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USING ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN IRAQI ARABIC WITH REFERENCE TO MEDICAL FIELD JARGON

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ABSTRACT

Listening to medical staff conversations in Iraq makes any linguists overhear to examine the distinguished linguistic construction of different words and sentences combination. It is not so hard for English language researcher to discover, after five minutes later of the conversation, that most of the words in these conversations are basically English words, but in their Iraqi Arabic style. Loaning or borrowing words from one language into another one without translation, but with some morphological or phonological changes are very common phenomenon in language studies.

In this paper, the researchers try to shed the light on the medical filed jargon that basically based on loaning and borrowing words from English language to Iraqi Arabic language. For that purpose, the researchers make some physically presence in hospitals, pharmacies, and medical complex to insure by their ears the exists of loaning words in medical staff conversations. A questionnaire has been built after that to collect data. The data reveal that the loanwords in medical field are really modified by the medical staff speakers to match the Iraqi Arabic language. The data also reveal that most of these modifications occur in number, gender, possession, the definite articles, negation, and word formation as morphological modification. While the phonological modifications occur in simple aspects of pronunciation. The paper suggests further areas that recently enriched with loanwords in Arabic language as a result of globalization and culture interaction.

INTRODUCTION

More than two thirds of people say that if you know English, it is better for your business, because English is important whenever you are when there are many jobs require an excellent mastery of the English language (Al-Anani and Barhuma 2007: 45). Some companies ask for knowing English as a condition

for employment, and that what encourage people to study and use English; in other words, it becomes language for the privileged. That and more other factors lead to use English in private and public domains. “*Most universities in the Arab World teach exact and applied sciences, medicine, and even law in foreign languages..... English is not used only in higher education. Every year many schools are being established in Egypt and the Gulf where the language of instruction is English.*” (Bassiouney, 2009 as cited in Benmamoun and Bassiouney 2018: 552). Benmamoun and Bassiouney (2018: 552) comment that foreign language affect whether writing bilingual signs in both private and public spheres, what they represent as an indication of mixing two languages such as Arabic and English in Gulf States. They consider this as a phenomenon that characterizes middle and upper classes in the Arab World to fill the gap in some fields and show the speaker high social status by integrating features from other languages to their mother tongue. In this case, the other language is the language of knowledge. Jiao and Wenjing (2013: 2264) mention another reason for this integration by saying that the formation of English raised from the universal culture of English; 80% of documents written in English.

For each knowledge seeker the transferring of cultures and integration of languages of these cultures are common sense. One aspect of cultural contact is language contact (Weinreich 1963: 5). The direct or indirect contact of these languages leads to an inevitable influence of culturally dominant language (Sapir, 1991: 192). The roots of English spread in the Arab World resulted from the contact with Britain and USA which back to the British occupation of Iraq in 1914, and later in 1921 (Kailani, 1994: 47). “*The introduction of a word (or some linguistic features) from one language or delicate into another*” called Borrowing according to Crystal (1992: 46). On other hand, “*a word from another language used in its original form*” called loanword in the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2006: 867). In this study, loanwords and borrowed words are used synonymously.

When two different cultures contact, loanwords come as a result. Generally, this contact might be in immigration, trade, fashion, foods, technology, ...etc. Crystal (2010: 48) mentioned that this borrowing occurred for political, educational, cultural, scientific, economical reasons. While Trask (2003: 18) gave three requirements for this borrowing or loaning words to be meet, which they: novelty, prestige, or to fill a gap to meet urgent needs. Loanwords, in this context and regardless to the requirements they are meet, can be defined as any borrowed term from English into Arabic whether it is original form or with adding any modification.

Loanwords

Loanwords or lexical borrowing as mentioned and defined by Haspelmath and Tadmor (2009: 36) as ‘*a word that at some point in the history of a language entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing (or transfer, or copying)*’. Richards and Schmidt (2010: 60- 346) referred loanword into borrowing which they defined it as the use of word or phrase that has been taken from

one language into another language. In general, loanwords figure in everyday language and communication and some of them are inserted in dictionaries (Durkin, 2014: 4). The distribution of loanwords among semantic fields are listed by Hussein and Zughoul (1993) as cited in Salem (2015: 80) and one of these fields are the '*Knowledge and Perception*' which include those words related to scientific doctrines (the scope of this study), exams, academic degrees, and sense perception. These words appear in the conversations of medical staff members between themselves and with patients and their family members (Thomas et al, 2010: 240). In this context, loanwords are defined as any borrowed word or phrase from English Language into Iraqi Arabic Language used in medical field jargon.

METHODS

Purpose of the study

This study is conducted for the reason of need language analysis and study the integration of English and Iraqi Arabic (IA) languages in medical jargon.

