



**IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPACT OF
HETEROGENEOUS COMMUNITY**

**ON THE SPEECH OF BASRI
DIALECT SPEAKERS OF ARABIC:**

A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

**BY
EFTEKHAR TAWFIQ ABDUL MUHSIN AL DUGHMAN**

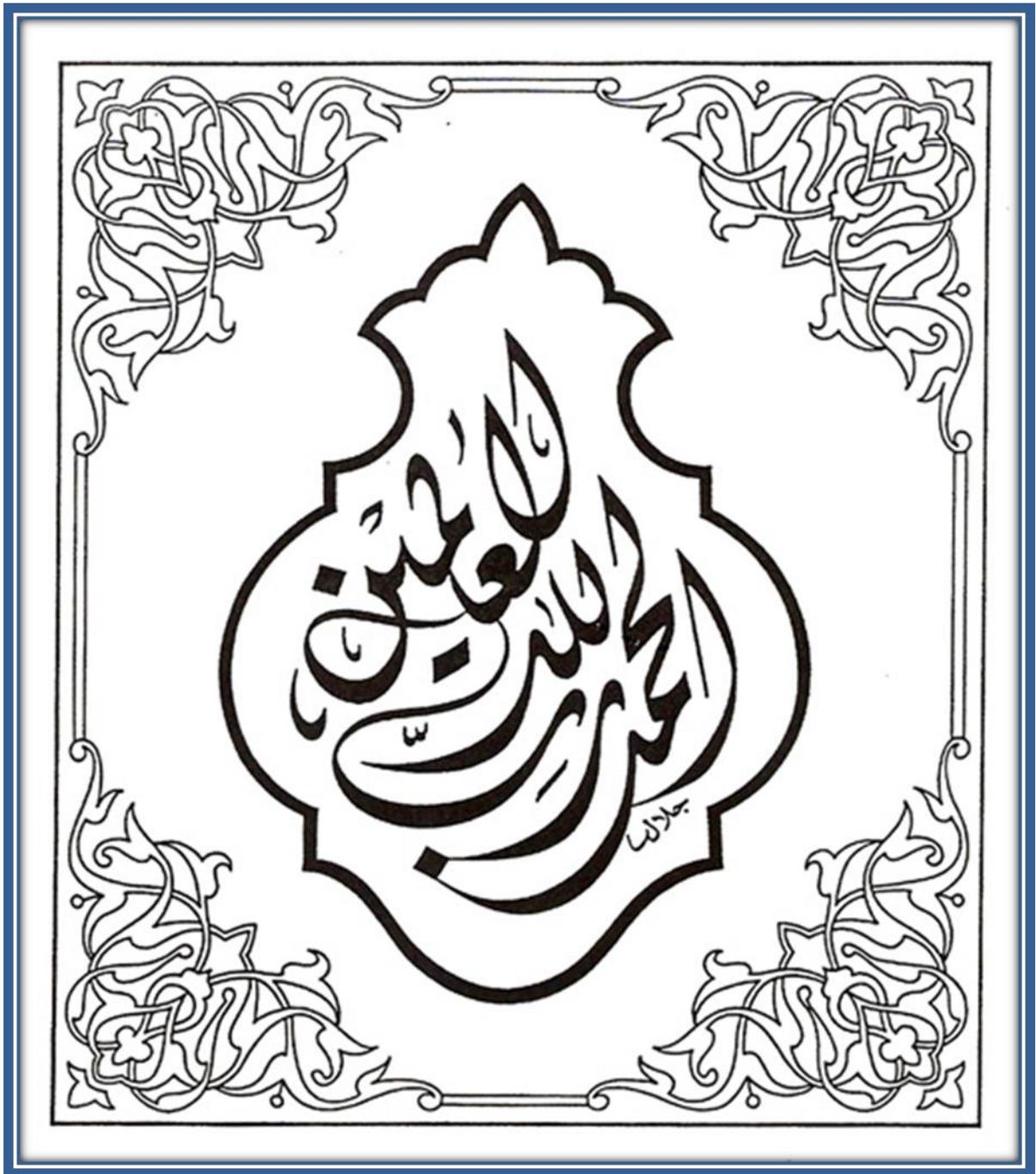
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful



[All] praise is [due] to Allah, Lord of the worlds❁

DEDICATION

*IN MEMORY OF MY FATHER,
TAWFIQ ABDUL MUHSIN AL-DUGHMAN,
TO MY DEAREST MOTHER
AND
TO MY FAMILY*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and above all, my sincerest thanks and gratitude go to ALLAH Al-Mighty Who have helped me on my way while I was working on my thesis. Alhamdulillah, Who bestowed me the strength and perseverance, to successfully complete this work.

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the interview. They gave me more time than I ever needed which always made the interviews interesting and amusing. They shared with me all their good times, difficult times, happiness and their life experiences.

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ABSTRACT

The heterogeneity of the community has a great influence on the speech of Basri dialect speakers of Arabic. Basrah as a cosmopolitan city had been a target for different types of nations and communities due to its strategic location at the top of the Arab Gulf and being the only port to Iraq. The variety of nations, cultures and languages has a great impact on the linguistic features of the Basri Arabic. The mixture of these languages and cultures in Basrah has created a linguistic tension between the systems of the source languages and that of the Arabic spoken in Basrah. This has led to the formation of a dialect distinct to the city and is so different from all the other dialects spoken in the rest of Iraq.

This study aims to investigate empirically the impact of having a heterogeneous community on the speech of Basri Iraqi-Arabic speakers. The Basri Iraqi-Arabic dialect spoken in the city centre has been selected in contrast with the dialects spoken in Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair. The comparison is geared to finding out that whether these sub-dialects have undergone a similar impact or not and whether the geographical distribution of these sub-dialects makes any difference.

To accomplish the objective of the present study, the following hypotheses have been proffered:

- 1- There is no significant effect of the heterogeneity of the community on the speech of Basri dialect.
- 2- There are no significant dialectal differences between the Basri dialect and the sub-dialects spoken in Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb.
- 3- Geographical location has no effect on the type of dialect(s) selected by the community.

The quantitative sociolinguistic approach and a judgment sample of speakers has been selected contrasted according to class. The sample has been obtained from a group of people representing different social groups depending on different social variables such as: age, sex, class, etc. A sample of 56 male and female informants selected from three different districts in Basrah: Basrah City centre, Abul-Khaseeb at the south east and Az-Zubair at the south west, in order to find out whether there has been an impact or not and if so how far. Data has been collected through recorded interviews that lasted for about 30 minutes each. To ascertain the face validity, the topics of interview have been submitted to jury members in the field of English Language and Linguistics. Dictionaries and encyclopaedias have been used to check the original meaning and pronunciation of the loanwords as they are used in the specified languages, which are listed in appendices at the end of the thesis.

Data analysis has revealed the following facts. First, that the geographical location has a great impact on the language spoken and the kind of borrowings. Second, all the three districts in the study have been influenced a lot by the heterogeneity of the community but not at the same rate, level or kind. All the loanwords borrowed have been adapted to the linguistic features of the Arabic Language and Basri Arabic phonologically and morphologically. Third, the dialect spoken in Basrah today is different from that was spoken fifty years ago. Age has proved to be an effective variable. It has a strong and a systematic impact on the participants' elicited loanword adaptation. Therefore, more studies and thorough investigations should be conducted on the characteristics of the dialect of Al-Basrah before it dies out and disappears forever. Most of the borrowings in BA were related to human and social needs, while the new generation's borrowings tend to be more technical. Although Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair are different areas geographically and socially, and have completely different varieties, they

share many linguistic features. These features need to be identified and studied thoroughly.

A number of suggestions have been put forward for further studies about the Basri dialect and its other linguistic features and the dialects of Basrah in the other districts need to be studied also.

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List of Abbreviations

S	Abbreviation	Explanation
1	AD	Anno Domini
2	ADs	Arabic Dialects
3	AG	Arabian Gulf
4	AH	Hijri Calendar
5	AKh	Abul-Khaseeb
6	AL	Arabic language
7	ARE	Arab Republic of Egypt
8	AZ	Az-Zubair
9	BA	Basrawi Arabic
10	BAC	Basrah City
11	BP	Broken Plural
12	BPC	Basrah Petroleum Company
13	C	Consonant
14	CA	Classical Arabic
15	CDs	Colloquial Dialects
16	CSO	Central Statistical Organization
17	E.	East
18	EL	English Language
19	F.	Form
20	fem.	Feminine
21	GA	Gulf Arabic (Khaliji)
22	GB	Great Britain
23	Gen.	Gender
24	Gov.	Governorate

S	Abbreviation	Explanation
25	H	Hindi
26	HL	Hindi Language
27	IA	Iraqi Arabic
28	IADs	Iraqi Arabic Dialects
29	IDC	Iraqi Dates Company
30	ISD	Iraqi Standard Dialects
31	KD	Kuwaiti Dialect
32	kms	kilometres
33	KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
34	LA	Literary Arabic
35	lat.	latitude
36	long.	longitude
37	LV	Long Vowels
38	m.	metre(s)
39	mas.	Masculine
40	MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
41	MT	Mother Tongue
42	N.	North
43	NA	Najdi Arabic
44	NL	Native Language
45	PBUH	Peace be upon him
46	PL	Persian Language
47	Pl	Plural
48	Pron.	Pronunciation
49	RL	Recipient Language
50	SA	Standard Arabic
51	SFP	Sound Feminine Plural

S	Abbreviation	Explanation
52	SID	Southern Iraqi Arabic
53	Sing.	Singular
54	SL	Source Language
55	SLang.	Semitic Languages
56	SMP	Sound Masculine Plural
57	sq.	square
58	SV	Short Vowels
59	syl.	syllable
60	TK	Turkish Language
61	TL	Target Language
62	Tran.	Transliteration
63	UAE	United Arab Emirates
64	UL	Urdu Language
65	USA	United States of America
66	V	Short Vowel
67	VV	Long Vowel
68	WWI	World War the 1 st
69	yrs	years
70	ZA	Zubairi Arabic

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The Iraqi and Basri Arabic Alphabet and Sound Inventory

S	Script	Name	Sound	Equivalent
1	ء	hamza	ʔ	---
2	ا	elif	a:	man
3	ب	ba:	b	bead
4	پ	pa:	p	parcel
5	ت	ta:	t	tea
6	ث	<u>th</u> a:	θ	theatre
7	ج	ji:m	j, dʒ	jam
8	چ	<u>chi</u> :m	ch, tʃ, ʧ	chain
9	ح	ha:	ħ	--
10	خ	Kha:	x	--
11	د	daal	d	drill
12	ذ	dhall	ð	these
13	ر	ra:	r	real
14	ز	za:	z	zebra
15	س	si:n	s	stand
16	ش	shi:n	sh, ʃ, š	sheep
17	ص	ṣa:d	ʂ	--
18	ض	ḍa:d	ɖ	--
19	ط	ṭa:	ʈ	--
20	ظ	ẓa:	ɟ	--
21	ع	a'yeen	ʕ	--
22	غ	ḡheen	ɣ	--
23	ف	fa:	f	fish
24	و	va:	v	visa

S	Script	Name	Sound	Equivalent
25	ق	qa:f	q	--
26	ك	ka:f	k	kettle
27	گ	ga:f	g	girl
28	ل	la:m	l (non-emphatic)	light
29	ل	la:m	ḷ (emphatic)	bottle
30	م	mi:m	m	mother
31	ن	nu:n	n	night
32	هـ	ha:	h	hair
33	و	waw	w	wafer
34	ي	ya:	y	year

The Long Vowels in IA

S	Vowel letter	Vowel	Example	Equivalent
1	ا	a:	ba:b 'door' باب	after
2	ي	e:	be:t 'house' بيت	ease
3	يي	i:	ti:n 'fig' ثين	team
4	و	u:	ʃu:f 'wool' صوف	choose
5	وو	o:	yo:m 'day' يوم	ooze

The Short Vowels in IA

S	Vowel	Vowel	Example	Equivalent
1	ـَ	a	ʃaff 'class'	father
2	ـِ	i	liʃbah 'game'	bit
3	ـُ	u,o	duwa 'medicine' romma:n 'pomegrant'	boot
4	و	ɔ (shorter than o: and longer than o)	dər 'role'	pot

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Problem and Its Significance:

Since language is a social phenomenon, it is natural to assume that the structure of a society has some impact on the language of the speakers of that society. Every language differs to some extent from place to place and from group to group. Language varies according to the social characteristics of the groups, such as their cultural background, geographical location, social class, gender, age etc. Backing this idea (Fasold, 1990:40-1) mentioned that “just as languages can vary, there can be fundamental differences from one community to another in the rules of how language is used.” and thereafter the relationship between language and culture is as old as mankind. Through centuries, people and their living practices have had their own impact, resulting in wide-reaching changes in societal culture. This, in turn, has influenced language to be what it is today. Iraq is one of the countries that are rich in cultural diversity, as it forms, with its long ancient history, as well as its great diversity in nature, environment, and population, a mosaic ample with languages, beliefs, traditions, heritage, arts, architectures, costumes, artifacts (*an interesting object from the past*), festivals, rituals as well as varieties in dialects. Such ideas create some sort of problem for those who want to investigate the speech of an IA dialect or in a more precise term dialect. Therefore, there is no way of speaking of IA dialect. The diversity was so great sometimes that it was on the verge of incomprehensibility. But now with the great effect of the media especially TV this problem has been alleviated. The variation across dialects is great and multi-dimensional. It can be geographical, commercial, social and even religious.

Geographical issues are decisive in a sociolinguistic setting. Basra /bʌsrə/ or (البصرة: *Al Başrah*) in Arabic is a city lying to South East of Iraq, on the Shatt al Arab. It is Iraq's second largest city and it is the principal port on the Arab Gulf. Basrah is rich in oil and agriculture. Due to its geographical location, Basri dialect has been greatly influenced by heterogeneity of cultures and communities who either settled there or had close commercial relations with the Basri. Basra has always occupied a distinguished commercial relationship with other countries in the world. This is due to its strategic location as the main port in the Arab Gulf (henceforth AG) where goods are transported to and from Iraq via the marine navigation ways and the rail roads along the way from Basrah to London, (Adamov, 1912: 519) as will be explained in chapter two. This has influenced the life style of the city in general and the speech of the community in particular, because of the large number of traders from all over the world pouring into Basrah and hence has a great impact on the Basri Iraqi Arabic speakers. The impact of the large scale trade also influenced the social composition of the community in Basrah as many people preferred to settle in the city to manage their business. Basrah has been known also for its variety in religions. In addition to the Muslims majority, there have been other communities such as the Christians, Armenians, Sabiens, Jews and other communities who have their own beliefs and religions. All these communities had an impact on the language spoken there due to the differences in their food habits, customs and traditions, ceremonies and rituals, (Adamov, 1912: 141). Therefore, the mixing of different communities has a great influence on the language spoken in the society of Basrah and hence introduced a great number of new vocabulary in order to communicate with the new settlers and among the various types of communities in the city itself. Among these influences are those of the:

- 1- **Persian Influence:** Due to the location of Basrah on the borders with Iran, this has resulted in various social and commercial relations through the Shat-el-Arab and by land. The interaction among the citizens of both countries has immensely influenced the dialect of Basrah, as will be seen later in the study.
- 2- **Turkish culture and Language:** As Iraq was under the direct rule of the Ottoman Empire, for a long time, Basrah became a flourishing commercial and cultural centre. It was under the rule of the **Ottoman Empire** from 1534 to 1917 except for 15 years (1623-38) when the Persians ruled the country.
- 3- **British Empire:** Iraq was occupied by Britain during the World War I in (1917-1958) and because Basrah was the only port in Iraq and rich in oil, they established a base at the city of Basrah. They also deployed soldiers from India, who dwelled in the city, interacting with the inhabitants, and affecting all aspects of life including language. This has created a linguistic tension which is worth investigation.

What is noticeable is that the dialects in Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb tend to have a marked dissimilarity with that of the other Basri dialects.

1.2 Aims of the study:

The present study aims at:

- 1- investigating the impact of having a heterogeneous community on the speech of Basri Iraqi-Arabic speakers and if not, whether this is due to the geography of the region or to other reasons; and
- 2- drawing a comparison between Basri Iraqi-Arabic dialect and the dialects spoken in Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb. The comparison is

made to find out whether these sub-dialects have undergone a similar impact or not.

