Arabic borrowed words and their functions in BK illustrated with examples in tables and sentences. This section does not aim at repeating the syntactic part of each noted morphosyntactic processes in the previous section. Rather, it puts forward an outline of the grammatical usages and inflections of Arabic lexical borrowings in their adaptation in BK looking at issues they bring about in each part of speeches.

#### 4.4.1 Noun Usage of Borrowings

Arabic noun borrowings are the largest word class found in the transcribed data sample where they account for 76.05% (864 noun items). Syntactically, BK nouns are either marked by suffixes, such as; indefinite article *-ek-*(definiteness is unmarked), number, gender and case inflections; or unmarked (lexical form of the noun) which are generic as shown in Table 4.17.

**Table 4.17:**Case Noun Morphology of BK

Case	Singular /Masculine	Singular/ Feminine	Plural/Neutral
<b>Nominative</b>	— (no particular ending)	—	—
<b>Oblique (Obl.)</b>	-i/y /i/	-ê /e/	-an
<b>Construct (Con)</b>	-ê /e/	-a /a:/	-ên (formal)/-êt (informal)
<b>Vocative (Voc.)</b>	-o /o/	-ê /e/	-no

Likewise, Arabic simple or compound noun loanwords, too, have to undergo these morphological inflections to fit in BK, as in the following example:

- (a) (*kheTw.at.êt avakirn.a dewlet.ê wekht pê-dve.tin.*)  
 step-Con.Pl. buiding-Con.F state-F. time require-Pres.3<sup>rd</sup>S.  
 “Steps of building the state require time”

In the above example, the Arabic loanwords *kheTwat* خطوات ‘steps’ and *dewle(t)* دولة ‘state’ are marked with BK genitive (attributive) plural *-êt* and singular feminine *-ê* respectively.

Interestingly, odd and unnecessary Arabic grammatical items, oftentimes, are accompanied with the borrowed Arabic nouns, for instance; repluralization of noun loans using both Arabic plural form and BK plural form. Two Arabic plural forms are frequently used; broken plural and sound feminine plural, with the BK plural forms which occur before the BK grammatical suffixes, but never used instead of BK plural markers, i.e. the borrower has the option to eliminate the Arabic plural forms. This phenomenon occurs depending on the borrower’s knowledge of Arabic; BK bilingual speakers who know Arabic are the first and direct introducers of Arabic borrowings



who see that it is more natural to accompany the Arabic plural forms with noun loans, whereas monolingual speakers of BK have only heard these loans used in BK with Arabic plural, therefore, they treat them as singular forms, for instance, the noun loan *kheTw.at.êt* ‘steps’ in (a) is double pluralized by Arabic feminine plural suffix *-at* and BK genitive construct plural suffix *-êt*. Double pluralization of noun loans has occurred frequently in 111 items from the total 213 pluralized noun loans in the transcribed data sample (see also figure 5.4).

(b) (*l shewT.ê du.ê feriq.a me ya bh êz.bu.*)  
 in half-Con.M. second-F. team-Con.F. our F.Ptcl. strong-Cob.P.  
 “Our team was strong in the second half.”

(c) (...*petiviye 10 % bini shnika dê gehiye jebh.ê dgel erdogan u yêt dida.*)  
 must 10% get then will reach battle/front-M. with Erdogan and the others  
 “...must get 10% (votes) then you will reach the battle with Erdogan and with others.”

Another issue in using borrowed nouns in BK is the change of gender type of Arabic loanwords. However, some few examples only exist in this study, such as; *kitêb* كتاب ‘book’ and *feriq* فريق ‘team’ in (b) which are originally masculine nouns in Arabic but converted to feminine nouns in BK by ending them with BK feminine suffix *-a*: and feminine word *jebhe* ‘front’ in Arabic to masculine loan *jebhê* ‘front’ in BK via adding *-ê*, as in (c). The reason for this change is that the borrowers apply the genders of BK equivalents of these Arabic loanwords, i.e. the Arabic morpheme only is borrowed avoiding its gender markers, for example, *jebhe* ‘front’ is an Arabic feminine noun which has an equivalent masculine noun *senger.ê* ‘front’ in BK. Therefore, when adapting the Arabic loanword *jebhe* ‘front’ in BK, it follows the BK masculine marker *-ê*.

On the other hand, there are Arabic noun loans that can take no BK grammatical inflections (zero modification). This occurs in all BK nominative nouns which are generic and direct with no gender and number inflections (see Table 4.17), therefore,

some Arabic borrowings, too, in nominative position do not take suffixes as in *mujteme'* 'society' in (d) below. Similarly, vocative nouns also do not have any inflections as in *diktor* دكتور 'doctor' in (e). There are some other Arabic loanwords with zero Kurdish modifications as in example (f) below.

- (d) (*ye'ni mojteme' dgel vê chend.ê nin.e*)  
 that is to say society-Nom. with this matter-Obl.F. Neg.-Cop.S.  
 "That is to say, society is not with this matter"
- (e) (*diktor, demê me beref dimahik.ê ve chu eger te...*)  
 doctor, time-Con.F. our towards end-F. go-P.S. if you  
 "Dr., we are running out of time. If you.."
- (f) (*dvêt em Hiquq il-insan u Hiquq il-eqelliy.at bhêzbêkhin.*)  
 must we-Nom human rights and rights minorities strengthen-Pres. Pl.  
 "We must strengthen human rights and minorities' rights."