Nature of the study

The study is based on the descriptive study (Best and Kahn, 2014: 24) since it describes the use of words and the process of integration between English and Iraqi Arabic Language in medical field jargon. To this ends, it employs the observation and structured questionnaire as methods of collecting data.

Limitation Of The Study

Some of limitations should be mentioned here, since the insecure circumstances (Iraqi protest) in Baghdad where the study ought to be held – medical city of Baghdad, in this study, the observation has been held in Erbil; among Iraqi Arabic patients and medical staff members to build the data gathering tool (questionnaire) were presented since the study had time limitation.

Subjects Of The Study

A questionnaire of 7 main items has been lunched to be responded by 50 volunteers from medical staff; doctors, dentists, and pharmacists from both genders; 25 (50 %) males and 25 (50%) females, their ages vary from 20 to 50 years. They were from different governors in Iraq; Baghdad, Babylon, Karbala, Mosul, Erbil, and Diyala.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

A structured questionnaire with 7 main items was built for this study. The questionnaire was prepared in the light of four parts; the first covers the volunteers' information, the second part: question 1, 2, and 3 put to get free feedback from the volunteers in wide range of medical field jargon, while question 4 and 5 are multiple choice items; question 4 seeks the main language

used in medical staff communication, while question 5 attempts to name the main reason of why medical staff prefer to use English words to their Arabic translation; is it because ease, practicality, prestige, modernity, or all of these reasons?. The third part which is represented by question 6 tries to explore the changes appear on English words that medical staff members almost use by translation 15 varies between sentences and phrases. The last part, question 7 is designed to discover the addition of pluralization and modification on English words according to Iraqi Arabic forms.

A note should be mentioned that all the questionnaire elements are set to be responded freely; in other words, the choice of obligation response in google form was deactivated by the researchers.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

In order to collect data, the researchers ask the permission of joining a medical staff group on Facebook named 'مجموعة شؤون المقيمين'; a group of Iraqi Arabic medical staff members. Following this collecting, a questionnaire was administered to 50 medical faculty staff members who were volunteered to attend this study. It was conducted via lurching google forms link of the questionnaire in the same obvious group from the period of 19th of January 2020 to 20th of February 2020.

DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

According to the structure of the questionnaire used in this study, the descriptive statistics was mainly conducted by analysing the data quantitatively. Calculating the percentage is used for the part of volunteers' information. Also, the same calculating of the percentage is used to interpret the result of the 4th and 5th questions from the second part of the questionnaire.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the findings are discussed in related to the sequence of the questionnaire parts. The analysis process of the volunteers' responses to the questionnaire has provide the researchers with helpful feedback that has supported their personal observation of using loanwords by the medical staff members in their daily communication, whether between themselves or between patients and their family members.

In the response of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd questions, the volunteers have provided many examples of loanwords used in the hospital, the pharmacy, and the laboratory. When the response of the 4th question has reported that 46 (95.8%) respondents of the medical staff prefer using English words rather than their Iraqi Arabic translation, and only 4 (4.2%) of them have shown their perforation of using Iraqi Arabic translation of the loanwords.

As for the 5th question, 23 (48.9%) have selected option (a) which is one of other reasons that assign the use of English words. The options as shown in the bellow:

- a) English words are easier to use.

- b) Iraqi Arabic translations are not practical and somewhat difficult to use.
- c) Medical members want to show that they are educated and know English.
- d) Using English words is modern and life-style.
- e) All of the above causes.

The analysis also shows that 16 (34%) respondents have selected option (b), 7 (14.9%) respondents have selected option (d), and only 1 (2.1%) respondent has selected option (c), while no respondent for option (e).

It is noted that the result matches the reason of borrowing mentioned by Rao (2018: 2) which sheds the light on providing a word form one language when there is no suitable equivalent in the other language, he names this as 'adapting process' and confirms the metaphoric use of loan and borrowing as well. Salman and Mansour (2017: 227) also mentioned the impracticality and hardness of translating loanwords in everyday use of language, in addition to time consuming and difficulties of finding exact and accurate Iraqi Arabic equivalent, for example: 'هذا البيشنت مرفريه من غير مستشفى' for 'this patient is referred from another hospital', 'تي أم رلفت' for 'T. M. relevant', 'البيشنت مفيف' for 'Patient has VF Rhythm', ...etc. Therefore, the aim of medical staff members is to 'adapt' English words tending to avoid complexity, and impracticality of translations through the everyday communication which gives the reason of the second highest selected option (b); missing the ease and equivalent translation.