1.3 The Hypotheses:

The study is done on the assumption that:

- 1- There is no significant effect of the heterogeneity of the community on the speech of Basri dialect.
- 2- There are no significant dialectal differences between the Basri dialect and the sub-dialects spoken in Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb.
- 3- Geographical location has no effect on the type of dialect(s) selected by the community.

1.4 Limits of the Study:

The study will be limited to:

- 1- examining the linguistic features, the phonological, and the morphological that characterize the Basri dialect in relation to the different cultural, social, educational, etc., aspects that influence the speech of the community at different periods of time;
- 2- studying the dialect of the native speakers who live in Basrah Centre (henceforth BAC) in contrast with the dialects spoken in Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb Districts only;
- 3- studying and analyzing the spoken dialect rather than the written form.

1.5 The Procedures:

To conduct the present study, the following procedures will be adopted:

- 1- Selecting a representative sample from the native speakers of the community under study.
- 2- Collecting the data through interviews and recorded conversations.
- 3- Analyzing the data on phonological, and morphological, levels to present a vivid picture of the Basri dialect.
- 4- Using dictionaries and encyclopedias to check the meaning and pronunciation of the loanwords as they are used in the specified languages.

1.6 Value of the Study:

It is hoped that the study will be of value to the:

- 1- sociolinguists to understand how the Basri dialect has changed and developed over time;
- 2- teachers of foreign languages from outside Basrah to communicate successfully with their Basri students;
- 3- postgraduate students who would like to conduct further studies about the dialects in Iraq in general and/or the dialects in Basrah in particular;
and
- 4- scholars who intend or are interested in working out an encyclopedia for Iraqi dialects.

1.7 Definition of Basic Terms:

- **Classical Arabic:** (CA), also known as **Quranic Arabic**, is the form of the **Arabic language** used in literary texts from **Umayyad** and **Abbasid** times (7th to 9th centuries). It is based on the medieval dialects of **Arab tribes**. Because the **Quran** is in Classical Arabic, the language is considered by most Muslims to be **sacred**.
- **Community:** a group of people having cultural, religious, ethnic, or other characteristic or interest in common living together within a larger society.
- **Dialect:** a regional or social variety of a language characterized by its own **phonological**, **syntactic**, and **lexical** properties. Or a variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language by features of phonology, grammar, and vocabulary and by its use by a group of speakers who are set off from others geographically or socially.
- **Gulf Arabic:** (خليجي *Khalījī* local pronunciation: [χə'li:dʒi] or اللهجة الخليجية *el-lahja el-Khalijyya* local pronunciation: [el'lahdʒə lχə'li:dʒij.jə]) is a **variety** of the **Arabic language** spoken in **Eastern Arabia** around the **coasts** of the **Arab Gulf** in **Kuwait**, **Iraq**, **Bahrain**, eastern **Saudi Arabia**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **Qatar**, **Iran** and northern **Oman**. These dialects are mutually intelligible. Gulf dialects differ in **vocabulary**, grammar and **accent**.¹
- **Heterogeneous:** diverse in kind or nature; composed of diverse parts. Showing heterogeneity having dissimilar structures or properties.
- **Identification:** the act of determining the properties of something, usually by research or calculation.
- **Impact:** the force of impression of one thing on another: a significant or major effect.

- **Iraqi Arabic:** known also as **Mesopotamian Arabic** is a continuum of mutually intelligible **Arabic varieties** native to the **Mesopotamian** basin of **Iraq** as well as spanning into **Syria**, **Iran**, southeastern **Turkey**, and spoken in **Iraqi diaspora** communities.
- **Language contact:** occurs when two or more **languages** or **varieties** interact. The study of language contact is called **contact linguistics**. When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Language contact can occur at **language borders**, between **adstratum** languages, or as the result of **migration**, with an intrusive language acting as either a **superstratum** or a **substratum**.
- **Language variation** : is a core concept in **sociolinguistics**. Sociolinguists investigate whether this linguistic variation can be attributed to differences in the social characteristics of the speakers using the language, but also investigate whether elements of the surrounding linguistic context promote or inhibit the usage of certain structures.
- **Modern Standard Arabic:** (MSA) (اللغة العربية المعيارية الحديثة) *al-lughah al-'Arabīyah al-mi'yārīyah al-ḥadīthah*), the standard language in use today. The modern standard language is based on the Classical language. Most Arabic speakers consider the two varieties to be two **registers** of one language, although the two registers can be referred to in Arabic as **فصحى العصر** *fushḥá al-'aṣr* (MSA) and **فصحى التراث** *fushḥá al-turāth* (CA). **Modern Standard Arabic** (MSA) is the direct descendant used today throughout the **Arab world** in writing and in formal speaking, for example, prepared speeches, some radio broadcasts, and non-entertainment content.

- **Speech community:** *speech community*, a group of people who share a set of norms or conventions for language use. More recently, *sociolinguists* have adopted the concept of the *community of practice*, a group of people who develop shared knowledge and shared norms of interaction, as the social group within which dialects develop and change.
- **Standard language:** most languages have a standard variety; that is, some variety that is selected and promoted by either quasi-legal authorities or other social institutions, such as schools or media. Standard varieties are more prestigious than other, nonstandard varieties and are generally thought of as "correct" by speakers of the language. However, standard varieties are only "correct" in the sense that they are highly valued within the society that uses the language.
- **Variation:** is a characteristic of language: there is more than one way of saying the same thing. Speakers may vary pronunciation (*accent*), word choice (*lexicon*), or morphology and syntax (sometimes called "*grammar*").
- **Variety:** everyday language specific to a social group or region. A variety spoken in a particular region is called a *regional dialect*.
- **Vernacular:** The everyday language spoken by a people as distinguished from the literary language, or a variety of such everyday language specific to a social group or region.

CHAPTER TWO

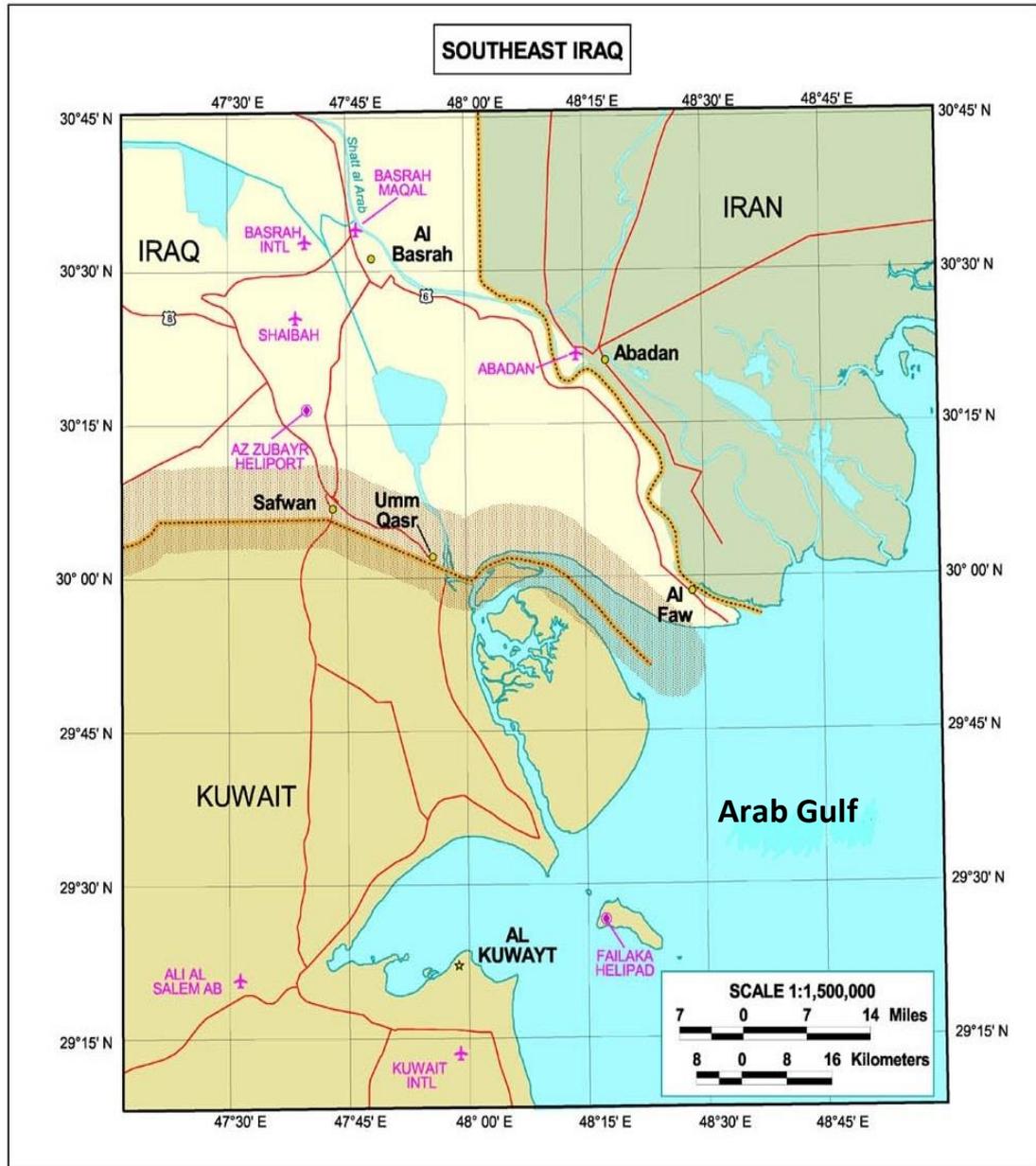
SOCIAL AND LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND

2.1. Introductory Notes:

The most famous city in the south of Iraq is Basrah. Looking into history reminds us of the commercial importance this city has enjoyed for centuries. Endless tails of ships shuttle back and forth on Shatt-al-Arab, on which they have been built. Basrah is not an ordinary city. It is a vital one and a major port on the AG. The British Empire at its glory has considered it significant. It is a unique city, unique in its culture, history, strategic location, natural resources and above all its people. Therefore, it is not an easy task to brief its history. When the researcher started to collect the sources and write down notes about Basrah, she didn't know where and/or how to start, due to the enormous size of the resources and the data available about Basrah which reflects the importance of this city in the ancient as well as modern history. Though the attempt is to give the minimum required amount of its historical background, it still is very big, in respect of a sociolinguistic research. It is almost impossible to give a complete list of the vast number of sources that provide information about the city. Its political and cultural significance during the early and medieval Islamic period happened to make it mentioned in almost every Arabic chronicle, as well as in most of the works of Arab geographers and travellers. Map (1-1) shows the map of the city with all the locations of Basrah and the routs, which connect the city with other countries in the region, ports and airports.

Map (1-1): Basrah Location, Ports, Airports and Routs (after:

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/basrah_2003.jpg)



This chapter briefly describes the geography and history of Al-Basrah, the social and economic structure and the sociolinguistic situation to provide a clear outlook regarding the setting of Al-Basrah City.

2.2. Geographical Profile:

The current boundaries of Iraq, as Hunt (2005: 1) explained, are an artificial creation of the British and French after WWI. Prior to that time, what is now called Iraq was roughly equivalent to Mesopotamia. The term “Mesopotamia” means the land between two rivers and is associated with the cradle of civilizations.

Al-Basrah, or Basrah City, capital of Al-Basrah Gov., southeastern Iraq is the principle port of Iraq. Al-Basrah is situated on the western bank of the Shatt al-Arab (the waterway formed by the union of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers) at its exit from Lake Al-Hammar, 70 miles (110km) by water above Al- Fao on the Arab Gulf, which was called the Gulf of Basrah, not the Persian Gulf or the Arab Gulf as known today. This is an indication to the importance of Basrah.

Al-Basrah Gov. is situated in 29.5° - 31.20° North latitude, and 46.40° - 48.30° East longitude. Thi-Qar, Missan and Al-Muthana Governorates are to its north, north west, north east and the west respectively. Al-Basrah total area is about 19702 sq. km, representing 4.5% from Iraq’s total area. It has a population of 1008626 (one million eight thousand six hundred twenty six) according to (1997 population survey) 8.4% from Iraq’s total population, and 2.7 million (according to 2005 survey). Al-Basrah Gov. is divided into seven districts and fifteen directorates.

Shatt al-Arab is the vital waterway for commerce in Iraq and it is the only navigable river in the Arab Gulf countries. It is 204 km long from Qurna to the Arab Gulf, and about 305 m wide near Ma'qal and about 457 m wide near Al-Ashar River, while it is 7.9 – 7.8 m deep between Al-Ma'qal and its estuary into the Arab Gulf, (As-Siraih, 2012: 197-222).

Basrah Gov. is an agricultural governorate compared to other governorates in Iraq. It has a cultivated land of (184864) acres which produces important crops such as dates and tomatoes, (Ar-Rube'i, 2012: 31-49).

Geologically Basrah is divided into two parts: the western part, which is mainly covered with sands and gravel. This part of Basrah has lands with the height of 244m to 6 m above sea level, which is called the desert of Az-Zubair. While the eastern part is covered with alluvial sediments, which consists of silt, clay and sand carried by the rivers the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Shatt al-Arab and Al-Karun. The eastern part is mainly plains and slumps, where the two rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates meet forming the Shatt al-Arab River. The wetlands of the north of Basrah are home of the Marsh Arabs, an ancient people that lived in reed houses and herded water buffalo, Hunt (2005:3).

The weather in Basrah is hot and humid where the average temperature through the year is 24°C reaching an average of 32°C in summer and 15°C in winter. Whereas in the height of summer, temperature can soar to its highest level of 49°C (Hunt, 2005:3-4). Rain falls in autumn, winter and spring. The total rain is 130mm per year while the yearly evaporation is 2053mm, which means evaporation is 16 times greater than rains.

Al-Basrah is situated among forests of palm trees. There are 635 rivers in Al-Basrah, which are connected directly to Shatt al-Arab parallel to each other on both sides of the river. Most of these rivers are on the east side where

470 rivers while 165 rivers only are on the west bank of the river (Al-Ali, 1986: 26). At the same time, these rivers have thousands of branches distributed in the city. Shat al-Arab has been of great significance in the history of Basrah in particular and the history of Iraq in general, through which Iraq has been connected with the Arab Gulf.

Al-Basrah being the only gate to Iraq at the top of the Arab Gulf, this has characterized Basrah with a strong economic role in controlling the commercial passage between India and Persia. This strategic location had turned Basrah to become a vital civilizational and economic hub, tempting all the imperialist powers to dominate this city. Moreover, legends told that modern-days Iraq is the site of the Garden of Eden. Some 50 miles outside Basrah, an ancient tree is allegedly the Tree of Adam and Eve, which is a popular tourist site (Hunt, 2005: 2).

2.3. Historic, Economic, Commercial and Social Profile

The first name Basrah given to the city was the name chosen by the first Muslims. Sources have mentioned that, this location was occupied by the Persians before Christ birth and it was carrying the name of (*Wehashtabadh Ardashier*) which means, the splendid land. (*Behash*) in Farsi means , heaven or paradise, accordingly the city has the meaning of , the King's Ardashier land of paradise (Al-Hasani, 1958: 173).

Basrah in language means: the soft, slightly white rocks. This was confirmed by Arab linguists and scholars, such as, Al Farra', who mentioned that *Albasrah* means the *shining rock*. Because of its role as an important garrison town, Basrah figured prominently in the political history of the early Islamic state (Al-A'dhami, 1927: 24).

Basrah was found by Uttba bin Ghazwan on orders from Caliph Omar bin Al-Khattab (*may Allah bless him*) in 637 AD, as Adh-Dhaberri (Vol. 3: 93) mentioned that Al Ubella was conquered in Rajeb or Sha'ban of the 14th Hijri year. While others such as Naji (1990) and Al-Hasani (1958: 174) mentioned that Uttba bin Ghazwan came to Basrah in the year 635/ 14AH. Basrah has occupied a remarkable position since then. Al Yaqoubi, the Arab historian, described it as: *"It is the city of the world and its source of trade and finance."* It was the hub of global trade, which receives ships loaded with all types of goods from the east. Basra once described by Ad-Dori (1974:135) as *"Iraq's Gate"* and as cited in Ath-Tha'allibi (102): *"Iraq is the eye for the world and Al-Basrah is the eye for Iraq."*

Al-Basrah had noticed its golden age at the reign of the Abbasid Caliph Haroun Ar-Rashid when the city developed mostly, and became an administrative and commercial centre for the south. It has been also flourished as a city for knowledge and scientific research, where all knowledge seekers from all over the world, headed for acquiring different types of knowledge, competing with Baghdad. Population was estimated at that time around (1000000) a million that lived during a period of social and economic prosperity, (Al-Khafaf, 2013: 167-183).