Moreover, BK gerund suffixes are dynamically cliticized with Arabic loanwords to form verbal nouns, for instances; *-krin* 'doing' suffixed with the majority of Arabic noun borrowings to formulate BK verbal nouns; *te'mim.krin* 'generalizing', *Hisab.krin* 'accounting', *tohmet.krin* 'accusing', ...etc; other suffixes that are used with only certain loanwords; *-dan*, and *-khastin* like *Telaq.dan* 'divorcing' in (g) and *rokhSet.khastin* 'permission-taking', respectively.

- (g) (*Telaq.dan chi tisht.e?*)  
 divorcing-Nom. what thing-Cop.Pres.S.  
 "What is divorcing?"

Looking at the nominative word in the above sentence, the suffix *-dan* '-ing' is suffixed to the Arabic loanword *Telaq* 'divorcing' to form BK gerund *telaqdan* 'divorcing'.

#### 4.4.2 Verbal Usage of Borrowings

Verb borrowings account for 8.45% (96 items) in the data transcription of the study. Arabic loanwords are never seen employed as verbs in BK in their pure Arabic verb forms. This is due to the differences between the verbal morphology of Arabic and BK. However, they are found that majority of Arabic simple nominal forms are combined with BK verbal particles to form hybrid/compound verbs. One of most common BK verb suffixes, for example; *-ke/kir* 'do' (*-ke* is used to form verbs in present & future tenses, while *-kir* 'did' is used to form verbs in past only) with BK verbal inflections (prefix and suffix) namely; tense and person inflections. For example; in the verb loan-blend *Teleb ke* 'order', the Arabic noun *Teleb* 'order' is combined with BK present verbs stem *ke* 'do'. A study by Trask (1996) also found that Arabic verbs can't be accommodated in Turkish, but the Arabic verbal nouns can be combined with the Turkish verb *etmek* 'do' to create compound verbs, for instance; *ispat etmek* (proof + do) 'proof', *kabul etmek* (acceptance + do) 'accept'. In Japanese, too, Daulton (2009: 33) reported that almost any loanword from English can be verbalized by adding Japanese verb stem *-suru* 'to do' for example; *puree suru* 'to do play'. Similarly, Versteegh (2010; 647) also confirms that "In Malay/Indonesian, all borrowings from Arabic are nominal in nature, but, just like Malay nouns, these borrowed nouns serve as the basis for verbal derivation, e.g. from *akhir* 'last; end, finish' (< Arabic 'axir) *berakhir* 'to end in, to lead to', *mengakhiri* 'to put an end to, to finish', *mengakhirkan* 'to postpone'".

Orthographically, they (the loan and inflected verbal stem) are separated by a space. Tables 4.18 and 4.19 show the general schema of BK tense and number inflections. The inflections are adopted on the noun loan *Teleb* 'order' as an example in the tables.

**Table 4.18:** Present and Future Tense Inflections in BK

Tense→ Person↓	Present	Subjunctive Present	Future
1 <sup>st</sup>	Teleb <b>dikem</b>	Teleb <b>bkem</b>	dê Teleb <b>kem</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Teleb <b>dikey</b>	Teleb <b>bkey</b>	dê Teleb <b>key</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Teleb <b>diket/tin</b>	Tdeleb <b>bket/tin</b>	dê Teleb <b>t/tin</b>
<b>Plural</b>	Teleb <b>diken</b>	Teleb <b>bken</b>	dê Teleb <b>ken</b>

**Table 4.19:** Past Tense Inflections in BK

Tense	Simple Past	Imperfect	Perfect		Pluperfect	Conditional
			F/M Particle	loanword+ Infl.		
1 <sup>st</sup>	Telab kir	Teleb <b>dikir</b>	ya/yê	Teleb <b>kiri</b>	Teleb kir <b>bu</b>	Teleb kir <b>ba</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Telab kir	Teleb <b>dikir</b>	ya/yê	Teleb <b>kiri</b>	Teleb kir <b>bu</b>	Teleb kir <b>ba</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Telab kir	Teleb <b>dikir</b>	ya/yê	Teleb <b>kiri</b>	Teleb kir <b>bu</b>	Teleb kir <b>ba</b>
Pl.	Telab <b>kirn</b>	Teleb <b>dikirn</b>	yên(t)	Teleb <b>kirn</b>	Teleb kir <b>bun</b>	Teleb kir <b>ban</b>

In integrating the Arabic borrowings as verbs in BK, there should be a corresponding agreement between the subject pronoun of the sentence and the verb loan-blend in both number and tense (See BK pronouns in Table 4.20), whereas the inflections of past verb loans in Table 4.19 are not systematic and all of them, except plural, have similar number suffixes which can be distinguished only by the subject/pronoun of each respective loanword verb in sentences. Besides, feminine or masculine particles should precede the past perfect loan verbs. e.g.:

(a) (*erdogan heta v.ê gav.ê PKK.ê u da'sh weki-êk Hisab-di.ke.tin.*)  
 Erdogan-Nom.3<sup>rd</sup>. until this-F. moment-Obl.F. PKK-F. and ISIS alike account-Pres.3<sup>rd</sup>  
 “Erdogan until now considers PKK and ISIS alike.”

(b) (*me hemi l sotemeni.yê Serif kir.n.*)  
 we-P.Pl. all on oil-Obl.F. expend-P.Pl.  
 “We spent all (money) on oil.”