As regard to the 6th question, which tends to reveal the changes that appear on English words that medical staff members almost use in their daily language; the volunteers (47 responds: 94%) have used English words written in Iraqi Arabic letters rather than Iraqi Arabic translation, for example: (بولشت، فيلد، نيروسيرجري، كانولا، بيشنت، يسجوره، فيلد) for (field, sutured, patient, cannula, Neurosurgery, polishing). Large responds were found as mixed the two languages in one sentence, for example: (رفروه من مستشفى ثاني، المريض فيف، عنده) (كرينشن) for (This patient was referred from another hospital, Patient has VF Rhythm, Patient is crepitating). The rest 3 responds for this question were the Iraqi Arabic translation, for example: (المريض عنده مشاكل عصبية، عندي خفارة 24 ساعة) for (Patient has conversion disorder, I'm on call for 24 hours).

In the respond of the 7th question, which deals with how Iraqi Arabic medical staff members use plural forms of loanwords, the results have shown that 47 respond 94% used the sound feminine plural form, for example: (كيسات، فيلدات، كيرنجات، أوفات، سرنجات، تيوبات) for (cases, fields, branches, off days, syringes, tubes).

The process of analysing the questionnaire data has shown many modifications and changes underlying the use of English loanwords by medical staff speakers. These modifications, which are basically phonological and morphological, occur according to the influence exerted that the Iraqi

medical staff members did as an adaption (Linton, 2006: 283-295). The modifications occur in these respects:

MORPHOLOGICAL

The morphological changes in this study are revealed in number, gender, possession, the definite article and word formation, most of these changes faced other searchers who investigated in the same area (see El-Khaliel 1983; Kailani 1994; Al-Saqqa 2001; Salman and Mansour 2017).

Number

Iraqi speakers treat English loanwords as if they were their native forms since they add the morphological phonemes /a:n/ (in the nominative) and /ayn/ (in the accusative) to the singular noun to make the dual form, see the following examples:

Original word	Adapted singular form	Adapted dual form
Patient	بيشنت /peifnt/	بيشنين /peifnayn/
Case	كيس / keis/	كيسين / keisayn/
Branch	برانچ / bra:ntʃ/	برانچين / bra:ntʃayn/
Tube	تيوب / tju:b/	تيوبين / tju:bayn/
Capsule	كيسول / kæpsju:l/	كيسولتين / kæpsju:ltayn/

Table 1: English Loanwords in the dual Iraqi Arabic form

while they add the phoneme /a:t/ to make the plural form, see the following examples:

Original word	Adapted plural form
Patients /peifnts/	بيشئات /peifna:t/
Cases / keisiz/	كيسات / keisa:t/
Branches / bra:ntʃiz/	برانجات / bra:ntʃa:t/
Tubes / tju:bs/	تيوبات / tju:ba:t/
Capsules / kæpsju:lz/	كيسولات / kæpsju:la:t/

Table 2: English Loanwords in the plural Iraqi Arabic form

Gender

As regard to gender, while English speakers use the neuter in their gender system, Iraqi speakers use the phoneme /ah/ to indicate male and /ha/ to indicate female, see the following examples:

Original English	Male form	Female form
Discharged this patient /dischärjd ðæs peifnt/	دسچره للمريض /däschärəh lilmarið/	دسچرها للمريضة /däschärha lilmariða/
Today is the doctor off day /tə'dei iz ðə dɒktər ɒf dei/	اليوم أوفه للدكتور /elioum əufəh lildiktor/	اليوم أوفها للدكتورة /elioum əufha lildiktora/
The doctor on a call for 24 hours / ðə dɒktər ɒn ə kɔ:l fɔ:r twenti fɔ:r auəz/	الدكتور عنده خفارة /ildiktor endah khafarah/	الدكتورة عندها خفارة /ildiktora endha khafarah/

Table 3: English Loanwords in the Iraqi Arabic gender indication

POSSESSION

In Iraqi Arabic language, the possessive case is expressed by adding bound morpheme to the noun which modified. That represents a crucial difference between Iraqi Arabic and English. Since English possessive preside the noun, while the Arabic possessive attached with the noun as affixes, see the following examples shown below in 6 possessive morphemes:

Original English possessive	Loaned English possessive
My case /mī keis /	كيسي / keisi:/
Our case / aūr keis /	كيسنا / keisna/
Your case /yūr keis /	كيسك / keisak/
His case / hiz keis /	كيسه / keisah/
Her case / hær keis /	كيسها / keisha/
Their case /ðeər keis /	كيسهم / keishum/

Table 4: English Loanwords attached with the 6 possessive morphemes of Iraqi Arabic possession

The definite article

In Iraqi Arabic language, the definiteness is expressed by adding the article /il/ before the lunar letters, and /i/ before solar letters (Salman and Mansour 2017: 281). See the following examples:

Original English example	Loaned start with solar letters	Original English example	Loaned start with lunar letters
The Side effect / ðə said ifekt /	إسايد إفيكت /isaɪd ifekt/	The branch /ðə bra:ntʃ/	البرانج /ilbra:ntʃ/
The doctor / ðə dɒktər /	إدكتور /ildiktor/	The capsule /ðə kæpsju:l/	الكبسول /ilkæpsju:l/
The nurse /ðə nɜ:s/	إنيرس /inɜ:s/	The field /ðə fi:ld/	الفيلد /ilfi:ld/

Table 5: English Loanwords identified by the lunar and solar Iraqi Arabic definite articles

Negation

To express negative statement in Iraqi Arabic language, the following two words are noticed in medical jargon which they are (ماكو) for no, (ماعندي/ه/ها) for has not/ have not, and (مدا) for not/ no specially in describing the symptoms of the disease and diagnostic. See the following examples:

Original English	Loaned in Iraqi Arabic
There are no patients /ðeər a: nəu peɪfnts/	ماكو بيشنات /mako peɪfna:t/
She has no VF Rhythm /ʃi: hæz nəu VF riðəm/	ماعدها فيف /ma'edha feiv/
I did not discharge him /ai did nɒt dis'tʃɑ:dʒ him/	مَدَسچرته /madəscharta/

Table 6: English Loanwords in Iraqi Arabic Negation form

Word formation

The word formation is a process that happen every day as a result of languages contact, so it is very possible to adding the lexicon of one language into the vocabulary of the second language (Katamba, 1993: 66). According to this study, Iraqi Arabic medical staff members adapted words from English to form new loanwords that match Iraqi Arabic morphology. The word formation process occurs in verbs, nouns, adjectives, clipping, and acronyms.

Verbs

New verbs are created by Iraqi Arabic medical staff members by blending the English word affected by Iraqi Arabic morphology into Iraqi Arabic sentences as explained earlier in more than one example. See the following examples which are copied as they written by responders:

Original English	Loaned in Iraqi Arabic
The wound is sutured / ðə wu:nd iz su:.tʃəd/	تسچور الجرح /təsɜ:.tʃər iljarɪh/
I did Teeth Polishing for this young patient /ai did ti:θ pɒl.ɪʃɪŋ fɔ:r ði:s jʌŋ peɪfnt/	سوڤت بوليش لهذا الولد الحباب /səwɪt pɒl.ɪʃ lihaða ilwald ilhabab/
This is Neurosurgery not a medicine / ði:s iz njuərəu'sɜ:dʒəri nɒt ə medɪsən/	هذا نيروسيرجري مو لعب /haða njuərəu'sɜ:dʒəri mo lea'b/

Table 7: New verbs loaning from English affected by Iraqi Arabic morphology

Adjectives

Some new English adjectives are found in Iraqi Arabic form also in the result of this study, See the following examples:

Original English	Loaned in Iraqi Arabic
Referred /ri' fəʁid/	مرفر /mri' fəʁ/
Dead /ded/	مدید /mdied/

Table 8: Adjectives loaning from English affected by Iraqi Arabic morphology

Nouns

The researchers have noticed new nouns formed by blending English loanword with an Iraqi Arabic word or by using English word alone. See the following examples:

Original English	Loaned in Iraqi Arabic
Cannula /kænjələ/	كانونه /kænunah/
Male /meil/	میل /meil/
Crepitating /krɛpɪteɪtɪŋ/	كربتته /krɛpɪteah/

Table 9: Nouns loaning from English affected by Iraqi Arabic morphology

Clipping

Clipping is a process of reproducing a word by cutting a part of it (Katamba, 2005: 180). There are three types of clipping in: front, back, and median (middle) (Stageberg, 1997: 122). In Iraqi Arabic medical staff members' conversations, the clipping is noticed as an adapting for the only front type; clipping the front of the word and matching it with the Iraqi Arabic morphology. See the following examples:

Original English	Loaned in Iraqi Arabic
Off days /ɒf deɪ/	الأوف /ilɒf/
Mid-term exam /mɪd tɜːm ɪg'zæm/	المید /ilmɪd/
Neurosurgery /njuərəʊ'sɜːdʒəri/	النیرو /ɪnjuərəʊ/

Table 10: clipping the front of English loanwords and matching them with the Iraqi Arabic morphology

Acronym

Acronym is the process of initialise the segments of a succession of words (ibid: 123). Acronyms are used very widely in Iraqi Arabic medical staff members' conversations science they refer to diseases names by acronyms. See the following examples:

Original English	Loaned in Iraqi Arabic
T. M. Relevant (trouble maker relevant)	تي ام /ti əm/
OCT (Optical coherence tomography)	او سي تي /əu si ti/
DKA (Diabetes ketoacidosis)	دي كي اي /di kei əi/
RCU (Respiratory Care Unit)	ار يو سي /ər si ju/
CCU (Coronary care unit)	سي سي يو /si si ju/
CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)	سي بي ار /si pi ər/

Table 11: English loan acronyms in Iraqi Arabic

Phonological

The morphological changes that characterize the process of borrowing, especially when the English language has different sound system, create pronunciation problems for Iraqi Arabic speakers who tend to solve these problem in two ways:

1. They tend to reproduce the English pronunciation in the Arabic pronunciation, and if this does not work
2. They try to reproduce the English word as if they were Arabic words.