Al-Basrah is one of the most important governorates in Iraq in respect of the human and economic resources. It is even considered next to Baghdad as an immigration attraction destination, for both immigrants from inside as well as outside Iraq. Basrah was once known as a teeming port city that boosted a mix of culture and religion. For Iraqi's, Basrah is *"Thagher el-Iraq,"* meaning *Iraq's mouth*. For Basris, as the province's natives are known, it is the "Venice of the East" with its meandering canals and gondola-shaped boats (known as *belem ashari*) decorated with flowers that once carried newlyweds and lovers.

Al-Basrah is a distinctive agricultural and commercial city. Date palm trees are a significant and non-competitive crop. Basrah produced vast quantities of excellent dates that were exported even to China, which varied in kinds to the extent that it is hard to count the kinds of Basrah dates. Basrah has wide trade relations importing various types of goods such as spices and medical herbs and exporting dates, rice, and wheat that are all grown in Basrah. In addition to different kinds of fruits and roses where rose water is made and exported to India, Syria and other countries, which was considered to be the best ever made. Basrah was famous for horses, all kinds of sheep, mules, donkeys, cattle and fish that are considered among the best in the Arab World (Adamov, 1912). You can find merchants from different countries of the world. In Basrah you can also find translators who can translate from/to Turkish, Arabic, little Portuguese, English, French and Italian languages. Al-Azawi (2012: 141) stated that trade relations between Iraq, India and the Far East go back to the ancient times. It was based on luxurious commodities, such as, spices, ivory, timber and silk. During the first half of the 19th century, the British East India Company established a permanent office at Basrah controlled by the British agent at Bandar Abbas. Basrah was significant, because it was the place, where the British company use to send post to India and Europe and vice versa. Accordingly, Basrah has become one of the most important trade centres for the British, and therefore; they decided to transfer the head office of East India Company from Bandar Abbas to Basrah in 1763 (Silverfarb, 1986). The currency of Iraq is the new dinar, and the coinage is the dirham and the fils, which are no longer in circulation. Iraqi Petroleum Company (IPC) was established in 1928 and the outsiders (British, French and Americans) controlled IPC. Basrah developed considerably during the 19th century as a transshipment point for river traffic to Baghdad. The growth of Iraq's petroleum industry in the post-war decades turned Basrah into a major petroleum refining and exporting centre, (Hunt, 2005: 69). In addition to the

petroleum industry, there were other major industries such as steel and iron, fertilizers, paper mills, and off course the petrochemical manufacturing plant.

Basrah is a heterogeneous mixture of all the nations and religions of the East. Turks, Arabs, Persians, Indians, Armenians, Chaldeans, Jews, Sabiens and Kurds, all live together in harmony, and no any type of dispute had been noticed among them. High class Arabs were working in trade while the lower classes were peasants and workers. Most of the Indians who lived in Basrah were from the Banyan tribe in India who were working as traders, brokers and import agents. Most of them had relations with the East India Company and the British office in Basrah.

Basrah, due to its geological structure, contains an enormous oil reserve putting Basrah at the lead among other Iraqi cities. This had attracted the oil companies and imperialist countries to monopolize its oil. Basrah Province has the bulk of Iraq's gigantic oil reserves, estimated at more than 200 billion barrels. It is a major trade and commerce hub on the AG. The city's cosmopolitan flair is evident in its people way of living.

The population in Basrah are mostly Arabs and the AL is the domain language. One of the fascinating things about the Basri people that the European explorers have noticed about them was their kindness and gentle heartedness, in addition to their generosity and extreme hospitality. This combination and mixture of cultures and societies was obvious and had a great impact on the language spoken in Basrah. The impact was clear especially in those areas that had a direct contact with the foreign communities.

2.4. Political Profile of Basrah.

Al-Basrah City is a predominantly an Arab town possessing a rich political, cultural, and economic history. Basrah was initially established in about 635 AD as an encampment and garrison for the Arab tribesmen constituting the armies of early caliphs. After campaigning in southern Iraq for several years and defeating the Sasanian forces there, the Muslims' commander, Ottba Bin Gazwan, set up camp on the site of an old Persian settlement called Vaheshtabad Ardashir which was destroyed by the Arabs. The ruins was called Khorayba as cited in Yaqut, (II: 429). This site was near the modern village of Az-Zubair. The new town was connected to the Shatt al-Arab by means of canals, (Al-A'dhami, 1927: 15-21).

The Safavids had occupied Basrah first in 1697 AD then they left it two years later. Nadir Shah had reoccupied it again in 1743 AD, and he had left it. Ibn Battuta who visited the town in the 14th century, described the town as consisting of three quarters one of them was the Iranian quarter (which is still existing and is called by the Basri as: *Mahallat al-Ajam*) besides the Baloch minority who live in Basrah and have their own quarter (*Mahalt al-Baloch*) in Old Basrah Town, which reveals that the legacy of long centuries of intimate contact between Basra and the Iranian plateau. In certain areas, they had an enduring cultural and even linguistic impact. Basrah was unique as an entrepot (*a port where merchandise can be imported, stored and then exported without paying import duties*) where the products carried by the Arabian caravan trade, including camels and sheep, could be found together with commodities of the Gulf and Indian Ocean trade. After a brief period of rule by the Safavids following Shah Esmail's conquest to Iraq (914-941 AH / 1508-1534 AD), Basrah submitted to the Ottomans and entered a new era in its history, (Al-A'dhami, 1927: 118).

The Ottomans occupied Baghdad in 1534; their rule continued until 1917, except for 15 years (1623-38) when the Persians ruled the country Hunt (2005). Basrah was the name of a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey. The vilayet has an area of 16,470 sq. m. The capital of the vilayet, also called Basrah, is situated in 47°34° E. long. and 32° N. lat., near the western bank of the Shatt al-Arab, about 55miles from the AG. In 1534 AD Suleiman Al Qanooni (the Turkish Sultan) conquered Baghdad and then Basrah was overtaken peacefully and attached to the properties of the Ottoman Empire. Because the Ottomans needed Basrah port, they established a marine garrison for their fleet in the AG and the Indian Ocean. Therefore the Ottoman forces advanced towards Basrah and occupied the city in 1546 AD (An Najjar, 1990: 67-74). Basrah had enjoyed autonomy until Ayyas Basha, the Ottoman minster, had led an army in 1546 to conquer Basrah and hence, all Iraq was under the Ottoman Empire control. The Ottomans ruled Iraq until the (WWI) 1914-1918 (Nadim, 2008: 13-39). Under the Ottoman Empire, Iraq was divided into three provinces (*Arabic, wilaya ; Turkish, vilayet*): Basrah, Baghdad and Mosul. In these areas different communities of Arabs, Kurds, Turks and Persians, of whom were Muslims, Christians, Jews, Yazidis and Sabaens live in harmony (Sluglett, 2007). When the British held Iraq by 1916, they ended more than 400 years of Ottoman control. Turcoman descendants of Ottomans still live in Iraq and call Iraq home (Hunt, 2005: 56).

Iraq has been one of the most important countries, which had always attracted the attention, and interest of all the foreign countries, due to different factors. It has a strategic location for it connects three continents: Asia, Europe and Africa. Its being on the top of the AG gives the shortest route to the Mediterranean Sea. This location has been of great importance especially to Britain, first because it is on the passage to India, one of the British colonies. Second, the exploiting of the rich resources, such as in agriculture

and the excavation works digging for all the ancient civilizations that Iraq has. Finally, the oil which was at that time the new emerging power energy at the second half of the 19th century. Since 1898, there has been a British consulate at Basrah. The British ships started to carry the British post from India and Europe to Basrah and an Indian post office was opened at Basrah. The post was delivered through Iraq by river (Silverfarb, 1986: 3). The British also controlled trade in Iraq and Iran and the “East India Company” was established in Basrah in 1642. It was the main trade centre for Britain (Al Sheikh, 2005). The British Lynch company controlled the transport across the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. It started with two ships in 1861 between Baghdad and Basrah. There were other English companies, which supply agricultural machinery and water pumps. Cray Mackenzie, Mac Andros Forbes, are American companies specialized in exporting liquorice roots. All these companies had secret missions, gathering intelligence information. This was obvious during the WWI (1914-1918) (Nadim, 2008).

When the British entered Basrah, there was a vast trend of trade and business because of the plenty of capital and the big demand for commodities which led to the flourishing of trade and Basrah markets were filled with business people both Arabs and foreigners who had mixed with the natives and their interaction have ultimately influenced the spoken language in Basrah a lot. They had also prohibited the circulation of the Turkish currency and the Indian Rupees and Annas (1 Anna is equal to 4 Iraqi fils) started to be circulated (Nadim, 2008: 77).

In 1914 the construction of a modern harbour began at Basrah. During WWI, the British occupied Basrah and used it as the port whereby communication was maintained between Mesopotamia and India. The growth of Iraq’s petroleum industry in the post war decades turned Basrah into a major petroleum refining and exporting centre. Lyman (2006) and Sluglett

(2007) state that the primary British interest in the country, was its oil in addition to strategic considerations which dominated British official thinking towards Iraq. They established an air base at Shaibah, 16 miles southwest of Basrah, which was retained together with the base and port facilities at Basrah (Lyman, 2006). To the British, it was considered vital to secure Basrah-Shaibah area in case reinforcements were required for the comparatively small British forces in the region. Lyman (2006) claimed that according to German calculations, there was, by the end of April 1941, two Indian Divisions totalling some 28,000 men and 160 warplanes had arrived in Iraq. Lukits (2005: 13) confirmed that Britain's interest in the area went back to the eighteenth century on trade from India to the Gulf and vice versa. After the WWI, the need to guarantee a continued British presence in the Gulf area, become imperative for two reasons: to safeguard the air route connecting the various parts of the British Empire and to retain control of the Persian oil fields. Britain's forces enjoyed maximum freedom of manoeuvre and facilities such as fuel storage and the use of roads, railways, waterways and ports. On the administrative level, a network of advisors controlled ministries and key institutions, such as the department of irrigation and public works, land registry, police and others. Immediately, after their landing in Basrah in 1916, the British began to contact tribal leaders and heads of confederations, though the purposes were mainly collecting of intelligence. Khadduri (1951: 5-8) explains in his foreword that after its occupation of Iraq during the WWI, Britain began to find that that country was not important as a defence outpost but also vital for other purposes. Especially when the Ottomans allowed the Germans to construct Istanbul-Baghdad railroad, known as the Berlin-Baghdad Railway, with an extension to Basrah. Britain considers this a threat to its position in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. When the WWI broke out in 1914, this had given Britain the opportunity to occupy Basrah in 1914, Baghdad and Mosul in 1917 and 1918, to ensure the security of its imperial

communications. Silverfarb (1986) explained that Britain viewed Iraq as a vital link in a chain of airfields that would eventually connect Egypt with India and extend onwards to Australia. By facilitating trade, travel, and mail deliveries, British leaders believed that the air route would help tie the widely separated parts of their empire together. After the WWI, the British government was determined to remain in Iraq in order to keep this oil-bearing region within a British sphere of influence and during the WWI, nearly 900,000 British and Indian troops had fought in Iraq. There was an airbase in Shaibah (ten miles from Basrah) plus a seaplane anchorage at Basrah (ibid, 1986). For Britain Basrah was a particularly desirable location because it had a large modern port, the British themselves had built during the WWI. The port was so spacious that seven ocean-going vessels could unload simultaneously at its wharves, while at the same time five more big ships could unload in mid-stream onto smaller craft for which ample additional wharf space was available. From Basrah a railway proceeded northward to Baghdad and then onward through Mosul to Syria and Turkey while a branch line connected Baghdad with oilfields around Kirkuk (Silverfarb, 1986). Moreover, Basrah also has a modern civil airport and a British seaplane base with offshore maintenance facilities, while about ten miles away at Shaibah there was another British airbase (ibid). Al Qaisy (2012: p 304) states that a British staff ran Basrah Directorate of Ports . In addition to that, there were many foreign companies in Basrah, like Lynch Co., and Bait al-Wakeel (*House of the Agent*) Co., Cray McKenzie and (BPC). All these companies offer their services and provide the necessary supplies for the ships that anchored in Basrah. The British Mr. Loide directed the (IDC). Accordingly, the British forces controlled Basrah and Ashar in a direct way. Therefore, the port, transportation, the post and wireless office and all the other important economic centres were controlled and managed by them (Silverfarb, 1986: 323). This huge number of staff had a direct contact with the Basri citizens

and accordingly had to interact with them. The use of EL was dominant and most of the Basri staff started to communicate with the British using English vocabulary. Thus EL started to influence the BA and a wide range of English loanwords have been introduced in the BA. Basrah was a vital connection point during the WWII for the Allied Armies in air, land and sea. In 1942 there were 499 ships carrying 1,679,874 tons of goods and commodities, while the number rise in 1944 to become 517 vessels carrying 1,908,942 tons. Definitely, these numbers indicate the vitality of Basrah to the Allied Armies whether in their planning or supplying the essential needs and requirements, (Adamov, 1912). Map (1-2) shows the divisions of Iraq during the British mandate.

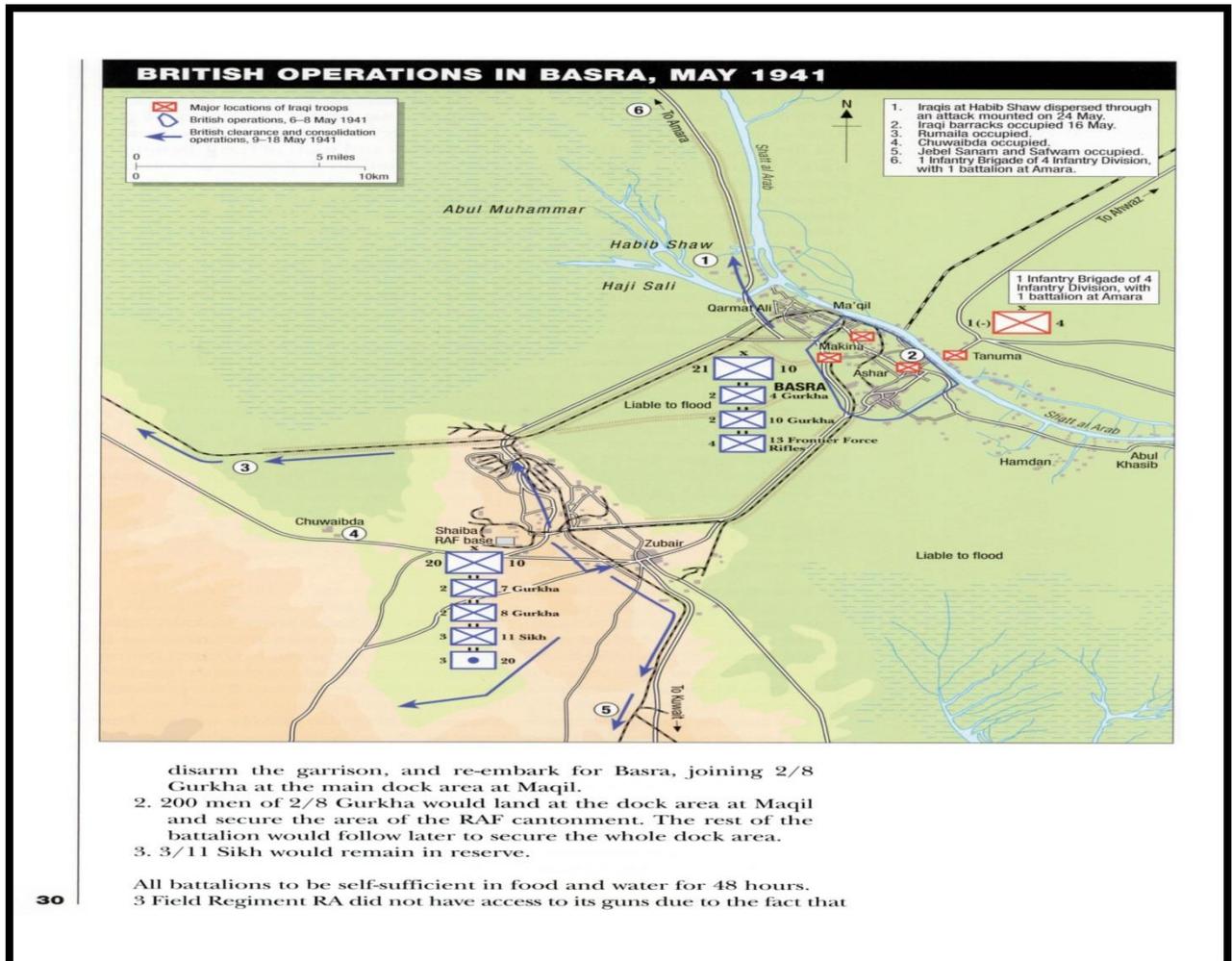
Map (1-2): Iraq Divisions During the British Mandate.