In (a), the verb loanword *Hisab* ‘account/consider’ is formed by present verb stem *-ke-* ‘do’ that agrees with the subject of the sentence *Erdogan*, but *Serif* ‘expense’ in (b) is followed by the past verb stem *kir* ‘do’ with plural number suffix *-n*.

**Table 4.20: BK Pronouns**

Singular			Plural		
Nom.	Obl.	Translation	Nom.	Obl.	Translation
ez	min	I	em	me	we
tu	te	you	huin/hin	we	you
ew	wi (M.)	he/it/that	ew	wan	they/those
	wê (F.)	she/it/that			
ev/eve	evi/vi (M.)	he/it/that	eva/va	van	they/these
	evê/vê (F.)	she/it/that			

**Table 4.21: Copula Verb Enclitics in BK**

Person	Present Copula Verb				Past Copula Verb	
	Post-consonantal		Post-vocalic		S.	Pl.
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.		
1 <sup>st</sup>	-im	-in	-me	-ne	-bu	-bun
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-i	-in	-yi	-ne	-bu	-bun
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-e	-in	-ye	-ne	-bu	-bun

On the other hand, BK copula verb suffixes in Table 4.21 are directly attached to the Arabic loans, typically to nouns and adjective, in BK syntax as in the following sentences:

- (c) (*em ne moHtaj.in brasti.*)  
 we-Pl. Neg.Ptcl in need-Cop.Pres.Pl. in fact  
 “We are not in need in fact.”
- (d) (*bes me’qul.nin.e vêgavkê meselen eve...*)  
 but reasonable-Neg.Cop.Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S. now for example this  
 “But, it is not reasonable now, for example, this...”
- (e) (*eve qanun.e seida.*)  
 this rule-Cop.Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S. Sir  
 “This is a rule Sir.”

In the above examples, the loan adjective *moHtaj* ‘in need’ is ended with the BK present copula verb *-in* ‘are’ in (c) and noun loanword *qanun* ‘role’ with the present copula verb *-e* ‘is’ in (e). Unlike negating verbs from borrowings, there are two ways to negate borrowings with BK copula verbs namely; by placing negative particle *ne* ‘not’ (for all tenses) before the loan as in *ne moHtajin* ‘not in need’ in (c); or by present negative circumfix *-nin-* ‘not’ between the loanword and the copula verb as in *me’qulnine* ‘not reasonable’ in (d).

#### 4.4.3 Adjectival Usage of Borrowings

Adjective borrowings account for 8.27% (95 items) from the transcribed data. They are adopted in BK through two possible ways; either they are used as modifiers in genitive/construct nouns, or they take the object position in the sentence suffixed with native copula verbs. It is found that majority of adjective loans used with the former way are those which end with the Arabic relative suffix *-i*, for example; noun modifier *Hikumi* ‘governmental’ in genitive compound *banqê<sup>t</sup> Hikumi* ‘governmental banks’ in sentence (a) below, *kheyali* ‘imaginary’, *Hizbi* ‘political’, *waqi’i* ‘real’...etc, whereas the later, generally employs those Arabic adjectives that begin with (Arabic) prefix *m-*, for example; *moflis* ‘bankrupt’ in (a), *mote’ekid* ‘certain’, *moHtaj* ‘needy’, *mejbur* ‘obliged’...etc suffixed with BK copula verbs. Other different Arabic types of adjectives are also used in both aforementioned ways, such as; *khaS* ‘special’, *bedil* ‘alternative’, *iHtimal* ‘possible’, *Heqiqi* ‘real’...etc.

(a) (*bes banq.ê<sup>t</sup> Hikumi mikhabin moflis.in nuke.*)  
but (bank-Con.Pl. governmental)-Nom. unfortunately bankrupt-Cop.Pres.Pl. now  
“But, unfortunately, the governmental banks are bankrupt now.”

(b) (*eqelliyat.a maf.ek.ê khaS yê hey d qanun dewlida.*)  
minorities-Nom.Pl. right.Con.S.M. special Ptcl.M. have in law international  
“Minorities have a special right in international law.”

(c) (*ew 3 khr.ê mohim.tir.e.*)  
that-Pro.3<sup>rd</sup> S. of all-Obl.F. important.‘more’.Cop.Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S.  
“That the most important.”

(d) (*mohim.trin iltizam.a wa beramber karmenda dê much.ê wan.bit.*)  
important.most obligation-Con.F. their before employees will salary-Con.M.S. their be  
“Their most important obligation before employees will be their salary.”

The form of comparative and superlative degree from Arabic adjective loans is constructed by BK enclitics; *-tir* ‘more’ (for comparative) attached to the adjective loanwords then adding the copula verb as in *mohimtire* ‘is more important’ in (c); and by combining *-trin* ‘most’ (for superlative) with the basic form of the adjective loan as in *mohimtrin iltizam* ‘most important obligation’ in (d).

#### 4.4.4 Adverbial Usage of Borrowings

Adverbs also productively derived from Arabic borrowings; 5.36% (61 items) which are either pure or remodeled loans. Majority of pure adverb borrowings employed in BK are those which end with Arabic adverbial suffix *-en*, such as; *khaSeten* ‘especially’ in sentence (a) below, *ewelen* ‘firstly’, *eSlen* ‘originally’, *fewren* ‘immediately’, *Teb’en* ‘of course’...etc, as well as few of those which start with Arabic prefix *bil-* (*b+* definite article *il-*), such as; *bil’ekis* بالعكس ‘conversely’ in (b) below, *bilf’l* بالفعل ‘indeed’, and *bilzzebit* بالضبط ‘exactly’. Only three other different pure adverb loanwords are found in this study namely; *Tebi’i* ‘normally’, *’ela l-eqel* على الأقل ‘at least’ and *belash* ‘for free’.