These can be noted through the adaption by replacing the English language sounds by nearest phonetics equivalents in the Arabic language give attention to morphological system (see Fasold and Linton, 2006: 278; Fromkin et al, 2009: 505). Look at the following examples:

The word	English pronunciation	Adapted Pronunciation
Gasping (adj.)	/gɑ:spɪŋ /	كَسْبِين /gɑ:spən/
Soft (adj.)	/sɒft /	سَوَفَت /səʃfət /
Stable (adj.)	/steɪbəl/	مَسْبَيْل /msibtil /
Dead (v.)	/ ded /	مَدِيد /mdied/
Cannula	/ 'kænjələ /	كَانُونَة /kænunah/

Table 12: replacing the English language sounds by nearest phonetics equivalents in the Arabic language

Therefore, some loanwords are pronounced nearly to the original pronunciation, such as; patient, case, branch...etc. Accordingly, there are no big differences in pronunciation science Iraqi Arabic speakers can pronounce /p/, /v/, /tʃ/ and /ʒ/ which are already exist in Turkman and Kurdish languages; the second languages in Iraq. However, there are some Iraqi speakers who are influenced by their native pronunciation, that they pronounce some sounds with their equivalent in Arabic such as; /b/ for /p/ /capsule/- /cabsule/, /f/ for /v/ /conversation/-/confersation/.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Loaning words is the never die process that enrich many fields in languages every day. The medical field in Iraqi Arabic society is a good example of this phenomenon. And whether this process comes as a result of teaching medical texts with English language in Iraqi medical universities, or whether the medical staff members improve their English language by enrolling English language courses to enhance their chances of getting good job opportunities inside or outside Iraq. Pull all the above statements and factors together are in the interest of the current study.

Since medical studies in Iraq are taught in English, loaning words from English language is a very natural result. The main aim of this paper is to investigate the English loanwords in Iraqi Arabic medical field jargon, and how this loaning is matched in their everyday medical conversations. The 124 words (attached in appendix 6.2) are illustrate the data of the study which have been used in Iraqi Arabic medical field jargon conversations.

The results of analysing questionnaire data reveal that most of Iraqi Arabic medical staff members prefer using English words in their everyday conversations because English words are easier to use while their Iraqi Arabic translation are not practical and difficult to use.

Iraqi Arabic medical staff members tend to use English words not only in the terms of hospital, pharmacy and laboratory. They also extend their conversations in English to include more typical and common words, but they modify most of the conversations according to Arabic morphological and phonological systems. On one hand, the results of analysing questionnaire data show that most of the morphological changes occur in number, gender, possession, the definite articles, negation, and word formation. On the other hand, the results show that large number of the loanwords pronounced with their English pronunciation, while some of them are simply modified to be matched with Arabic phonological system.

It has to mention here, that the flexibility and dynamism of Iraqi Arabic morphological and phonological systems activated the loaning process and formed new words which increase its lexicon.

Loaning and borrowing is never ending process, especially from English Language. Since English is the language of knowledge and sciences, this process will never ever die and more and more words will be interred and reformed to match the recipient languages. That does not decrease the globalization and cultural contact which effect the language of many fields like blogging, education presentation, how to do anything tutorials.... etc. A big rich area of this process also could be investigated is YouTube videos specially those Arab residents in America, United Kingdom, and Australia who vlogging their life routine, style, and experience trying to contact with their country people in Arabic countries and show them how the life is outside the country. Attention should be extended to other languages effects on Iraqi Arabic language, and this will be a very rich area for academics and language researchers.

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APPENDIXES

Questionnaire of the study

Questionnaire of Using English Loanwords in Iraqi Arabic with reference to Medical Field Jargon

Dear volunteers,

As part of our research in Al-Kitab University, we have conducted study to check ‘‘Using English Loanwords in Iraqi Arabic with reference to Medical Field Jargon’’. Your response to the following questionnaire will be highly appreciated.

Note: your response will confidential and will remain anonymous

أعزائي
 هذا هو استبيان عن "استخدام الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الانكليزية في اللهجة العراقية من اللغة العربية كلغة متداولة في المجال الطبي" كجزء من دراسة بحثية أكاديمية في جامعة الكتاب .
 أستجاباتكم وملاحظاتكم ستكون محل تقدير. نشكر تعاونكم.

Name:.....

Age:.....

gender

male

Female

Email address:.....

job title:.....