Map adapted from Dodge (2003)

The British controlled Iraq for 44 years from 1914-1958. Seven years were direct control, while 37 years after creating the monarchy and held the British mandate over Iraq. A large number of Indian troops had been deployed with the British Army and were distributed in Basrah. Map (1-3) shows that.

Map (1-3): The Distribution Of The Indian Troops In Basrah.



This map adapted from (Lyman, (2006).

All the political, commercial, warlike, social and administrative activities have their impact on the language shaping its communicative form at all levels, i.e., phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic.

Administratively Basrah is divided into seven districts: BAC, which is the centre of Al-Basrah Governorate (Province), Az-Zubair, which is the largest district in Basrah forming more than half of Al-Basrah area. Most of its people immigrated from Najed in Saudi Arabia. Then Al-Fao, Abul-Khaseeb , Shatt-al-Arab , Qurna and Al-Mdainah districts. As displayed in Map (1-4)

Map (1-4): The Administrative Districts of Basrah.



Map after (www.humanitarianresponse.info/.../districts-basrah-gove)

All these historical, social and political factors have helped to mould the Basri dialect in such a way that made it different from other Iraqi dialects. It was influenced by all the cultures that surrounded it. For example the pronunciation of /y/ instead of /q/ and vice versa, as in the following examples:

- *yada* 'lunch', → *qada*
- *yaş* 'chock', → *qaş*
- *qiṭa:r* 'train', → *yiṭa:r*
- *qalam* 'pencil or pen', → *yalam*
- *yeir* 'different' → *qeir*
- *Ghani:mah* 'female name' → *Qani:mah*

This was influenced from the people of Ahwaz / Iran. They change the /y/ to /q/ and vice versa. This is a linguistic feature, which is shared by both the citizens of Abul-Khaseeb and the citizens of Az-Zubair. Of course, in addition to other linguistic features, such as, the change of the *jeem j* into *y* as in *jeit* 'I came' to be *yi:t*, *jidi:dah* 'new' to be *yidi:dah* and more, which will be mentioned with the phonological adaptations of the integrated loanwords in this study.

2.5. The Sociolinguistic Profile of Iraq and Basrah

2.5.1. Languages in Iraq and Basrah.

Most Iraqi people speak Arabic, while the Kurds speak Kurdish. When the Muslim army conquered Mesopotamia, Arabic became the dominant language and Islamic culture and religion moulds the Iraqi self-identity (Hunt, 2005: 5-35).

Turkish language was the main language together with Arabic as a second language under the Ottoman Empire control. The occupation of Basrah was not as easy as Baghdad and the Basri refused and fought all the Ottoman officials appointed from Istanbul. Therefore, the Ottoman authorities accepted to appoint someone who was accepted by the Basri who use to send them the tribute. In Baghdad TK was widely used. It was the official language in offices and even in education. While in Basrah, only the necessary official Turks were staying in Basrah (Adamov, 1912: 393-486) and therefore AL was the dominant language. After the British invasion in 1914 (Abu Ṭbi:kh, 2001), schools stopped working till new teachers were employed and the Missionary American School in Basrah was established to train new teachers. Then AL was to be considered the language of teaching at the official schools and English to be taught as a foreign language at these schools (Nadim, 2008: 238). Until now, the English language is taught as a foreign language in all the Iraqi schools.

AL is characterized by diglossia, when two forms of language exist side by side, a standard and non-standard. Standard Arabic is the language of reading, and writing. It is the language used in the media and official settings as well as in the rituals. While the non-standard or the colloquial language, is the spoken language of everyday activities (Alkalesi, 2001). Modern Standard

Arabic (henceforth MSA) is the shared written language from Morocco to the Gulf, but it is not a native language of anyone. It is the formal language and there is a continuum of spoken dialects, varying geographically according to social class, gender, etc. These dialects are the native forms, but rarely written, except in informal contexts. Moreover, these dialects differ phonologically, lexically and syntactically from one country to another (Habash et al, 2005). In addition to that in unscripted situations where MSA would be required (such as talk shows on TV), speakers usually resorted to repeatedly code-switching between their dialects and MSA. Watson (2002: 8) states that literary Arabic language started to attain a standard form through the development of grammatical norms in the eighth century (Fischer, 1997: 188). Moreover, this standard language can be termed SA. Accordingly, the terms Classical Arabic (CA) and MSA are being used to describe the medieval and modern variants respectively. The vernacular Arabic dialects developed remarkably and Arabic came to have one standard variety and a large number of regional and social dialects. Iraq no exception has also a number of regional and social dialects within even one city. Basrah is a true example of such variation in dialects.

The three regional and district dialects of IA, can be easily recognized and (usually) recognized by other Arabs. Regional Iraqi dialects of Arabic are generally recognized as:

- Northern: “Maslawi” or Mousili (centred around the city of Mosul, the largest city in the north).
- Central / Western: “Baghdadi” (the central dialect is spoken in the capital city of Baghdad and its surroundings).
- Southern: “Basri” (the southern dialect centred around the city of Basrah – the largest city in the south).

Such dialects are beyond the scope of the present study since the focus here is on the Basri dialect as indicated by its title. However, there are sub-dialects for each of the above Iraqi main dialects, as these dialects are spoken in the centre of the city, while there are other sub-dialects used by the surrounding areas of the city.

As Basrah has seven districts, each district has its own sub-dialect. This study is focusing mainly on the dialect of Basrah City in contrast with the sub-dialects of Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb, giving only a very brief history of the two districts with their dialects, leaving the other dialects for further studies by other researchers. There are two distinct varieties of Arabic. The CA, used in reciting the Holy Qur'an and it is the language of reading and writing. It has been replaced by MSA, which is a uniformed language in all Arab countries (Alkhalesi, 2001). Colloquial Arabic on the other hand, is the spoken language of everyday life and activities at home, work, and in social occasions. Of course, it varies not only from one Arab country to the other, but it also varies within the same country and in Iraq within the same town, depending on many factors, such as education, socioeconomic and geographical location (Alkhalesi, 2001). However, the differences between MSA and colloquial Arabic are phonological, for example the introduction of the *č* and *g* sounds into IA, and morphological as in forming the plurals of the loanwords, and even semantic. Dialects on the other side differ in pronunciation, everyday expressions and idiomatic phrases. In the case of Basrah, each part of the city speaks a different sub-dialect, i.e., in BAC, people speak a sub-dialect, which differs from the people live in AKh and AZ districts. For example those who live in BAC pronounce *the j* sound as in *dija:jah* 'hen', and *masjid* 'mosque', while those who live in AKh and AZ turn the *j* sound into *y* and hence pronounce it as *diya:yah* and *masyad* by the Zubairi speakers, but *diya:yah* and *masyid* by Abul-Khaseeb speakers.

However, sometimes there is a big difference between AZ and AKh dialects especially in morphology. For example in forming the plural, as in *rijli:* , *rijli:ni:* ‘my foot’ , ‘my feet’, is *riyli:* , *ryo:li:* in AZ, but *ri:yli:*, *ri:laya:* in AKh. Another phenomenon has been noticed as the Zubairi speakers tend to pronounce their *qafs* /q/ as *jeems* j, and Abul-Khaseeb speakers pronounce it as *jeems* j or *gafs* /g/, while in BAC the *qaf* /q/ remains, as explained in table (2-1) below.

Table (2-1): Alteration of the qaf /q/ into jeem /dʒ/ or gaf /g/

MSA	BAC	AZ	AKh
<i>qassama</i> ‘divide’	<i>qassam</i>	<i>jassam</i>	<i>gassam, jassam</i>
<i>qassi:</i> ‘tough, rough’	<i>qassi:</i>	<i>jassi:</i>	<i>gassi:, jassi:, gaši:</i>

Modern Iraq has three major geographical groups of dialects as explained earlier: northern dialect, southern dialect, and the central dialect. The differences among these dialects has been realised as phonological, morphological and semantical. As this study is not dealing with these differences, hence they are left for further studies. This study is interested in presenting the dialect spoken by Iraqis who live in Basrah and specifically in BAC (the Basri) rather than other dialects spoken in other districts of Basrah Gov. Basrah as a major and a cosmopolitan city offers a diversity of dialects based on the geographical locations of the different parts of Basrah Gov. Each dialect differs widely in its phonology and morphology.

2.6. The Linguistic Profile of Iraq and Basrah:

According to Bayley and Lucas (2007: 191) linguistic variables are “two or more ways of saying the same thing”; the choices are viewed as alternatives with the same referential value in running discourse. Wardhaugh (1986: 134-137) has attempted to identify how language varies in the community and to draw conclusions from that variation not only for linguistic theory but also sometimes for the conduct of everyday life. He also added that the important fact to remember is that a linguistic variable is an item in the structure of a language, an item that has alternative realizations, as one speaker realizes it one way and another different way or the same speaker realizes it differently on different occasions. For example the alteration of the sound $y \dot{\xi}$ instead of the sound $q \dot{\xi}$ and vice versa, in words like:

- *tyayerti* → *tqayerti*, ‘you have changed’, (you refers to a female)
- *tyayerit* → *tqayerit* ‘you have changed’, (you refers to a male)
- *mayaza* → *maqaza* ‘from PL, a shop that sells furniture and other house appliances’.
- *ya:li:* → *qa:li:* ‘expensive, dear’
- *shiyil* → *shiqil* ‘work, business’
- *şyi:r* → *şqi:r* ‘young, small’

This is a common pronunciation by citizens from Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair rather than the citizens of Basrah centre. Wardaugh (2007: 140) confirmed that sociolinguists working with the linguistic variables seek measures of social variation to which they can relate the kinds of linguistic variation they observe. As Hudson (1996: 151) suggests that, the selection of speakers, circumstances and linguistic variables involve some extremely important decisions, which are to certain extent dictated by the expected

results. For instance if all the men selected were of similar profession, and all the women were house wives, linguistic differences between them could not reach a firm conclusion. It is important that all the speech should be collected under the same circumstances, as far as this is possible. Hudson (1996 : 170) states that the types of linguistic variables are distinguished according to the level of language (phonetics, phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax) at which the variants are different. The data collected for investigation in this study has been analysed for their phonological and morphological levels. There will be some hints to the semantic level to clarify some fine descriptions of the levels. While the syntactic, and the pragmatic levels will be left for further studies later. These linguistic variables were used to clarify how the BA was influenced by the heterogeneous society and the mixed cultures in the society of Al-Basrah and the degree of the changes occurred to the loanwords borrowed from these specified cultures.

2.6.1. The Phonological Variable:

According to Hudson (1996) the phonological variables are where the same lexical item has different phonological structure. He also explained that these too are uncontroversial and examples range from those which affect single lexical items such as *laundry* /lɔndri/, from EL, pronounced in BA as *lu:ndari:*, (the change of short vowel /i/ into long vowel /i:/) to large scale differences which involve whole classes of lexical item such as those like *bakeit*, for *packet*, (change of /p/ to /b/). Bayley (2007: 5) states that Labov's, informal definition, phonological variation involves "*different ways of saying the same thing*". Bayley (2007) also added that phonological variation in all languages is massively structured and orderly. Chapter 4 will explore how the

borrowed words were altered structurally according to the order followed in the AL.

Some words were pronounced in a different way from their original ones in the SL. This is due to the sound production of each language (Hillal, 1993: 35) for example explained that the difference in the sound production of the AL like the Arabic *jeem* ج is pronounced from the middle of the tongue. That's why when the Basri people used the English word 'garage' they pronounce the /gæra: ʒ/as gara:j.

People do need to communicate and contact with each other and this contact results in influencing language linguistically. Hilal (1993: 149) confirmed that, the place and time of each city and the geography of each city affected the nature of the people of that city and affected their language. The language therefore, of an agricultural city is different from that of an industrial or desert, or mountain, and coastal area. In addition, the transfer of the language from generation to the other is accompanied by a relative change in the production of the same sounds. For example the old generations in Basrah used to pronounce the *y* as /q/ and vice versa, as in words like *qalam* 'pen or pencil' as *yalam*, , but the young generations are no longer substituting the *y* with /q/ and vice versa, except in the remote urban areas and by uneducated people.

2.6.2. The Morphological Variable:

The morphological variables refer to the same word that has alternative morphological structure defined in terms of (roots and affixes) (Hudson, 1996: 170). For example, during the analyses of the data collected for this study, one

of the patterns found is when some lexical items were produced with a final *ah* to indicate the feminine gender for the words borrowed, such as:

bungalow → *bangalah*

ampule → *ambulah* (though there is here a phonological variable, the change of the /p/ to a /b/ sound.

cabinet → *ka:binah*

syringe → *syrinjah*

Though this is not the only reason and in the case of words like “bungalow”, the main reason is that the final vowel in the word does not exist in the same environment in the NL of the borrowers.

Another feature of Arabic morphology which is also a feature of IA as well as of BA; the form of – /h/ for the singular feminine marker in nouns and adjectives as in *ba:ryah* for *borya* ‘a mat made of cane’ from PL, and *bya:lah* for *byale* ‘small cup for tea’ from UL, and *lambah* for ‘lamp’ from EL.

In addition to other word formation features in Arabic, such as the masculine and broken plurals, this has influenced the formation of the loanwords from other languages into BA. The morphology of nouns will be explained in chapter 4 while the morphology of verbs and adjectives will be left for further studies.

Because this study tackles the Basri dialect in contrast with the sub-dialects of Az-Zubair and of Abul-Khaseeb, it is useful to give a brief history and a historical background of the two districts as well.

2.6.3. Az-Zubair History and dialect.

Az-Zubair is a large desert area located 21 kms south west of Basrah. The city was named after one of the Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (*PBUH*), *Az- Zubayr ibn al-Awam*, who was buried there (Al-Hasani, 1958: 182-183). In the nineteenth century, the city witnessed relatively large migration from Najd. Up until the 1970s and 1980s, the town was mostly populated by people of Najdi origin, they were called by the locals as (*Nijadah or Niyadah as pronounced in Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb* – which indicates that they are of Najdi origin). Most of the Zubairi or (*Zubara as called by the Basri*) were rich traders transporting weapons and goods to all other parts of Iraq especially during the Ottoman Empire because Az-Zubair was a tax free area. All the goods were carried via the Arab Gulf (AG) to AZ and then transported by the Zubairi to all the other parts of Iraq. Most of the Najdi inhabitants moved back either to the KSA or Kuwait and other Gulf States due to the Iraq-Iran war mostly after the Gulf War 1 in 1990. At the time when they inhabited Iraq, they maintained their dialect, the dialect of Najd, though it was developed through time and deviated from the original Najdi dialect. AZ has occupied a remarkably geographical position on one of the most striking trade routes between the south of Iraq and the Gulf States. It has been an area of commercial importance for a long time (Adamov, 1912). There is a big oilfield in AZ, called Az-Zubair Oilfield. It is situated about 16 kilometers south west of Basrah, in the desert. It is considered the largest district in Basrah. However, what characterizes Az-Zubair is the variety Zubairi inhabitants speak. ZA has certain divergences from other varieties spoken in the south of Iraq, particularly from a phonological perspective. For example the Zubairi, unlike other Iraqi dialects, prefer to use the short vowel /i/ more frequently especially in the medial position, as in: *šimt 'I fasted', shift*

'I saw', bint 'a girl'. It is also used to shorten the final long vowel /i:/ such as *dariti?* or *daratay?* *'did you know that?'*. Moreover they use different vocabulary from other IA dialects, such as : *wlidi* for *ibni* and *wledi* *'my son'* in other dialects, *şrax* for *bach* *'crying'*, *yi:mi:ʕ* *'all together'* (MSA *jamieʕ* *'all'*) *kilhum* (BAC and AKh), *yadditi:* (the *j* in *jadditi:* turned to be *y*) for *bi:bi:* *'grandmother'* etc. It has been observed from the collected data that the Zubairi substitute the /q/ sound with /g/ as in *galam* *'pencil'* and *ʕagil* *'mind'* etc., or with /k/ as in *wakt* *'time'* and even with /dʒ/ sometimes as in *halj* *'mouth'*, while in BAC and AKh pronounced as *halig*. In addition to many more differences, which could be studied later. This made ZA reflects northmost limit of the AG varieties within Iraq. GA is the Arabic language spoken in the UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, most of Southern Iraq and Oman. It is not a written form but a spoken colloquial language used in day-to-day affairs and in business by the AG citizens as their mother tongue. The Emirati Arabic is much closer to (or may be identical to) BA or the Arabic of Southern Iraq.