(a) (*chareseri.ya wê ne gelek b-zeHmete ya much.a khaSeten.*)  
solution-Con.F. it.F.3<sup>rd</sup>S. not so difficult F.Ptcl. salary-Pl. especially  
“Its solution is not so difficult especially the crisis of salary.”

(b) (*bil’ekis, nuzdar.êt me l verê 3 yêt hemi kurdistan.ê bashtire.*)  
conversely, doctor-Con.Pl. our-Obl. in here than those of all Kurdistan-F. better  
“Conversely, our doctors here are better than those of all Kurdistan.”

(c) (*b resmi biryar.e 3 qa’êt di l dohuk.ê veb.in.*)  
formally it(☉) decision-Cop.Pres. 3 hall-Pl. other in Dohuk-F. open.Pres.Pl.  
“Formally, it is a decision that three other halls to be opened.”

While, remodeled adverb borrowings require BK adverbial affixes to enter the same inflectional paradigms as BK adverb words; either by adding either *b shêwekê* ‘in a way’, or by adding only the preposition *b* ‘in’ before Arabic adjective, for example; *b shêwekê resmi* ‘in a formal way’ or *b resmi* ‘formally’.

#### 4.4.5 Prepositional Usage of Borrowings

There are 7 Arabic prepositions (0.61%) found repeatedly used in this study.

They are both remodeled and unchanged Arabic loans in BK, as shown in Table 4.22.

**Table 4.22:** Arabic Preposition Borrowings Used in BK

Preposition Loanword	Original Gloss in Arabic	Translation
Heta	Hetta حتى	until
nisbet	bilnisbe(t) بالنسبة ل	with regard to
dkhilali	khilal خلال	during
mabeina	mabeine مابين	between
'xsê	bi'exis بعكس	contrary to
Heseb	Heseb حسب	according
Hasha	Hasha حاشا	except

- (a) (*khelk.ê me hevkar.nin.e dgel Hikmet.ê nisbet*  
 people-Con.M. our helpful.Neg.Cop.Pres.S. with government.Obl.F. with regard to  
*kherjkirn.a kareb.ê*)  
 consuming-Con.F. electricity-F.  
 “Our people are not helpful with the government with regard to electricity consuming.”

Looking at the above examples, the main stem of the Arabic preposition is borrowed with some modifications in their adaptation, such as; the omission of the first part as in *nisbet* in (a) from the original *bil-nisbe(t)* ‘with regard to’, whereas *Heseb* ‘according to’ and *Hasha* ‘except’ are unchanged copies of Arabic original forms.

#### 4.4.6 Functional Borrowings

Functional Borrowings have a particular function in sentences; to coordinate or subordinate ideas, express emotions and sentiment. They account for 1.23% (14 items) in this study as shown in Table 4.23.

**Table 4.23:** Functional Borrowings Employed in BK

Functional Borrowings	Arabic Gloss	Translation
elHemdo lilah!	alHemdo lilah! الحمد لله!	praise be to Allah/ Thank God
insha'Allah!	Insha'Allah انشاء الله	God willing
'fwen/el'efu	'fwen عفواً	pardon me
amin	amin آمين	amen
esselamo 'eleikum	esselamo 'eleikum	peace be upon you/ Hi
wellahi	wellahi	swear to God
madam	madam مادام	as long as
ye'ni	ye'ni يعني	that is to say/ to be precise
bes	bes بس	but



- (a) (*el'efu mamusta, bes min dvêt v.ê zi bêzim.*)  
 sorry Sir just I want-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S. this-F. too say-Pres.1<sup>st</sup> S.  
 “Sorry Sir, I just want to ask this question, too.”
- (b) (*ye'ni Heta vê-gavê Hukmet l kirê bu.ye, madem ne.zani.tin*  
 i.e. until now government at where Cop-P.Perf.3<sup>rd</sup> S. as long as Neg.know.Pres.3<sup>rd</sup> S.  
*evê 50% muchekhor.ê hey...*)  
 this 50% employee.M. has  
 “ i.e, where had been the government as long as it does not know it has 50% employees...”
- (c) (*ya rebb.i ekhlaq-u-rewisht.ê juan bdeye khelk.ê me.*)  
 Oh Lord.my ethis-Con.M.S. nice grant people.Con.M.S. our  
 “Oh, my Lord grant our people nice ethic!”

All functional loans mentioned in the above table are used over and over again without undergoing any changes or additions in their adaptation in BK syntax as it is clear in the interjection loan *el'efu* ‘sorry’ in (a), the conjunction loan *ye'ni* ‘that is to say/it means that’ and *madem* مادام ‘as long as’ in (b). Moreover, only one Arabic vocative particle found in this study which used especially in religious supplications; *ya* ‘Oh’. It is always placed before (Arabic or Kurdish) names of God as in *ya rebb* ‘Oh God’ in (c). It is worth noting here that one common (not borrowed) conjunction used in both languages is the conjunction *u* ‘and’.