1. write some English medical words you use in the hospital in Iraqi Arabic.1. اذكر بعض الكلمات الانكليزية الطبية التي تستخدمها في المستشفى بلهجة عراقية.

.....

2. write some English medical words you use in the pharmacy in Iraqi Arabic.2. اذكر بعض الكلمات الانكليزية الطبية التي تستخدمها في الصيدلية بلهجة عراقية.

.....

3. write some English medical words you use in the laboratory in Iraqi Arabic.3. اذكر بعض الكلمات الانكليزية الطبية التي تستخدمها في المختبر بلهجة عراقية.

.....

4. Do you use English words or their Arabic translations in your medical conversations? Choose (a) or (b).4. هل تستخدم الكلمات الانكليزية أم ترجمتها الفصيحة في محادثاتك الطبية؟ أختار إحدى الإجابتين

English words

- Arabic translations
- 5. Medical members prefer using English words rather than their Arabic translations because...5. يستخدم الكادر الطبي الكلمات الانكليزية بدلا من العربية لأنها...
 - English words are easier to use. أ. لأن الكلمات الانكليزية أسهل في الأستعمال
 - Iraqi Arabic translations are not practical and somewhat difficult to use. ب. الترجمة العربية ليست عملية وصعبة نوعا
 - Medical members want to show that they are educated and know English. ج. للتظاهر بالثقافة وإجادة اللغة الانكليزية
 - (C) Using English words is modern and life-style. د. استعمال الانكليزية اكثر حداثة واسلوب حياة
 - All of the above causes. هـ. كل الاسباب المذكورة أعلاه
- 6. What do you say in Iraqi Arabic to refer to the following sentences? كيف تترجم الجمل التالية باللهجة العراقية
 - 6.1. The cannula is out of the vein
.....
 - 6.2. Patient is dead
.....
 - 6. 3. Patient is ready for discharge
.....
 - 6. 4. The wound is sutured
.....
 - 6. 5. I don't like the field and its trouble
.....
 - 6. 6. I did Teeth Polishing for this young patient
.....
 - 6. 7. This is Neurosurgery not a medicine
.....
 - 6. 8. Trouble maker relative
.....
 - 6.9. This branch is almost for male doctors
.....
 - 6. 10. This patient was referred from another hospital
.....
 - 6. 11. I'm on call for 24 hours
.....
 - 6. 12. Patient has VF Rhythm
.....
 - 6. 13. Patient has conversion disorder
.....
 - 6. 14. Patient is crepitating
.....
 - 6. 15. I did not finish my rotation
.....
- 7. what is the plural form of the following words in Iraqi Arabic? 7. ماهو جمع الكلمات التالية في اللهجة العراقية
 - 7.1. "case"
.....
 - 7.2. "patient"
.....

7.3. "doctor"
.....

7.4. "field"
.....

7.5. "branch"
.....

7.6. "off day"
.....

7.8. "syringe "
.....

7.9. "tube "
.....

7.10. "bandage "
.....

7.11. "capsule"
.....

7.12. "nurse "
.....

7.13. "cure "
.....

7.14. "prescription "
.....

7.15. "chart"
.....

thank you very much for your response

6.2 Examples of Loanwords in medical field jargon

No.	Original English Word	Loanword in IA	Arabic meaning
1.	Acute	اكيوت /ə'kju:t/	مرض عرضي / صفة تطلق على الاطباء التعيين الجديد ايضا
2.	Amoxil	اموكسين /amoxi:n/	اسم علاج
3.	Anesthesia	انستيزيا / ænəs'θi:zi.ə/	التخدير
4.	Anterior Oct	انترير اوكت /æn'tiəriər ɒk't /	الجزء الأمامي للشبكية
5.	Anti VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor)	احد العلاجات انتي في اي جي اف / ænti vi əi ji əf/	مضاد عامل النمو البطاني الوعائي
6.	Arabic Board	البورء العربي /'ærəbik bɔ:d /	البورء العربي
7.	Branch	برانچ /bra:ntʃ/	فرع
8.	Caesarean section birth	ولاءة سيزر / wiladah si'zeər/	ولاءة صناعية
9.	Call	كول /kɔ:l/	خفارة
10.	Case	كيس /keis/	حالة
11.	Cataract	ماي ابيض أو كاتراكت	إعتام عدسة العين