According to Ingham (1997: 43), *"Zubair can be regarded as being entirely outside the Mesopotamian area both geographically and from the point of view of dialect."* However, ZA may be at first sight looked upon as a sub-dialect of southern Iraqi dialects. It is, together with the GA, also known as the Khaliji dialect. There are different dialects of Arabic spoken in Iraq and Zubairi dialect is among them. ZA, as Ibrahim (2007: 1) determined, has its own noticeable phonological system, which originally springs from NA. It is noticeable that in spite of maintaining some features of Najdi variety; it is spoken with peculiar phonetic phenomena available in most of the Iraqi southern dialects. Zubairi speakers avoid uttering a number of vowels in the same word and eliminate them to the minimum, for example:

<u>AZ</u>	<u>BAC / AKh</u>
<i>kitabt</i>	<i>kitabit</i> 'I wrote'
<i>kli:t</i>	<i>akalit</i> 'I ate'
<i>simaʕt</i>	<i>simaʕit</i> 'I heard'
<i>gilt</i>	<i>gilit</i> 'I said'
<i>shift</i>	<i>shifit</i> 'I saw'
<i>ʔrmuḍa:n</i>	<i>rimḍa:n</i> 'the month of Ramadan'
<i>Zbair</i>	<i>Zibair</i> 'Az-Zubair' they do not pronounce it as Az-Zubair but Zbair instead.

As there are different dialects of Arabic spoken in Iraq, GA also known as Khaliji, certain divergences can be drawn between the varieties of southern Iraq and AZ, particularly on the ground of the phonological scene. ZA reflects the northernmost limit of Arab Gulf varieties within Iraq as the speech of a major urban centre.

There are so many shared linguistic features between the ZA and of AKh. One of the features which have been found in AKh dialect also, is the alteration of the *j* sound into *y* sound, as can be seen in the following words:

- *ji:b* → *yi:b* 'you bring'
- *dija:jah* → *diya:yah* 'chicken'
- *jeit* → *yeit* 'I came'
- *jibal* → *yibal* 'mountain'
- *jidar* → *yida:r* 'wall'
- *jidi:d(ah)* → *yi:di:d(ah)* 'new' (-ah for feminine e.g. *beit yi:di:d, janḥah yi:di:dah* 'new house, new bag'), etc.,

Since this study is not meant to find out why the /j/ sound is changed into /y/ sound, maybe one day someone will find out why and how it is occurring.

Keeping in mind that not all the words with /j/ sound are turned to have a /y/ sound, like the word *jili:b* ‘a well dug into the ground to get water’, as AZ is a desert and people use to dig wells in their houses in order to get drinking water’, this word is pronounced with the /j/ sound and not pronounced as *yili:b*.

2.6.4. Abul-Khaseeb History and dialect.

Abul-Khaseeb , or Abul-Khaseeb (as pronounced by the Iraqis, and Balakhaseeb by local Basris in AKh) , is one of the seven districts in Al-Basrah Gov., in Iraq, south of Basrah, about 467 kms South-East of Baghdad. It is mostly an agricultural town. It is famous for its palm groves besides other gardens with different types of fruits and vegetables. Trade flourishes during the summer when it is the date season and workers, traders and sailors pour there from Iran, India, China, etc., and dates are exported to different parts of the world (Al-Hasani, 1958: 186-187). The name of Abul-Khaseeb came after a Mawla (chief) of Abi Jaafar Al Mansour (the Abbasid Caliph) Abi Al Khassib Bin Marzouk (McAuliffe, 1995: 79). Currently Abul-Khaseeb district extends from the left side of Shat al-Arab from Al Siraji River (called by the locals as As Saraji River) to Al Amiya River. It occupies 6.5% of the total area of Al-Basrah Gov., and it is located about 20km from the city centre (Al Ashar). It has a population of 450.000 inhabitants. After the WWI and at the time of the British occupation to Iraq, a British militant (Darcy Abernaud) ruled Basrah and divided it into many areas, of which is Abul-Khaseeb . In 1969, the law of the governorates was issued and Abul-Khaseeb became one of the seven districts in Basrah. Most of the people of Abul-Khaseeb were from the Zinj who were overpowered by the Abbasids who fought them and occupied their capital, near Jaykour. Many villages are still named after the

Zinj sheikhs in Abul-Khaseeb , such as Hamdan, Youssfah, Abed Alian, Ouweisian, etc. At the end of the Abbasid era and through the Ottoman occupation to Iraq, many Iraqi clans were displaced from Al-Amara, and Al-Nassiriya, who inhabited Abul-Khaseeb , in addition to many Arab tribes from Hejaz. Everyone in Abul-Khaseeb lived peacefully and with sociability between the families (Al-Ali, 1986: 177). The people there were known by their family names instead of their clan name, for example (the house of Al-Kamel, the house of Ad-Dughman, the house of As-Salem, etc.). Because the people there have always belonged to a clan culture, their sheikhs had the biggest role in solving any problem that might arise. The people in AKh had many professions and each profession represents an economic sector. Agriculture has always been the main profession, especially palm plantation, and AKh has the biggest palm plantation in the world, due to the combination of its water, nature of the land and the weather. When the people of the area found that the date trade gains lots of money, especially that the dates of Basrah were exported as far as China and the United States, they built many pistons to prepare dates for export. There were 36 pistons (the local people of AKh name it as *jirday or jirdaq*, a Turkish name for the piston) in AKh only. Other people worked in manufacturing furniture and boats. This industry relies on wood and timber. The family which is used to making beds and cages were called As-Sirerati family, (*Siri:r in Arabic means bed*) they mainly use palm fronds for making the furniture. Boats were an ideal way of transportation from and to the city centre (Al-Ashar). Then the industry evolved to manufacturing of larger wooden and steel launches. Fishing has been another profession in the area since ancient times because of the bounty of different kinds of delicious fish in their rivers. The most used method in fishing is the net. Some people from AKh had shops to sell items bought by them from the city centre or from the neighbouring countries. Currencies varied according to the people who ruled Iraq then, one of which was the

“Ottoman Hamidiyah” or the “Ottoman Majidiyah”. They have been called according to the Ottoman Sultan in power, both were golden Liras. During the British occupation, the Indian Rupee was the currency in circulation, and when the monarchy started in Iraq in 1932, the Iraqi currency started to be used then. Other traditional crafts were done by the people of Abul-Khaseeb, such as pottery, manufacturing clay water pots in a kiln dried called by the locals as (Ad-Douqah). The location of Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair is shown in Map (2-4). All those professions and crafts have their own register which has its own effect on the type of language used in these areas. The use of vocabulary indicates the type of profession in these areas. Some were originated in Basrah, while others came together with those who migrated from Persia, India and other parts of the world. The families specialized in these professions acquired the name of that profession. Table (2-2) demonstrates some of the professions, which become a title for the family dealing with this profession. The Turkish *gi /çi/*, which means profession, was introduced into IA as well as BA has been widely used in this respect.

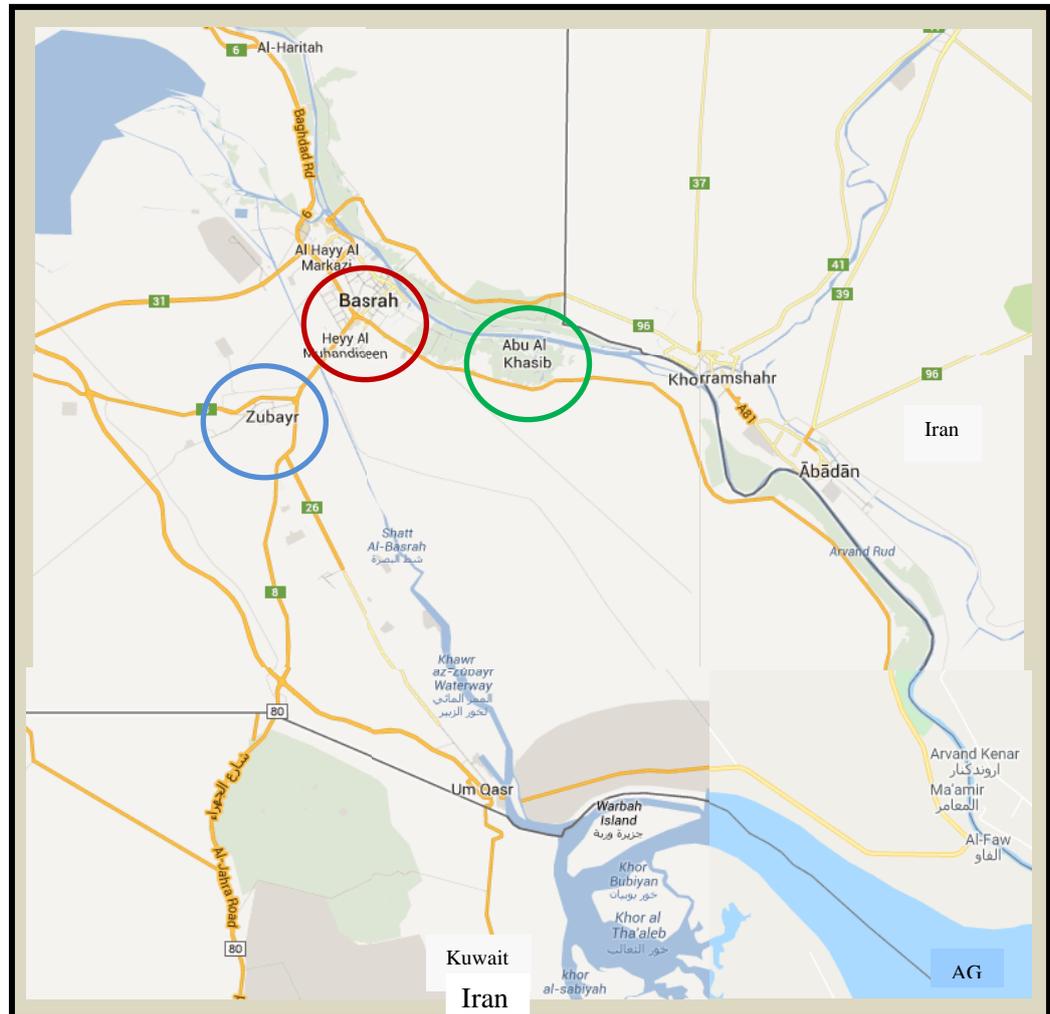
Table (2-2): Professions and their Indications

Profession	Explanation
<i>Al-Galla:f (al-Qallaf in MSA)</i>	<i>Boats and sail ships maker using wood and timber</i>
<i>Al-Kababči</i>	<i>Kebab maker</i>
<i>Al-Khaşsa:f</i>	<i>Frail maker using palm fronds</i>
<i>An-Nadda:f</i>	<i>Mattresses and pillows maker using cotton and feathers. It comes with the Persians.</i>
<i>As-Sarra:j</i>	<i>Belts and saddles maker using leather.</i>

<i>At-Tanakči</i>	<i>Tins maker using aluminum.</i>
<i>At-Titenči</i>	<i>Tobacco dealer</i>

New vocabulary was introduced concerning the places and tools in relation to these professions, such as: *jirday(q)* ‘dates piston’, *ušta*: ‘skilful’, *jarjo:b* ‘wooden frame’, *ka:γ(q)ad* ‘paper’, *ma:to:r* ‘engine boat’, etc. In addition to the professions the homogeneous society introduced a mixture of foods and cuisines. New names and recipes have been introduced such as: *shabzi*: ‘stew made from green leafy vegetables’, *zerdah* ‘yellow colour sweets’, *xanfaro:f* ‘Persian sweets made from rice flour with sugar, eggs, cardamom, saffron and rose water’, *buftaik* ‘beef steak’, *sambo:sah* ‘samosa’, *q(γ)u:zi*: ‘stuffed baked lamb’, etc.

Map (2-4): The location of Az-Zubair and Abul-Khaseeb in Relation to Basrah City (Areas of Study)



The map was adapted from:

<http://www.basrahcouncils.org/English/Municipality/Details.aspx?pageid=798>

2.7. Linguistic Aspects of the AL:

Arabic is spoken today in more than twenty two Arab countries, extending from the Arab Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean. It can be considered as the largest member of the Semitic languages family, in terms of speakers. More than 280 million speak Arabic as a first language, in addition to nearly 250 million as a second language (Hocini, 2011: 6).

The AL has existed in two forms, the Classical Arabic (CA) or sometimes called Literary Arabic (LA) and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). CA was the language of pre-Islamic Arabic poetry and the Glorious Qur'an. With the revelation of the Qur'an, and the expansion of Islam, CA made its full impact and later the Hadith (tradition) of Prophet Mohammed (*PBUH*) was written in CA. It then became the language of literature in the early Islamic era until the middle of the Abbasid period. Recently CA started to acquire new vocabulary and terminology due to the scientific innovation and technology. Being one of the SLang., slang Arabic has been marked by a limited vocalic system and a rich consonantal system. There are three basic vowel letters (*a:*, *i:*, *o:*), which are attested in both their long and short forms (a, i, o) (Watson, 2002: 1-13). CA has twenty-eight consonantal phonemes in nine places of articulation by the time of the eighth century AD as recorded by the AL grammarian and linguist, *Amr ibn Uthman ibn Qanbar Sibawayh*⁽¹⁾.

(1) *Abū Bishr 'Amr ibn 'Uthmān ibn Qanbar Al-Baṣrī* (c. 760–796) (*Arabic*: أبو بشر عمرو بن عثمان بن قنبر البصري), commonly known as *Sībawayh* (سيبويه) (his original *Persian* name was *Sēbōē* سيبويه), was an influential *linguist* and *grammarian* of the *AL*. His seminal work *Al-Kitab* was the first written grammar of the language. *Sibawayh* has been referred to as the greatest of all Arabic linguists and one of the greatest linguists of all time in any language.

In all modern ADs, there has been a change in the number and the pronunciation of the consonantal phonemes due to the occupation by various powers. The language of the occupier has left its stamp on the vernacular of the occupied country. The influence is evident on the pronunciation and vocabulary levels. Mostly the dialects which are spoken in the urban areas outside the Arabian Peninsula have experienced the innovations in terms of pronunciation, while the Nomadic dialects have retained most CA features. During the first century of Islamic expansion, the AL spread from the boundaries of Arabia and the Fertile Crescent eastward to the Indus River in Pakistan, northward to Uzbekistan in Central Asia, and westward to Egypt and North Africa to the Atlantic Ocean across the Strait of Gibraltar to Spain into Europe (Hoffiz, 1995: 20). CA began to achieve a standard form through the development of grammatical norms in the eighth century AD which has been known since as a Standard Arabic (SA). The terms CA and MSA are being used to describe its medieval and modern variants (Watson, 2002: 8). Therefore, CA began to transform at the same time of Islam expansion and hence, the expansion of the AL. This, of course, resulted in a new form of Arabic that has linguistic features based on CA. For Versteegh (1996: 18) the Old Arabic has never changed but a “... *transformation of this language in the mouths of those who were not able to speak it correctly*”.

No speakers in the entire Arab world have CA as their first language. Colloquial Dialects (CDs) or vernaculars vary not only from country to country, but from town to town and from village to village and even from one part of a city to another. Furthermore, to these CDs there is a standard language, identified as Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). The name indicates both spoken and written forms of the language. MSA is learned by Arabs as part of their education. Whereas MSA is used on formal occasions and speeches, discussions, media, schools and universities as a medium of

instructions (Qafisheh, 1970: 5), the regional varieties of Arabic are used at all other times. It is a well-known fact that MSA differs noticeably from the CDs of Arabic in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis, as there are additional phonological phonemes, such as the /p/ , /č/ , /g/ and /v/ , which are adapted from other languages, that are not existing in MSA. MSA as assumed by (Al-Qenaie, 2011:28) is a linguistic phenomenon that arouse from the need for an identity-defining language that arises from the need for mutually intelligible communication.(ibid) also added that what makes it similar through the Arab world are the common factors of religion, culture and heritage that the vast majority of speakers share. In addition to the fact that it is the language of the Qur'an, that is written in CA which they have to learn. Table (2-3) below illustrates the consonant sounds of MSA.