#### 4.5 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter has presented the analysis and findings of data gathered from 50 TV interviews in BK from 5 Kurdish TVs namely; Badinan Sat, Waar, Spêde, Delal and Duhok, in Iraqi Kurdistan. The data is the Arabic lexical borrowings integrated into the linguistic system of spoken BK. The data analysis consists of two sections; the first of which puts forward, under the light of Haugen’s notions of borrowings; importation and substitution, a classification of morphosyntactic processes of Arabic loanwords in spoken BK. It has meticulously depicted the morphological structure of the borrowings

in each of the categories found and tabulates the borrowing examples from transcribed data as well as the percentages of borrowings in each process. It has also identified the possible borrowings' functions in each of these processes as found in the transcribed data by illustrating them with syntactic examples.

The second section has highlighted the grammatical categories of the obtained Arabic lexical borrowings with the percentages of each function found in the transcribed data and with examples and sentences from the data.

University of Malaya

## CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Introduction

This study aimed at examining and analyzing the adaptation of Arabic lexical borrowings in spoken Kurdish media (TV interviews) in Badhini Kurdish dialect from a morphosyntactic perspective based on Haugen's (1950) notions of importation and substitution. The information was obtained from recent 50 TV interviews (40 hours in total) from 5 Kurdish TVs which were conducted with 74 professional individuals working in 12 different domains of knowledge.

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section discusses and answers the research questions posed at the beginning of this study. The second section recommends some further studies on borrowing phenomenon in Kurdish.

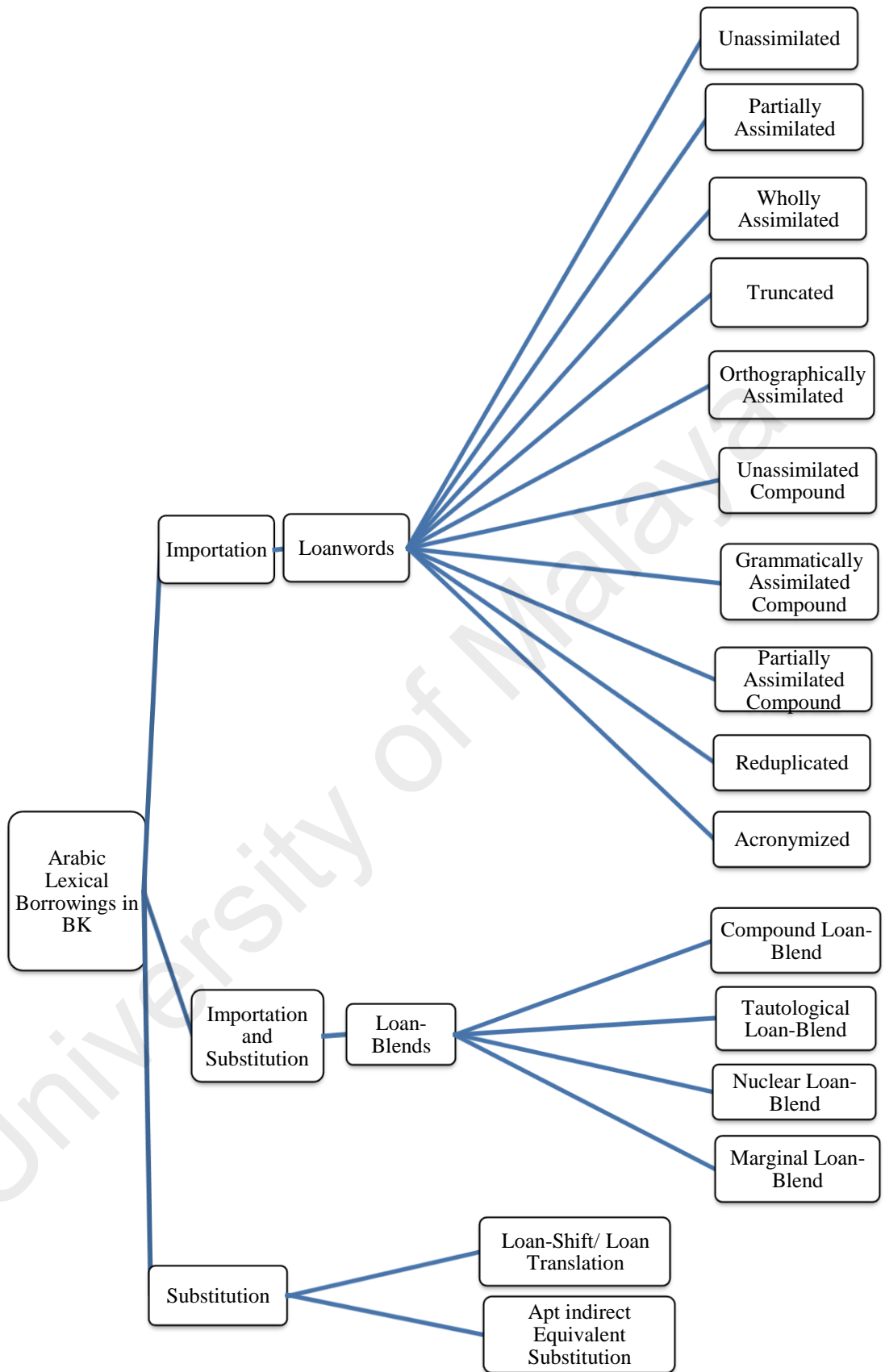
### 5.2 Research Questions

The following is the discussion of the findings addressing the three questions posed at the beginning of the study.