		/ 'kætərækt/	
12.	CCU (Coronary care unit)	/si si ju/ السبي سي يو	وحدة الإنعاش القلبي
13.	Chapter	/ 'tʃæptər/ جابتر	فصل
14.	Check	/ətʃek/ اجيك	فحص
15.	Chronic	/ 'krɒnɪk/ المقيم كرونك	طبيب مقيم لمدة سنتين
16.	Comma	/ 'kɒmə/ كومه	إغماء
17.	Community medicine	الكوميونتي /ilkə 'mju:nəti/	طب مجتمع
18.	Contact	/ 'kɒntækt/ كونتاكت	تواصل
19.	Control	/kən 'trəʊl/ كونترول	سيطرة
20.	CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)	/si pi ər/ السبي بي ار	الإنعاش القلبي الرئوي
21.	Crepitating	/dəɪkərɪt/ ديكربت	يصك على أسنانه
22.	Crisis	/ɪlkrəɪzəh/ الكريزه	نزوة الحالة المرضية
23.	Cure	/kjuər/ كيور	علاج
24.	Day off	/mɒf/ مأوف	إجازة
25.	Days off	/ɪlɒfət/ الاوقات	ايام العطلة
26.	Dead	/diəd/ ديد	مات
27.	Depress	/ədɒpres/ ادبرس	إحباطك
28.	Depressed	/mɪ 'pres/ مدبرس	محبط
29.	Diagnose	/ 'daɪəgnəʊsɪz/ داينكوسيز	تشخيص
30.	Dialysis	/diələzəh/ ديلزه	غسيل كلوي
31.	Diploma	/di 'bləʊm/ دبلوم	شهادة الدبلوم
32.	Discharge	/dɒʃɑr/ دسجر	غادر
33.	DKA (Diabetes ketoacidosis)	/dikai/ ديكاى	الحمض الكيتوني السكري
34.	DM (Distinguished Merit)	/di eim/ دي ام	الجدارة المتميزة
35.	Doctor	/ɪldɪktər/ الدكتور	طبيب
36.	Drugs	/ɪldrʌg/ الدرك	الأدوية
37.	Efficient	/i 'fɪʃənt/ افشنت	كفوء
38.	Facility	/fə 'sɪləti/ فاسلتي	سهولة
39.	Family medicine	الفاملي مدسن /ɪlfəməli medisən /	طب أسرة
40.	Female	Femal فيميل	الإناث
41.	Fever	/ɪlfəi:v/ الفيف	الحرارة
42.	Field	/ɪlfi:ld/ الفيلد	المجال
43.	Final board exam	الفاينل بورد ايكزام /ɪlfainəl bɔ:d ig'zæm /	امتحان البورد النهائي
44.	Fit	/mfɪtɪt/ مفتفت	نوبة
45.	Follow up	/flo ʌp/ فلو اب	متابعة
46.	Gasp	/mga:spɪn / مگسين	انقطع نفسه
47.	Gynecology	/ɪlkaini:/ الكايني	أمراض النساء
48.	GIT	/ɪljɪtɪæi/ الجي تي اي	الجهاز الهضمي

	(Gastrointestinal tract)		
49.	Good	كود /gud/	جيد
50.	GP (general Practitioner)	طبيب جي بي /jipi/	طبيب عام
51.	Half rotation	نص روته /nos rotah/	نصف إقامة
52.	HT (Hashimoto thyroiditis)	ايتش تي /eitʃ ti/	التهاب الغدة الدرقية
53.	Hysterical attack	متهستر /mithəstir/	نوبة هستيرية
54.	Income	انكم /'ɪŋkʌm/	دخل مادي
55.	Iraqi Board	البورد العراقي /i'ra:ki bɔ:d /	البورد العراقي
56.	Kernicterus	كرنك /krɪŋk/	حالة تصيب بعض الأشخاص الذين يتناولون (مانع تقيؤ)
57.	Loads	ملود /mləʊd/	كثير
58.	Major	الميجر /ilmeɪdʒər/	مجال
59.	Make a trouble	تأم /tə'am/	اختلف المشاكل
60.	Male	ميل /meɪl/	الذكور
61.	Mammogram	ماموگرام /'mæməgræm/	تصوير الثدي الشعاعي
62.	Maxillofacial doctoral	دكتوراه ماكزولوفيشل /,mæksɪləu'feɪʃəl dɒktərəl /	دكتورا جراحة فك
63.	Medical	مديكل /'medɪkəl/	طبي
64.	Medical city center	السنتر مال مدينة الطب /isentər mʌl mædɪnət ɪltɪb/	مركز مدينة الطب
65.	Migraine	ميكرين /'mi:greɪn/	صداع نصفي (شقيقة)
66.	Miner	ماينر /'maɪnər/	فرع رئيسي
67.	Movement	موفمنت /'mu:vmənt/	حركة
68.	Multiple choices question	ام سي كيو /im si kiʊ/	اسئلة اختيار من متعدد
69.	Neurosurgeon	طب نيورو /tib ɪnjuəreʊ/	جراحة الأعصاب
70.	Neurosurgery	النيروسيرجي /ɪnjuəreʊ'sɜ:dʒəri/	جراحة الجملة العصبية
71.	Normal birth	ولادة نورمال /wɪlədɑh nɔ:.məɪl/	ولادة طبيعية
72.	OCT (Optical coherence tomography)	او سي تي مال شبكية /əʊ si ti mʌl ʃəbkiɑh/	فحص طبقات الشبكية
73.	Old patient	البيشنت اولد /ɪlpeɪfnt əʊld/	المريض كبير السن
74.	Oncology	الاونكو /ɪləʊnko/	علم الاورام/ السرطانيات
75.	Oral exam	الاورل ايكزام /ɪlə:rəl ɪg'zæm /	الامتحان الشفهي
76.	Outcome	الايوت كم /ɪləʊtkʌm/	المردود المادي
77.	Over reacting	يافور /iəvɔr/	يبالغ بوصف الأعراض
78.	Past	باست /pɑ:st/	مات