Table (2-3) Consonant Sounds of MSA - After Rydin (2005: 13)

<i>MSA Consonant Phonemes</i>											
		<i>Bilabial</i>	<i>Inter-dental</i>	<i>Dental (incl. alveolar)</i>		<i>Post- alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Uvular</i>	<i>Pharyngeal</i>	<i>Glottal</i>
				<i>Plain</i>	<i>emphatic</i>						
<i>Plosive</i>	<i>VL</i>			t	ṭ			k	q		ʔ
	<i>V</i>	b		d	ḍ	dʒ					
<i>Fricative</i>	<i>VL</i>	f	θ	s	ṣ	ʃ		x		ħ	h
	<i>V</i>	v	ð	z	ḏ				ɣ	ʕ	
<i>Nasal</i>		m		n							
<i>Lateral</i>				l							
<i>Trill</i>				r							
<i>Approximant</i>		w					j				

- * *Shaded area denotes articulation judged impossible.*
- * *VL denotes voiceless consonants.*
- * *V denotes voiced consonants.*

2.8. Linguistic Aspects of IA:

IA is no distinction from other countries in the Arab world. (Murad, 2007: 10-11) indicates the coexistence of the standard and the dialect forms of Arabic which characterize the main linguistic scene in Iraq. MSA is the official language of Iraq and is widely used in written and spoken media, education, governmental institutions and when performing prayers. The CDs are spoken in casual interactions and everyday face-to-face interaction. However IA is not written except for some vernacular poetry and comedies and some social drama. There are three major geographical groups of dialects in Iraq which can be identified as northern, central and southern dialects groups. There are, of course, many linguistic differences between the MSA and the IA. Those differences are phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic. Table (2-4) below reflects the phonological differences between the two varieties.

Table (2-4): The Consonants of MSA and IA

		<i>Labial</i>	<i>Interdental</i>	<i>Interdental</i>	<i>Plain Dental</i>	<i>Dental</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Uvular</i>	<i>Pharyngeal</i>	<i>Glottal</i>
<i>Stops</i>	V	p+			t	ṭ	č+	k	q		ʔ
	L										
	V	b			d	ḍ -	j	g+			
<i>Spirants</i>	V	f	θ		s	ṣ	š		x	ħ	h
	L										
	V	v +	ð	ð?	z				ġ	ʕ	
<i>Trill</i>					r						
<i>Lateral</i>					l	ḷ					
<i>Nasal</i>		m			n						
<i>Semi-vowel</i>		w					y				

(+) *specific to IA ;* (-) *specific to MSA*

VL *denotes voiceless* V *denotes voiced*

* *Shaded area denotes articulation judged impossible.*

Adapted from Al-Toma (1969: 10)

Blanc (1964) in his book “*Communal Dialects in Baghdad*” has identified IA with two categories: the *gilit* ‘I said’, variety which is mainly spoken by those living in central and lower areas of Iraq, and the *qeltu* variety used by Muslims and non-Muslims living in the centre as well as the northern Iraq. Many other minority languages are spoken in Iraq too, but the most important minority language is Kurdish, which is the dominant language in the Kurdish region (Kurdistan - Iraq).

IA has thirty-four consonant sounds whereas MSA has only 28 consonant sounds. IA accommodates all the consonants of MSA except the /d/ ض, on the other side IA contains four consonant sounds which do not exist in MSA. These sounds are:

- /p/ as in *pa:ʃ* for English ‘pass’, (*in rural areas and BA ba:ʃ*)
- /g/ as in *ga:l*, ‘he said’
- /ʃ/ (č) as in *cha:n*, ‘he was’. (*it is common in words borrowed from PL*)
- /v/ as in *vi:zəh* ‘viza’

The IA alphabet has thirty-four characters listed with their transcriptions and scripts in the following table.

Table (2-5): The Iraqi and BA Alphabet Inventory.

<i>S</i>	<i>Script</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>IPA</i>	<i>Equivalent</i>
1	ء	<i>hamza</i>	ʔ	---
2	ا	<i>elif</i>	a:	<i>art</i>
3	ب	<i>ba:</i>	b	<i>bead</i>
4	پ	<i>pa:</i>	p ⁽¹⁾	<i>parcel</i>
5	ت	<i>ta:</i>	t	<i>tea</i>
6	ث	<i>tha:</i>	θ	<i>theater</i>
7	ج	<i>ji:m</i>	j , dʒ	<i>jam</i>
8	چ	<i>chi:m</i>	ch, ʃ, č ⁽²⁾	<i>chain</i>
9	ح	<i>ha:</i>	ħ	--
10	خ	<i>Kha:</i>	x	--

11	د	<i>daal</i>	d	<i>drill</i>
12	ذ	<i>dhall</i>	ð	<i>these</i>
13	ر	<i>ra:</i>	r	<i>read</i>
14	ز	<i>za:</i>	z	<i>zebra</i>
15	س	<i>si:n</i>	s	<i>stand</i>
16	ش	<i>shi:n</i>	sh, ʃ, š	<i>sheep</i>
17	ص	<i>ṣa:d</i>	ṣ	--
18	ض	<i>ḍa:d</i>	ḍ ⁽³⁾	--
19	ط	<i>ṭa:</i>	ṭ	--
20	ظ	<i>ẓa:</i>	ẓ	--
21	ع	<i>a'yeen</i>	ʕ	--
22	غ	<i>gheen</i>	ɣ	--
23	ف	<i>fa:</i>	f	<i>fish</i>
24	فا	<i>va:</i>	v	<i>viza</i>
25	ق	<i>qa:f</i>	q	--
26	ك	<i>ka:f</i>	k	<i>kettle</i>
27	گ	<i>ga:f</i>	g ⁽⁴⁾	<i>girl</i>
28	ل	<i>la:m</i>	l (non-emphatic)	<i>light</i>
29	ل	<i>ḷa:m</i>	ḷ (emphatic) ⁽⁵⁾	<i>bottle</i>
30	م	<i>mi:m</i>	m	<i>mother</i>

31	ن	<i>nu:n</i>	n	<i>night</i>
32	هـ	<i>ha:</i>	h	<i>hair</i>
33	و	<i>waw</i>	w	<i>wafer</i>
34	ي	<i>ya:</i>	y	<i>year</i>

- (1) The consonant **p**, پ is particular to IA and mostly used in loanwords, such as: *so:pa*: 'heating stove'; , *panka* 'fan'. In BA it is not a common sound but mostly replaced with /b/, even with the words borrowed from PL, UL and TK as in *pabuç* پاپوش 'sandal, slipper', pronounced in BA as *ba:bo:j*.
- (2) The consonant **č**, چ, equivalent to the sound of /tʃ/ is either used to replace the consonant sound **k** in SA such as *kalemah* 'word' into *chilmah*, or used in loanwords such as *čula* 'cooking stove'.
- (3) The consonant **d**, ض is not pronounced in IA; the sound **z**, ظ is pronounced instead.
- (4) The consonant **g**, گ is often used in IA either to replace the sound **q** from SA, such as *qari:b* 'near' into *giri:b*, or in some loanwords like *gla:ş* for 'glass' and *gro:b* for 'group'.
- (5) The consonant **l**, ل the emphatic **L** which is similar to the **dark /l/** in English is often used in IA with the name of "**Allah**" and also occurs after some neighbouring consonants like /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, /n/ such as *sułta:n* , and *tu:lah* 'stable'. It is also used with some loanwords like *bił* 'bottle' (Kopczynski, 1993: 200).

Vowels in IA are of two types: long and short. IA has nine vowels, five are long and four are short, as shown in (Table 2-6) and (Table 2-7) below. The long vowels are longer in duration than the shorter vowels, for example the vowel *a:* is longer than the vowel *a* (Alkalesi, 2007: 3-4). The length of the vowel in Arabic influences the meaning of the words significantly, for example the words:

- *qalla* 'to reduce' *qa:la* 'he said'
- *ʕadda* 'to count' *ʕa:da* 'returned back'

LVs are found next to consonants, while SVs are found above and below consonants.

Table (2-6): The Long Vowels in IA. After Alkalesi (2007: p 4)

<i>S</i>	<i>Vowel letter</i>	<i>Vowel</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Equivalent</i>
1	ا	<i>a:</i>	<i>ba:b</i> 'door' باب	<i>after</i>
2	ي	<i>e:</i>	<i>be:t</i> 'house' بيت	<i>ease</i>
3	يي	<i>i:</i>	<i>ti:n</i> 'fig' تين	<i>team</i>
4	و	<i>u:</i>	<i>ʃu:f</i> 'wool' صوف	<i>choose</i>
5	وو	<i>o:</i>	<i>yo:m</i> 'day' يوم	<i>ooze</i>

Table (2-7): The Short Vowels in IA. After (Alkalesi, (2007: p 4)

<i>S</i>	<i>Vowel</i>	<i>Vowel</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Equivalent</i>
1	ـَ	<i>a</i>	<i>ʃaff</i> 'class'	<i>father</i>
2	ـِ	<i>i</i>	<i>liʃbah</i> 'game'	<i>bit</i>
3	ـُ	<i>u,o</i>	<i>duwa</i> 'medicine' <i>romma:n</i> 'pomegranat'	<i>boot</i>
4	و	<i>ɔ</i> (shorter than <i>o:</i> and longer than <i>o</i>)	<i>dɔr</i> 'role'	<i>pot</i>

2.9. Phonological Characteristics of Loanwords in BA:

It seems that it is true that native speakers of any language or dialect, when borrowing from another language, produce and receive it without consciously realizing that that language is a process where a complex hierarchy stands behind. In the same way, the rules and the phonological processes of BA are internalized by the people who speak it, who naturally apply these rules by means of patterns and by correlation (Hoffiz, 1995: 39). Basrah has been always and through history subject to continuous contact with many languages and cultures which has a great impact on the linguistic features of BA. As a result BA has integrated a significant number of foreign vocabularies into its phonological inventory. BA mainly borrowing is from Persian, English, Turkish and Urdu/Hindi languages. It has been found that the loanwords occur in the speech of a community undergo a process of change and normally are altered in pronunciation in the direction of the sounds and phonological patterns of the borrowing language. This occurs by taking more than one form in pronunciation (Abdullah, 2006: 24). These loanwords adapting the phonological patterns of BA, they have to undergo processes of alterations such as, addition, omission or elision, due to the inherent sound patterns in Arabic. After investigating and scanning the data collected, it has been found that both consonants and vowels have witnessed these phonological processes or integrations as will be explained in chapter four.

2.10 The Morphological Variable:

Morphology is the study of internal word structure. It deals with the way in which words are constructed and counts for morphological variation (Habash, 2010: 39). The allomorph and morpheme are the basic units of morphology. Moreover languages differ in the means by which morphemes

are linked into words (Watson, 2002: 122-124). In chapter four the concern will be examining the morphological changes of the loanwords from the specified languages in this study i.e., (English, Turkish, Persian and Urdu) have gone through to adapt into BA.

2.11 The Morphology of MSA and IA:

In linguistics, morphology's concern is how words are shaped and how the shape of words is adjusted so that to accomplish a communicative mission. It is also believed that morphology is the study of how meaningful entities are combined to shape words (Payne, 2010: 8). In AL and according to Holes (2004: 99) "*root and pattern*" is a fundamental principle of Arabic derivational morphology. The root of most words in the language is a semantic abstraction consisting of three consonants, symbolized as C-C-C, from which actual words are derived by the superimposition of templatic patterns. Therefore, the formed words are related structurally and semantically to the root. For example the often cited root *K-T-B* كتب, which is connected to the basic meaning of '*writing*', many other forms can be derived all of which are connected to the consonants of the root *K-T-B* such as *kataba* '*he wrote*', *kita:b* '*book*', *ka:tib* '*writer*', *mektab* '*desk or office*', etc. In the AL in general the roots need to cooperate with a pattern so as to create a stem and a word. Holes (2004: 100) mentioned that in MSA there are nine "*augmented*" verbal morphosemantic patterns which can theoretically apply to any root, while in practice the maximum number of patterns found in any root is seven or eight, but most roots show fewer than that. The patterns shall not be discussed as it is not the concern in this study, but only mentioned wherever it is necessary and to show how words are formed in the AL. The stem of a content word in the AL according to Watson (2002: 126) has three discontinuous morphemes: the consonantal root, which is the fundamental lexical unit, the templatic

pattern where the consonantal root is inserted applying an additional meaning, and the interposed vowels or the vocalic melody which mark variations, for example, in verbs, and singular-plural relations in nouns, etc. Nouns in the AL have fem. or mas. gender, and singular, dual and plural in number. Adjectives are like nouns morphologically, i.e. they agree with the noun they modify in gender and number, case and definiteness (Watson, 2002: 3-4). The great majority of words in the IA include a stem which consist a root and a pattern and the most common roots contain three consonants similar to the roots in MSA (Wallace, 2004: 47). In addition to that an Iraqi word usually consists of a stem alone, as in *yo:m* 'day', or of a stem with more affixes, as in *yo:mi:n* 'two days'. AL has two morphological levels; level-one; the '*infixal morphology*' or '*derivational morphology*' affects the stem of the word. While level-two is the '*inflectional morphology*' does not affect the stem of the word, by adding affixes to the beginning and end of the word stem (Watson, 2002: 132).

2.12 The Morphology of Loanwords:

Loanwords as a term differ from code switching, which means the alteration between two different languages by bilinguals. It often happens infrequently and momentarily. The establishing of loanwords on the other hand is accepted and widespread and is used regularly in the monolingual community on permanent bases. They are also integrated into the language and used by the monolingual speakers who may or may not be aware of their foreign origin (Hafez, 1996: 383). Similarly as loanwords have been integrated according to the phonological patterns of BA, they could be integrated morphologically as well to achieve harmony with the principal "*root and pattern*" system of the MSA and BA also.

In morphology, the basic unit is the morpheme and languages differ in the means by which morphemes are linked into words. Moreover the morphological systems of many languages, in which words are clearly divisible and morphemes can be added as prefixes or suffixes to a basic stem. In such systems, it is recognized that each individual morpheme can usually be identified as an isolated whole, even where sounds at morpheme boundaries have changed (Watson, 2002: 124). The phonological and morphological nativization of the loanwords is a point of concern regarding the semantic domains of loanwords. In the case of BA, everyday life items were predominant, words that have relation to food, clothes, household items, car parts and types, jobs, etc., were quite obvious examples. Therefore, nouns were the largest class of loanwords, while verb borrowings were very rare in the case of this study, as it will be shown later. Hence noun morphology will be dealt with in this study, leaving other parts of speech morphological adaptations for further studies.

2.13. Basrah Governorate: The Setting of the Research

Contemporary, Basrah, the administrative capital and business centre of Al-Basrah Gov. in the south eastern region of Iraq. It has been selected as the location for the current study on the grounds that the author is a native speaker of the dialect spoken there and also due to the lack of extensive research in this regard. With regard to the demographic profile and divisions of Al-Basrah, the population of Al-Basrah is approximately (1.530.000) (one million five hundred thirty thousands) as indicated by (Al Khafaf : 174) according to the population census 1978. But according to the latest statistics by the Ministry of Planning CSO in 2013 Basrah population reaches 2,403,301 (two million four hundred three thousand and three hundred one) (7.6%) of the total Iraq population. Basrah developed considerably during the 19th century as a

transshipment point in river transport and navigation to Baghdad. The growth of Iraq's petroleum industry in the postwar decades turned Basrah into a major petroleum refining and exporting centre. The modern city of Basrah is an agglomeration of three small towns, Basrah, Al-Ashar, and Al-Ma'qil, and several small villages. Basrah is situated in an area that is very productive agriculturally.

The area surrounding Basrah has substantial resources and many oil wells. It also has an international airport (Basrah International Airport) which is the second largest international airport in Iraq. The University of Basrah is situated in the city of Basrah, which was founded in 1964 and consists of fourteen colleges located on three campuses around the city of Basrah along with research facilities and students dormitories. The major industries are: oil, oil processing, shipping, agriculture, dates, fishing and fisheries. Basrah can be reached by Expressway 1 from Baghdad. The Iraqi railroad network begins its route at Umm Qasr port, and heads north. Oil is a key to Basra's economy. Iraq's largest oilfields are ; Rummaila North, Majnoon and Rumaila South, are located in Basrah Gov. the majority of Iraq's oil export leave through Basrah's ports.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

3.1. Introductory Notes:

One of the defining qualities of a characteristic research is its commitment to the examination of language that is actually produced by its speakers. Therefore, this chapter is meant to present the methodology used to select a representative sample and then to elicit and analyse the data yielded by them.