#### 5.2.1 Research Question One

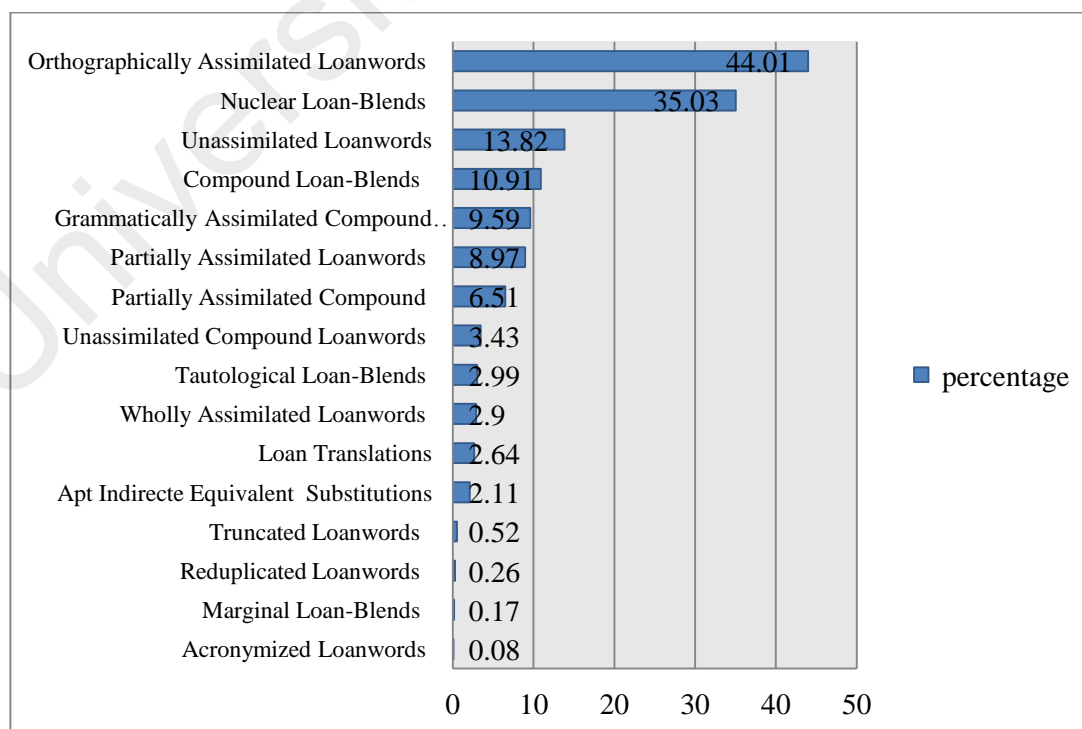
*What types of morphosyntactic processes are employed in the adaptation of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK?*

Following Haugen's (1950) notions of importation and substitution, this study observed that the structures of Arabic lexical borrowings subject to the following classified morphosyntactic processes in BK linguistic system:



**Figure 5.1:** Classification of Arabic Lexical Borrowings in BK

BK speakers in the TV interviews, based on the two notions of the theory, adopt; 10 subcategories of loanwords which are processes of pure importation of Arabic lexical borrowings, namely: *unassimilated loanwords*, *partially assimilated loanwords*, *wholly assimilated loanwords*, *truncated loanwords*, *orthographically assimilated loanwords*, *unassimilated compound loanwords*, *grammatically assimilated compound loanwords*, *partially assimilated compound loanwords*, *reduplicated loanwords* and *acronymized loanwords*; 2 processes of pure substitution: *loan-translation* and *apt indirect equivalent substitution* during which Arabic lexical borrowings are substituted with their equivalents of BK and other languages primarily English and Persian by literal translating the Arabic items into BK and maintaining their forms and grammatical functions; and four subcategories of loan-blends: *compound loan-blends*, *tautological loan-blends*, *nuclear loan-blends*, and *marginal loan-blends* which are processes of both importation and substitution of Arabic items, i.e. a combination of two elements in a borrowing; one from Arabic (importation process) and another from BK (substitution process).



**Figure 5.2:** Arabic Lexical Borrowings' Percentages from the Transcribed Data of the Study

The above percentages of Arabic borrowed items in each of the noted morphosyntactic processes found from the transcribed data sample of this study.

*Orthographically assimilated loanwords* are the largest subcategory (44.01%) from all loanwords' processes by importation processes only. This is because almost all words have vowel diacritics in Arabic that do not exist in BK. These diacritics are replaced by vowel letters in the process of borrowing in BK, hence, the orthography of loanwords are adjusted. The second largest category is *nuclear loan-blends* (35.03 %) by processes of importation and substitution. This is a productive process in which majority of noun and verb loans in BK are created by combining the Arabic root morphemes with noun derivational and inflectional affixes and verbs particles of BK. This extensive use of Arabic words through the above numerous processes BK confirms several factors; the constant and close contact between the two languages for centuries; the assimilation of Kurds, to some extent, into the politically dominant culture of Arabic especially in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and prestigious language of Arabic mainly due to the common rule, religion, region, and society; and the greater preference of the use of Arabic lexical borrowings instead of their native equivalents or substitutions by using items from other languages "the number of borrowings a language makes at a specific point in time can serve to illustrate the importance of the contact between the two speech communities at that time (or at least how influential the foreign speech community was vis-à-vis that of the borrower language)" (Jones et al., 2005; 31).