79.	Pathology branch	الباثو برانچ /ilbaθo bra:ntʃ/	فرع علم الأمراض
80.	Patient	بيشنت /peɪfnt/	مريض
81.	Permanency	بير مننسي /'pɜ:mənənsi:/	طبيب مقيم أقدم
82.	Permanent	بير مننت /'pɜ:mənənt/	طبيب مقيم
83.	Physiology	الفيسيو /ilfisiə/	علم الأنسجة
84.	Plain	بليين /blein/	معافى/ سليم
85.	Post rotation	البوست روتيشن /ilpəust rəu'teɪʃən/	تدرج وظيفي للأطباء
86.	Pregnancy	بريكننس /'preg.nən.s/	حامل
87.	primary course	البرايمري كورس /ilpraɪməri kɔ:s/ /	الفصل الدراسي التمهيدي
88.	Privet clinic	برايفت كلنيك /'privit klinik/	عياده خاصة
89.	Prognosis	البروكنوسيز /prɒg'nəʊsɪz/	المراجع
90.	Prophylaxis	بروفلاكسس /broflaxiz/	اسم علاج
91.	Psycatory	السايكاتري /ilsaikətri/	طبيب اخصائي نفسي
92.	RCU (Respiratory Care Unit)	الار سي يو /ər si ju/	وحدة العناية المركزة
93.	Referred	مرفريه /mrəfreh/	إحالة
94.	Rehabilitation	ريهيبيليتيشن /ri:hə'biliteit/	إعادة تأهيل
95.	Relative	رلتيف /'relatɪv/	اقارب
96.	Repeat	مريت /mrəpit/	مكرر
97.	Retina tests	فحوصات الرتينا /fhosat iretinə/	فحوصات قزحية العين
98.	Rotation	الروتاه /irotah/	الإقامة
99.	Rupture	مربجر /mraptʃr/	مفتوح جرحه
100.	Scientific	ساينتفك /saɪəntɪfɪk/	علمي
101.	Secrets	السيكرتس /ilsɪ:kret/	اسرار
102.	Solution	سلوشن /sə'lu:ʃən/	حل
103.	Specialist	سپشالتي /'speʃəlti/	مختص
104.	Specialty degree	سپشالتي /'speʃəlti/	شهادة الاختصاص الدقيق
105.	Speech	سبيج /spi:tʃ/	كلام
106.	Stable	مستبل /msəptl/	مستقر
107.	Stressed	مسترس /mstrɪs/	قلق
108.	Suturing	تتسجور /tɪtsətʃər/	خيطة الجروح
109.	System Tricks	تركات السستم /trɪkət ɪsɪstəm/	خدع النظام
110.	Tear	متير /mtaɪr/	متمزق
111.	Teeth Polishing	بولشنيك /'pɒlɪʃɪŋ/	طلاء اسنان
112.	Teeth scaling	سكيلنيك /skeɪlɪŋ/	برد الاسنان
113.	The sergeant	ام السيرجري /om ɪsɪ:rdʒəri:/	الطبيبة الجراحة
114.	Training	تريننيك /'treɪnɪŋ/	تدريب

115.	Trauma	تروما /'trɔ:mə/	كدمة أو ورم
116.	Treatment	تريتمنت /'tri:tmənt/	علاج
117.	Trouble maker relative	مرافق تي أم /morafk ti eim/	مرافق مسبب للمتاعب/ المشاكل
118.	Two branches	برانجين /bra:ntʃin/	فرعان
119.	Two cases or three	كيسين ثلاثة /kisin tləθah/	حالتين أو ثلاث حالات
120.	Update	إبديت /ʌbdeit/	تحديث
121.	VF Rhythm	فيف /fəi:v/	حرارة المريض مرتفعة
122.	Work stress	ستريس الدوام /stress idoam/	ضغط العمل
123.	Write a chart	أجرته /atʃaritah/	يكتب لائحة
124.	Young patient	البيشنت يونك /ilpeifnt jʌŋ/	المريض شاب