3.2. The Selected Sample:

The methodology used in the selection of speakers from the speech community under investigation is crucial for collecting representative, valid and reliable data. Random sampling and judgment sampling are two methodologies for speaker sampling that can be used in sociolinguistic studies (Al-Essa, 2008:30).

Typically the population from which the sample is drawn can be easily defined, e.g., residents of a particular locale, (*members of a particular social group, etc.*) (Milroy and Gordon, 2008: 26). The sample, in this study, is mainly native speakers who were originally born and lived in Basrah most of their life.

Milroy and Gordon (2003: 30) state that in most recent research on sociolinguistics, random sampling has been replaced by judgment sampling for two reasons. Firstly, it is very difficult to select a representative sample in

very varied urban settings. Secondly, the use of random sampling makes it very hard to attain a well-stratified and balanced sample. In judgment sampling, the number and type of participants are decided in advance.

Judgment sampling has been used to select speakers from the speech communities of Basrah City, Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair. This is because Basri dialect has characteristics that make it easy to be defined and identified. A second reason is that the researcher herself is a native speaker who was born, lived and studied in Al-Basrah, which makes it easy to design and select the sample.

The sample was drawn from speakers who were residents and spent most of their lives in Al-Basrah, but have been displaced due to the Iraq-Iran War and the sectarian offenses happening in Basrah after the American invasion in 2003. Therefore, many were forced to leave Basrah and live in other parts of Iraq such as, Al-Anbar, and Mosul, while others have fled Iraq to live in the neighbouring countries or even in Europe or the USA and Canada. It was so hard to find families from Az-Zubair because the majority of Zubairi population moved back to live in either the Gulf States or the neighbouring countries, like Jordan. A sample of 25 males and females, from BAC, and 21 members from Abul Khaseeb, were selected to be investigated. While 10 members from Az-Zubair area were selected. This was because more than 99%, or may be more, of the Zubairi people left Iraq. Some were interviewed in Amman Jordan, Sharjah and Dubai in the UAE and in KSA. The total sample is 56.

The traditional methods of data collection in dialectology include postal questionnaires, fieldworker interviews, and telephone interviews, but the most suitable procedure for detecting categorical lexical alterations in geography-based dialectology is the linguistic interview. In this study both the linguistic

interviews and telephone interviews were used. Sometimes videos, youtubes and documentary films have been employed also.

The sample was categorized into three age groups representing three generations of Al-Basrah speakers. The first age group comprised older speakers aged 60 years and above, while the second age group included speakers aged between 35 and 60 whereas the third involved younger adults between the age of 19 and 35. Each group was divided into two categories according to their gender, male and female. These three age groups are illustrated in Table (3-1) below:

Table (3-1): Age group criteria of Informants under investigation

<i>Gender</i>	<i>60 yrs and over</i>	<i>35 to 60 yrs</i>	<i>19 to 35 yrs</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Males</i>	5	13	10	28
<i>Females</i>	10	10	8	28
<i>Total</i>	15	23	18	56

A prepared list of topics was prepared in order to generate talk in each interview. These interviews were structured in terms of set of questions organized around each specific topic. The list of questions was exposed to a jury of specialist in English language and linguistics to check on its face and content validity.

3.3. Data Collection:

The data of primary interest to sociolinguists have been those representing the spontaneous, everyday usage of vernacular speakers (Milroy, 2003: 49). This of course was accomplished easily into the community due to the social links and relation ties. The data was collected from the native speakers of Al-Basrah (Az-Zubair, Abul-Khaseeb and Basrah City).

The collection of the data took about 4 months using interviews. The interviews were conducted in Ar-Ramadi, Mosul, Amman Jordan, Sharjah, Dubai (UAE) and in the KSA. The participants were interviewed for 30 to 60 minutes, at home, shops and other places of work. Only the colloquial dialect was used in order to encourage the participants to talk spontaneously on the topics of the interview. The interviews were recorded and have been saved each on a separate track using a Galaxy S3 mobile phone.

3.4. Structure and Design of the Interview:

Milroy (2003) confirmed that the interview is far from an ideal instrument for gathering data on the speech style, yet there are steps to be taken by the interviewers to encourage more casual speech, such as the attempt to influence the content of the interview; and the modifications to the dynamics of one-on-one interviewing. Although most of the interviews were one-on-one interviews, group sessions were also conducted, where the speakers speak more naturally and the conversations turned to be a time of remembering the good and happy days. The speech of each speaker was recorded on a separate track for one-on-one interviews, while the group sessions were recorded on the same track. The structure of the interview was flexible enough to be adapted to suit different choice of topics that might vary

according to the gender and age of the interviewees. Milroy and Gordon (2003: 60-61) propose that:

“The key, in addition to locating cooperative speakers, is preparing topics that the participants will eagerly discuss at length. Clearly, not all topics will work for all speakers. Interviewers must be flexible and willing to adjust their approach to their subject.”

The topics for the interview included the following:

1. Memories of childhood and the family (parents, sisters and brothers, etc.).
2. Careers in general and the speaker’s career (jobs, vocations, business, etc.)
3. Memories of marriage and ceremonies (wedding, funeral, etc.)
4. Having children (gender, problems in bringing them up, etc.)
5. Cuisines and cooking (regular cooking, festive, etc.)
6. Means of travel and transport. (land, sea, air, etc.)
7. Religious ceremonies and celebrations (Ramadan, Eids, etc.)
8. Schools and studying (primary, higher education, etc.)
9. Instruments and machinery used in everyday life.
10. Technology available.
11. Political life and events.
12. Relations and ties among relatives and neighbours.
13. Folklore and children games and songs.
14. Unforgettable stories from their experience.

The topics were designed to cover all the areas of interest for all the participants from different gender or age groups. Females were mostly interested in topics such as memories of childhood, marriage, having children,

cooking and folklore and children games and songs. Topics like careers, political life and events, and stories from your experience, were more popular topics for older males. Topic like technology was a topic of interest for the younger males. While younger females, were interested in cooking, celebrations and school memories. For the list of questions and the names of the jury members, one can see Appendix (5).

3.5. The Social Variable:

As Milroy and Gordon, (2003: 40-47) state that age is a variable primarily of interest to researchers engaged in studies of language change, social class has relevance to a much wider range of situations. Chamber, (1995: 39) indicates that one-class studies are now common, as are judgment sample of speakers contrasted according to class. The sample of speech has been obtained from a group of people representing different social groups depending on different social variables such as: age, sex, class, etc.

3.5.1. The Age Variable:

Among the social factors used for investigation is the factor of age, as Milroy and Gordon (2003: 35) confirm that establishing a pattern of variation represents a change in progress typically requires the consideration of speakers of different generations. Differences across generations of speakers are interpreted as evidence of language change in accordance with the apparent time hypothesis. This principle maintains that people of different ages can be taken as representative of different times. Thus, the speech of a 75-year-old person of today represents the speech of an earlier period than does the speech of a 50-year-old or a 25-year-old persons, comparing these three speakers synchronically allows the researcher to draw diachronic inferences about developments over the last 50 or so years. Age is a social

variable which allow for a fairly straightforward classification of speakers. Unlike other variables, age is easy to measure. Eckert (1997:155) recommends an approach to age that is based on the stages rather than simply chronology. As she notes, “*age has significance because the individual’s place in society, the community, and the family changes through time.*” She sketches a three-way division of life stages distinguishing childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. Age by itself, as explained by Eckert (2003: 39), has no explanatory value, it is only when examined in the context of its social significance as something reflecting differences in life experiences that it becomes a useful analytical construct. Linguistic differences between speakers of different generations (identified at the same time) can be understood to indicate a change in progress (Al-Essa, 2008: 43). Eckert (1997: 163) states that adolescents are commonly reported to lead in the use of innovative forms, a trend apparently related to their engagement in constructing identities in opposition to or at lead independently of their elders.

The sample under investigation was categorized into three age groups representing three different generations of the BA speakers from the areas of study; BAC, AKh and AZ, as shown in Table (3-2) below.

Table (3-2): Age groups of the selected BA speakers

<i>Age-group</i>	<i>Number of Informants</i>
19-35	28
35-60	23
60 +	15
<i>Total</i>	56

3.6. The Quantitative and Statistical Analysis of the Data

The recorded interviews and the collected materials have been analysed and classified according to the linguistic features of phonology, and morphology. Syntax and semantics are left for further studies later. The collected data, and the loanwords, have been organized in tables at the Appendixes (1) to (4), referring to their original items and the changes occur to them.

Comparisons also have been conducted between the groups of speakers, for example the older and the younger speakers, and the male and female ones in order to find out the differences among the groups of speakers.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS ANALYSIS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

4.1 Results Analysis:

The linguistic variants have been identified, analyzed, and interpreted according to the used linguistic variables. Labov (1981) has stressed the importance of having good data on which to base claims. Such data can come from studies of a community conducted at different times. Since individual linguistic usage tends also to vary in fixed ways according to the age of the individual, such age-grading must also be taken into account because this process is an independent one. After collecting all the data, scanning them and analysing them, there have been many integrations that have been spotted and classified according to their phonological and morphological integrations.

4.2 Phonological Integrations:

Integrated loanwords according to Calabrese and Wetzels (2009) are words that have entered the lexicon of the borrowing language. These borrowings are implemented by a speaker to fill a gap in his language from a language that he knows poorly or not at all. These words will display certain adjustments and adaptations according to the structural system of his NL or mother tongue. These modifications do not occur instantly but, of course, through the process of perception and learning. (Ibid) call this process as “*nativization-through-perception*”. The following items will shed a light on the phonological adaptations of the integrated loanwords.

4.2.1 Consonants Assimilation:

Watson (2002: 24) believed that because speech sounds are internally structured, certain groups of phonological features behave as units in assimilation processes and that certain features depend on others. Such assimilations occur when a voiceless sound affects an adjacent voiced sound. There are many examples in BA that show words, for example, when the soft *s* is affected by adjacent sounds and changed into emphatic hard *ş* ص, yet the word's meaning remains intact. Tables (4-1) and (4-2) below demonstrate this feature.

Table (4-1): Assimilation of s into ş in Words from EL

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>EL pron.</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>
1	<i>brass</i>	<i>/bra:s/</i>	<i>bra:ş</i>
2	<i>bus</i>	<i>/bʌs/</i>	<i>ba:ş</i>
3	<i>chance</i>	<i>/tʃa:ns/</i>	<i>cha:nş</i>
4	<i>false</i>	<i>/fɔ:ls/</i>	<i>fa:lşou</i>
5	<i>glass</i>	<i>/gla:s/</i>	<i>gla:ş</i>
6	<i>sandal</i>	<i>/sandəl/</i>	<i>şandal</i>
7	<i>sauce</i>	<i>/sɔ:s/</i>	<i>şalşah</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

Table (4-2): Assimilation of s into ş in Words from TK

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>pron.</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Meaning*</i>
1	<i>borsa</i>	<i>/borsa/</i>	<i>borşah</i>	<i>stock exchange</i>
2	<i>garson</i>	<i>/garson/</i>	<i>garşon</i>	<i>waiter</i>
3	<i>sermaye</i>	<i>/sermaje/</i>	<i>şirma:yah</i>	<i>wealth</i>
4	<i>soba</i>	<i>/soba/</i>	<i>şu:bah</i>	<i>stove</i>
5	<i>sonda</i>	<i>/sonda/</i>	<i>şu:ndah, şwandah</i>	<i>tube, water hose</i>
6	<i>usta</i>	<i>/usta/</i>	<i>puştah</i>	<i>skillful</i>

* *Meaning according to BA.*

As for the loanwords from Hindi/Urdu ⁽¹⁾ there are no examples, from the data collected, of such assimilation for these two sounds due to the fact that these languages use an alphabet similar like Arabic and also that the number of words borrowed are limited and less in number.

⁽¹⁾ *The Hindi/Urdu as mentioned in Wardhaugh, (2006: 29), are the same language. The differences between them are only political and religious reasons, which rises between India and Pakistan. Hindi is written left to right in Devanagari script, while Urdu is written right to left in Arabic-Persian script .Hindi draws on Sanskrit for its borrowings, and Urdu draws on Arabic and Persian sources.*

Table (4-3): Assimilation of /s/ into /ʃ/ in Words from PL

S	Word F.*	pron.*	BA Trans.	Meaning
1	پاسوان	/paswan/	pa:ʃwa:n	guard
2	ساج	/saʃ/	ʃa:j	wood, baking plate
3	ساجمه	/saʃma/	ʃajmah	cartridge
4	سرمایه	/sirmaya/	ʃirma:yah	capital, money
5	ساطور	/saʃour/	ʃa:ʃour	large knife for cutting
6	سفرتاس	/sifertas/	ʃifırtaş	layered pot for carrying food

* Word F. adapted from: *Al-Wa'id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary* (1996). Pron. after *Dictionary in Persian and English* (2007).

* **Note:** Because the Persian word forms were based on a dictionary which has been written in Arabic-like orthography, the words are written in their original form.

Another example which shows the assimilation of soft *t* into emphatic *ʔ* ٲ. Table (4-4) demonstrates these sounds in loanwords from Turkish.

Table (4-4): Assimilation of /t/ into /ʔ/ in words from Turkish

S	Word F.*	Pron.	BA Trans.	Meaning
1	battanye	/battaniye/	baʔa:niyah	blanket
2	çanta	/ʔanta/	jaʔtaħ	handbag
3	çatal	/ʔatal/	chaʔal	fork
4	matara	/matara/	maʔarah	flask
5	takim	/takəm/	ʔixim	kit, set, matching
6	tebeşir	/tebeşir/	ʔaba:shi:r	chalk

7	<i>toz</i>	/toz/	ʈo:z	<i>dust, powder</i>
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* *Pronunciation and form adapted from Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011)*

Some cases have been found among loanwords from EL where the soft *t* was assimilated into *ʈ* ʈ, as shown in table (4-5) below.

Table (4-5): Assimilation of *t* into *ʈ* in Words from EL

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>pron.</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>
1	<i>atlas</i>	/atləs/	ʈatlas
2	<i>bottle</i>	/'bɒt.l/	biʈil
3	<i>motor</i>	/məutə/	ma:ʈo:r

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

As for the PL, because the *ʈ* ʈ letter exists in both AL and PL, though it is not clearly pronounced in PL, some cases from the collected data have been observed. Others remain as they are, because BA speakers found a direct counterpart in Arabic, and therefore, used the words as they are, like the words: *ʈa:woos* طاووس ‘peacock’ and *ʈa:ssah* طاسة ‘bowl’, *ʈnazzah* طنازی ‘mocking’. Table (4-6) demonstrates some cases.

Table (4-6): Assimilation of *t* into *ʈ* in Words from PL

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>PL pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	ترشي	/turʃi/	ʈurshi:	<i>pickles</i>
2	توب	/tu:b/	ʈo:b	<i>canon</i>
3	چنته	/janta/	janʈah	<i>bag</i>

4	بافته	/yafta/	ya:ftah	banner
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* Word F. adapted from: *Al-Wa'id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary (1996)*. Pron. after *Dictionary in Persian and English (2007)*.

4.2.2 Consonants Alteration:

When the speakers of a TK adapt loanwords, they try to maintain the words as they are used in their SL, yet the loanwords adapt the NL inventory, phonological restrictions and prosodic structures (Kenstowics, 2004: 2). When producing a loanword, speakers try the closest proximation to the model they use in their language. This may be because the phonological patterns of the loanword's and the borrowing one do not correspond in the same degree, so speakers have to employ sound alteration because there are no such phonemes that exist in their language or there is more than one phonemic realization for such sounds (Hafez, 1996). Analysis of the data collected indicated that some words have undergone some phonetic alterations. Yet some of the sounds because they have equivalent in IA, retain their original features like *acrobat* and *camera* (from English) and the BA speakers produced them as they are. Below are some of the alterations occurred to the adapted new loanwords.

- 1- Although the phoneme /p/ was introduced and pronounced in BA and becomes part of its inventory through loanwords, but in most of the loanwords, BA speakers prefer to substitute it with the phoneme /b/. Hence it can be found in some loanwords. Table (4-7) shows this phenomenon.