### **5.2.2 Research Question Two**

#### ***How morphosyntactically are Arabic lexical borrowings integrated into BK?***

Morphologically, all the processes found in this study exhibit dissimilar methods of Arabic borrowings. The structural features of those loanwords adopted by importation processes are realized by; pure importation of Arabic morpheme or

compound words (mostly genitive compound) with no modification in the form, meaning and pronunciation; some peculiar Arabic letters that do not exist in BK substituted by analogous native letter; changes in the orthography of loanwords via omitting some letters or parts of loans; and change in the phonology of the loans, while in borrowings used through the two substitution processes, there is no structural peculiarity in them. The Arabic forms only are replicated either by literally translating their morphemes into BK or substituting them with equivalents from other languages, whereas those Arabic borrowings integrated through a combination of importation and substitution processes (loan-blends) have distinct signs show that Arabic morphemes are joined with native item (stem or suffixes) by means of certain BK linkers, such as; *-u-*, construct markers, space or directly attached together.

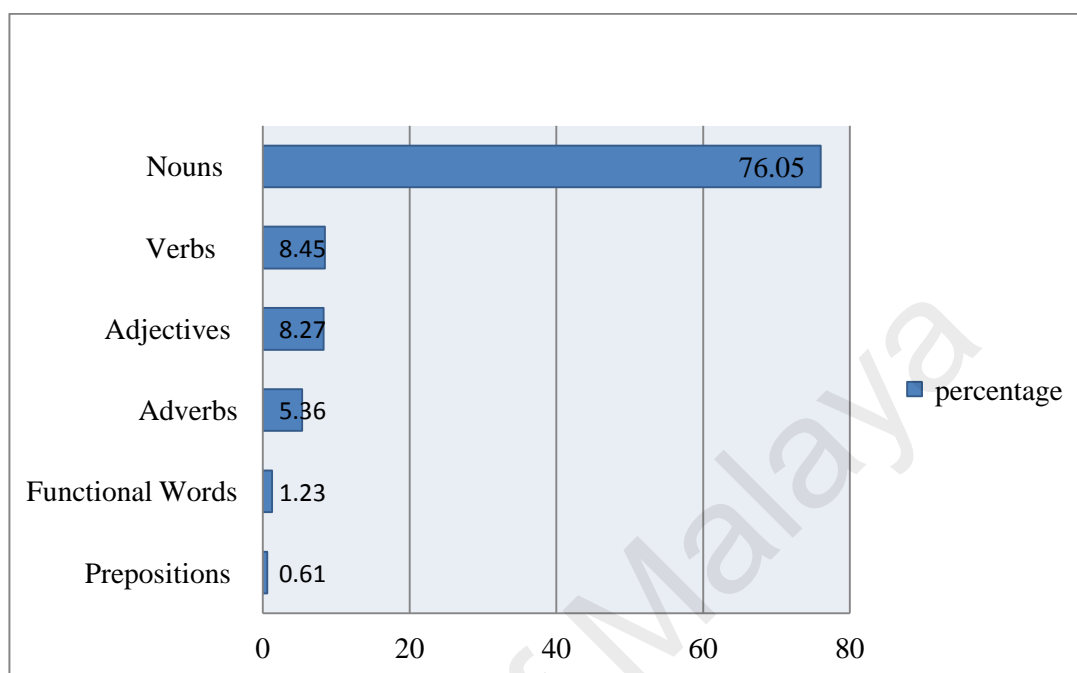
Syntactically, it is found that majority of Arabic borrowings are well integrated and treated as native vocabularies of spoken BK since all Arabic loanwords adopted through the above-noted processes normally undergo BK grammatical inflections except loanwords by the two processes of *unassimilated loanwords* and *unassimilated compound loanwords* which are pure and exact replicas of Arabic forms with zero BK inflections. This is due to three reasons, namely; the nominative nouns in BK, as a rule, are always generic and do not have any particular number and gender inflections; the Arabic definite article *el-/il-* exists in all *unassimilated compound loanwords* which makes the sentences ungrammatical if BK inflections are added to the loans unless it is removed; and BK does not have any complex morphological system for prepositions, adverbs, and functional words.

### **5.2.3 Research Question Three**

#### ***What are the possible grammatical functions of Arabic lexical borrowings in BK?***

In each of the above-noted processes, the possible grammatical functions of Arabic lexical borrowings are identified separately and illustrated with syntactic

examples and descriptions. The following figure shows the percentages of possible grammatical functions of Arabic borrowings found in the transcribed data:

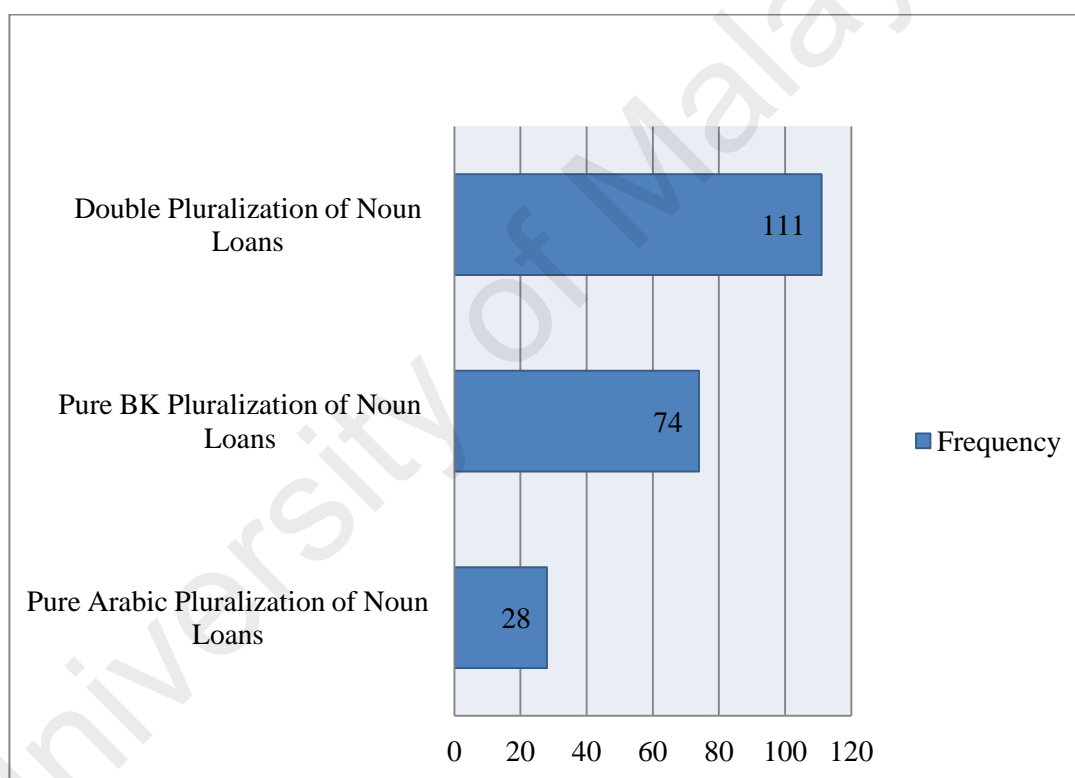


**Figure 5.3:** Percentages of Borrowings' Grammatical Functions in the Study

It is found that Arabic noun borrowings are more salient (76.05 %) than any other word categories where the majority of the processes prolifically create nouns, especially construct compound nouns, in BK. This high percentage of noun borrowings use shows that BK lexical inventory lacks new terminologies for naming recent concepts and ideas introduced in sciences, technology, politics, ...etc, thus, to enrich this referential gap, BK borrows from the close and influential Arabic language. It confirms Van Hout and Muyskens' (1994: 42) statement "A very important factor involves one of the primary motivations for lexical borrowing, that is, to extend the referential potential of a language. Since reference is established primarily through nouns, these are the elements borrowed most easily." Noun borrowings undergo through inflectional morphology of BK, or with zero inflection normally when they occupy the position of the nominative.



Interestingly, double pluralization of noun loans (Arabic and BK plural markers) has occurred frequently in (111) items from the total (864) borrowed nouns in the transcription sample: followed by pure BK plural forms (74) items; and pure Arabic plural forms (28) items as shown in Figure 5.4. Arabic plural forms are never used instead of BK plural markers which always can be eliminated. They are oftentimes used in nominative position of BK sentences where requires no inflections affixes. This shows that BK speakers prefer and see that it is more natural to accompany the Arabic plural forms with noun loans.



**Figure 5.4:** Frequency of Pluralized Noun Loans

Unlike noun borrowings, BK does not import Arabic verb forms directly because of the different and complex verb inflection systems of the two languages, therefore, it is difficult to incorporate Arabic verbs into BK. BK rather creates hybrid verb loans from Arabic noun forms by combining them with BK verb particles, most frequently with; *-ke* 'do/make' as well as adding BK verb inflections and number agreement. Such verb loans have the second highest percentage (8.45%) in this study.

Adjective borrowings are also extensively adopted (8.27%) in two ways; as noun modifiers in construct compound suffixed with BK adjectival suffix *-i*; or as direct objects followed by BK copula suffixes, whereas, adverb function (5.36%) created mainly by the processes of *unassimilated*, *orthographically assimilated* and *reduplicated loanwords*.

Finally, functional loanwords account for 1.23%. They are used as interjections, conjunctions, and adjuncts without any modifications in their structures. However, only a few of them are frequently used, such as *ye'ni* 'that is to say', *bes* 'but', *insha" Allah* 'God willing', and *elHemdo lillah* 'thank Allah/God'. Few Arabic prepositions 7 items (0.61%) only are used in BK mostly without any significant modifications in their structures.

### **5.3 Suggestions for Further Studies**

This study has endeavored to focus on morphosyntactic aspects of Arabic lexical borrowings in spoken BK in Kurdish media only. In this study, there were some phonological cases which I touched on but shallowly as in unassimilated loanwords where certain Arabic sounds are changed and replaced by BK corresponding sounds. Therefore, a further thorough research is suggested to be done on the mechanism of loanwords phonology in BK. Moreover, the findings of this study have revealed that BK increasingly uses unassimilated loanwords with Arabic definite article as well as Arabic plural forms; most often combined with BK plural forms and sometimes only the Arabic plural forms can be seen. To have a deeper understanding of these matters, semantic and sociolinguistic studies are required to account for the reasons and purposes of these salient phenomena. Further studies are also recommended investigating whether the same aforementioned issues occur in English borrowings in BK or they have different methods of adaptation.

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