Table (4-7): Alteration of the Phoneme /p/ into /b/

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>SL</i>
1	<i>camp</i>	<i>/kamp/</i>	<i>ka:mb; kamb; kam**</i>	<i>EL</i>
2	<i>expire</i>	<i>/ekspaiə/</i>	<i>ʔaksbayer</i>	<i>EL</i>
3	<i>inspector</i>	<i>/inspektə/</i>	<i>ʔnsbaktar</i>	<i>EL</i>
4	<i>lamp</i>	<i>/la:mp/</i>	<i>lambah</i>	<i>EL</i>
5	<i>packet</i>	<i>/pakit/</i>	<i>ba:ke:t</i>	<i>EL</i>
6	<i>spare</i>	<i>/speə/</i>	<i>sbeir</i>	<i>EL</i>
7	<i>çorap</i>	<i>/tʃorap/</i>	<i>jo:ra:b (socks)</i>	<i>TK</i>
8	<i>kelepçe</i>	<i>/kelepʃe/</i>	<i>kalabchah (handcuffs)</i>	<i>TK</i>
9	<i>pazar</i>	<i>/pazar/</i>	<i>baza:r (market)</i>	<i>TK</i>
10	<i>perde</i>	<i>/perde/</i>	<i>bardah (curtain)</i>	<i>TK</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

* *TK Pronunciation and form adapted from Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011)*

** *For example when they say kam-il-Arman ‘the camp of the Armenians in Basrah’*

The /p/ phoneme is a voiceless bilabial stop which does not exist in the AL, but has been introduced in most IDs via loanwords from PL, TK and EL. For example in IA *pa:ʃah* ‘a traditional Iraqi meal made from head, feet and stomach of sheep’, and *panʃar* ‘flat tyre’, yet in BA they are pronounced *ba:ʃah* and *banʃar*. BA speakers tend to pronounce the /p/ as /b/ even with loanwords.

2- The phoneme /k/ has been replaced by the classical phoneme the /q/. In case of the words borrowed from EL, only very specific cases have been realized through the survey of the collected data. It has been noticed also that older generations and uneducated citizens prefer to use *y* instead of /q/, while younger generations and educated citizens use /q/ instead. as Table (4-8) shows below:

Table (4-8): Alteration of the Phoneme /k/ into /q/ in words from EL

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>
1	<i>aristocrat</i>	<i>/aristəkɾat/</i>	<i>ʔaristiqrati:</i>
2	<i>aristocracy</i>	<i>/aristəkɾəsi/</i>	<i>ʔaristiqratiyah</i>
3	<i>collar</i>	<i>/kɔlə/</i>	<i>q(y)oulah,</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

However, there are a large number of loanwords with /k/ phoneme that are pronounced as they are in their SL. As displayed in Table (4-9) below:

Table (4-9): Words with Unchanged Phoneme /k/

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>
1	<i>cable</i>	<i>/keibəl/</i>	<i>kaybil</i>
2	<i>canteen</i>	<i>/kanti:n/</i>	<i>ka:nti:n</i>
3	<i>cashmere</i>	<i>/kaʃmiə/</i>	<i>kashmi:r</i>
4	<i>code</i>	<i>/kəud/</i>	<i>ku:d</i>
5	<i>kettle</i>	<i>/ketəl/</i>	<i>ki:tli:</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

While, in most of the words borrowed from TK, the /k/ phonemes have been altered into /q/ as in the following table.

Table (4-10): Alteration of the Phoneme /k/ into /q/ in Words from TK

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	<i>kaçak</i>	<i>kaḩak</i>	<i>qachaq</i>	<i>smuggling</i>
2	<i>kadife</i>	<i>kadife</i>	<i>qadi:fah</i>	<i>velvet</i>
3	<i>kalip</i>	<i>kalap</i>	<i>qa:lab</i>	<i>mold</i>
4	<i>kirmizi</i>	<i>kirmizi</i>	<i>qirmiz, ⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>red</i>
5	<i>kurdele</i>	<i>kurdele</i>	<i>q(y)irdaylah</i>	<i>ribbon</i>
6	<i>kutu</i>	<i>kutu</i>	<i>qu:ḩi:, qu:ḩiyah⁽²⁾</i>	<i>tin, can</i>

* Pronunciation and form adapted from Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011)

(1) *qirmiz* (Turkish and Persian origin which means red) is the dried bodies of female scale insects of the genus *Kermes*, esp *K. ilices* of Europe and W Asia, used as a red dyestuff. It is used in BA to indicate the different colours of a powder used to dye clothes and fronds by local Basris; red *qirmiz*, green *qirmiz*, blue *girmiz*, etc.

(2) *qu:ḩi:* (in *Abul-Khaseeb* and *Az-Zubair*).

There are also other cases that have been inspected within the collected data which show the alteration of the consonant /k/ into /g/ like the loanword ‘*yelek*’ from TK into *yeleg* and ‘*back*’ from English into *bag*. For example: *rija? bag* ‘he came backwards’. (The *a* in *bag* is a short vowel; *fathah* –).

3- The /s/ phoneme was altered into /z/ in some cases for words borrowed from EL and TK, as displayed in Table (4-11) below:

Table (4-11): Alteration of the Phoneme /s/ into /z/

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>SL Pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>SL</i>
1	<i>asthma</i>	<i>/æsmə/</i>	<i>ʔazmah</i>	<i>EL</i>
2	<i>casino</i>	<i>/kəsi:nəu/</i>	<i>ka:zi:no:</i>	<i>EL</i>
3	<i>crease</i>	<i>/kri:s/</i>	<i>gri:z</i>	<i>EL</i>
4	<i>office</i>	<i>/ɔfis/</i>	<i>oufi:z or hafı:z⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>EL</i>
5	<i>sokak</i>	<i>/sokak/</i>	<i>zu:qaq</i>	<i>TK</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

* *Pronunciation and form adapted from Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011)*

⁽¹⁾ *The ou vowel sound have been changed into a consonant letter (h). This is an instance of 'folk etymology' where a replacement of an unfamiliar form by a more familiar one. This has been noticed in the pronunciation of older generations only.*

4- AL is a rhotic language where the speakers pronounce the consonant /r/, while EL and especially the British accent , except for Scotland and Ireland, is a non-rhotic where the consonant /r/ is silent or mute except when it comes before vowels or at the beginning of the word. IA speakers in general and BA as well tend to pronounce the consonant /r/ no matter where it is situated, at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of words. In all the loanwords borrowed from EL, whenever the /r/ is written, it is pronounced by BA speakers. Table (4-12) gives some examples.

Table (4-12): Consonant /r/ in Loanwords from EL

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>
1	<i>artist</i>	<i>/a:tist/</i>	<i>ʔa:rtist</i>
2	<i>barge</i>	<i>/ba:dʒ/</i>	<i>ba:rj</i>
3	<i>boiler</i>	<i>/bɔilə/</i>	<i>boylar, baylar</i>
4	<i>card</i>	<i>/ka:d/</i>	<i>ka:rt, kart</i>
5	<i>centre</i>	<i>/sentə/</i>	<i>santar</i>
6	<i>décor</i>	<i>/deikɔ:/</i>	<i>di:ko:r</i>
7	<i>expire</i>	<i>/ekspraɪə/</i>	<i>ʔksba:yar</i>
8	<i>form</i>	<i>/fɔ:m/</i>	<i>fɔ:rmah</i>

Many more examples will be found in Appendix (2). Yet there are some cases where the consonant /r/ is deleted such as ‘carburetor’ pronounced as *kabreitar*, and ‘spanner’ pronounced as *sba:nah* as instances of ‘folk etymology’ where words are changed to make them more like familiar words. In other cases, the consonant /r/ has been replaced by another consonant /l/ for instance or vice versa, like the word ‘corridor’ */kɔridɔ:/* into *ku:li:dor* from EL, and ‘pantolon’ */pantolon/* into *banʔoru:n* and ‘zincir’ */zindʒir/* ‘chain’ into *zanji:l* from TK. They have been influenced by the vowels o, and i, due to the difficulty in pronouncing the consonant /r/ in these cases.

5- It is also found out that in some cases of the collected data, the /ʃ/ sound has been replaced by /dʒ/ sound, represented in this study as *j*. This is because there is no /ʃ/ sound in the AL, so the BA speakers adapt the /dʒ/ sound instead. For example ‘chart’ */ʃa:t/*, from EL, is realized as *ja:rt* and ‘çiklet’ */ʃiklet/* into *jikleit* and ‘çerçeve’ */ʃerʃeve/* into *jarjaf* from TK.

6- In the TK, the letter (*ġ*) is a silent letter and it only prolongs the preceding vowel (Göksel, 2005), but in BA, the speakers prefer to pronounce it either /q/ or /y/ depends on the geographical location i.e. (BAC, AKH, AZ). For instance *kaġit* /ka:et/ 'paper' the BA speakers pronounce it as *ka:yad* or *ka:qad* and the word 'maġaza' /ma:aza/ 'big shop' is realized as *maya:zah* or *maqa:zah*. This is attributable to the fact that there are no silent letters in the AL and all that is written is pronounced.

4.2.3 Consonant Deletion or Elision:

Deletion or elision is another morphophonemic alteration applied to loanwords. It refers to the omission of a sound, consonant or vowel or sometimes a whole syllable. Sibawayh (1317 AH: 342) had employed the word '*haḍf/ deletion*' to describe one of the changes applied to borrowed lexical items. Al-Jawaliqi⁽¹⁾ (1990) had used the term /'ġla:l/, i.e., (*the omission of a vowel*) and the /ʔibda:l/ (*the omission of a consonant*), to describe the process of deleting one or more segments from the original form of the word. These changes are attributed

⁽¹⁾ *Abu Mansur Mauhub al-Jawaliqi (1073–1145), an Arab grammarian, was born in Baghdad, where he studied philology under Tibrizi and became famous for his handwriting. In his later years he acted as imam to the caliph Moqtafi. His chief work is the (Kitab al-Mu'Arab), or Explanation of Foreign Words used in Arabic. (http://www.cyclopaedia.asia/wiki/Abu_Mansur_Mauhub_al-Jawaliqi)*

to the Arabs' eagerness to maintain unstrained and easy pronunciation of loanwords by omitting some of their sounds/letters or even syllables, to keep a rapid flow of the speech. During the course of the study, it was found that the deletion occurs at the initial part of the word, or in the middle, and sometime at the end of the word. It was also noticed that sometimes part of the word, single or compound, was trimmed even. Table (4-13) exhibits some examples of the elision in BA.

Table (4-13): Elision in Loanwords into BA

S	Word F.	Pron. *	BA Trans.	Explanations
1	<i>admiral (EL)</i>	<i>/admərəl/</i>	<i>ʔami:ral</i>	<i>(d) - initial</i>
2	<i>bayonet (EL)</i>	<i>/beɪənɪt/</i>	<i>bu:ni:yah</i>	<i>(ayo) – middle (vowel lengthening also)</i>
3	<i>beef steak (EL)</i>	<i>/bi:fsteɪk/</i>	<i>buftɛɪk</i>	<i>(s) - middle</i>
4	<i>bulldozer (EL)</i>	<i>/buldəʊzə/</i>	<i>do:zar</i>	<i>(bull) – initial syl.</i>
5	<i>cabinet (EL)</i>	<i>/kəbɪnɪt/</i>	<i>ka:bi:nah</i>	<i>(t) – end</i>
6	<i>carburetor (EL)</i>	<i>/kɑ:berətə/</i>	<i>ka:bratar</i>	<i>(r) - middle</i>
7	<i>cigarette (EL)</i>	<i>/sɪgəret/</i>	<i>jika:rah</i>	<i>(tt) - end</i>
8	<i>collar (EL)</i>	<i>/kɔlə/</i>	<i>q(ɣ)o:lah,</i>	<i>(r) - end</i>
9	<i>dash board (EL)</i>	<i>/dæʃbɔ:d/</i>	<i>dəʃbo:l</i>	<i>(oard) – end syl. (alteration of r into l)</i>
10	<i>embroider (EL)</i>	<i>/ɪmbrɔɪdə/</i>	<i>bro:dli:</i>	<i>(em), (er)- initial/ end (loanword moulding)</i>

11	<i>furnace (EL)</i>	/fə:nɪs/	<i>firin</i>	(ace) – end syl.
12	<i>life boat (EL)</i>	/laɪfbəʊt/	<i>ja:lbu:t</i>	(life) – initial (loanword moulding)
13	<i>standard (EL)</i>	/stændəd/	<i>standar</i>	(d) - end
14	<i>training shoes</i>	/treɪ.nɪŋʃu:z/	<i>treɪnʃu:z</i>	(ing) - middle
15	<i>afiyette (TK)</i>	/afijette/	ʕafyya:	(tte) - end
16	<i>danişmak (TK)</i>	/daneʃmak/	<i>daniş</i>	(mak) – end syl.(used as a verb)
17	<i>kuşet (TK)</i>	/kuʃet/	<i>kuşah</i>	(t) - end

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

* *TK Pron. and form adapted from Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011)*

From the table above, it can be noticed that the final (t) consonant is deleted as a result of the addition of the Arabic singular fem. suffixes (-ah). At the same time, the consonant (d) is deleted due to the difficulty in pronouncing it with other consonants such as the (m) in ‘*admiral*’ and the (r) in ‘*standard*’. Such phenomenon had been explained by Al-Jawaliqi, (465-540 AH.) that one will never find an Arabic word when the *j* ج and the *q* ق come together in the same word. Whenever they come together it is realized to be Arabized. He also confirmed that in AL structural system there is no noun that contains such consonants letters like *n* ن followed by *r* ر or *z* ز that comes after *d* د and even a word that is constructed with a *y* ي letter with *s* س and *t* ت letters except in the loanwords borrowed from other languages. According to Al-Jawaliqi’s definition, Arabized words or *al-mu’areb* are all those words that are borrowed into Arabic language and have experienced all the alterations such as addition, omission of some of their letters or the changes in

the consonant letters and vowels to make them suit the structural configuration of Arabic pronunciation. Al-Jawaliqi has been interested in Persian loanwords in Arabic; therefore, his annotations are based on the loanwords collected from Persian only. In fact and due to the increase in the number of the loanwords borrowed from more than one SL, foreign sound substitution has become a more diverse subject (Al-Qinai, 2000:9). In a study done by (Ibrahim, 2013), he revealed that some changes such as assimilation and elision are considered to increase the ease of articulation and that some sounds are uttered when they come together more smoothly than other sounds and that those features would accelerate the rate of speech. Along with the fact that as long as the speakers use the language, they often change it, whether mechanically or deliberately. Ultimately those changes will become, for the next generations, part of the inherent system.

4.2.4 Vowel Alterations:

When words are borrowed into a TL or a recipient language, some phonological adjustment mechanisms are applied automatically. These include the consonantal as well as the vocalic elements, involving sound patterns and sequence of both consonants and vowels. Some are dropped, modified or replaced by equivalents or near equivalents of Arabic sounds and vowels (Khrisat, 2014: 137). Similarly as the consonant sounds and letters are altered in loanwords to meet the standard pattern of Arabic, vowels are limited to the vowels in IA as well as in BA. There are, as mentioned above, nine vowels in IA, five long vowels: /a:/, /e:/, /i:/, /o:/, /u:/, and four short vowels : /a/, /i/, /u/, /o/. BA speakers incline to use the 'y' ܝ vowel, whether it was short /i/ or long /i:/ one in almost all the words, which make the BA unique in that respect and different from other dialects in Iraq. Therefore, it can be said that

the vowels in the loanwords into BA have experienced different types of alterations including the substitution, lengthening, shortening, and vowel epenthesis.

4.2.5 Vowel Substitution:

It has been found that vowels are substituted in loanwords from other languages either because those vowels do not exist in the recipient language or the native speakers prefer a vowel over another or even for the vowel harmony. Because the substitutions happens unintentionally depending on the internal language inventory, it becomes a patterned and a systematic phenomenon without the interference of the speaker himself and it goes from generation to generation till it becomes part of the spoken dialect. Therefore, when the speakers of BA found that the vowels /ə/, /ɛ/, /ɔ/, /ɔ:/, /ʌ/, /iə/, /ʊ/, /əʊ/ and sometimes the diphthongs /ei/, /ɔi/ and /ou/ cause interruption in their speech articulation system they prefer to substitute them with an equivalent or semi equivalent vowels from their own language. The vowels /a/, /i:/, /o/, /a:/, /y/ are used instead, because those vowels are familiar to what is available in their language inventory and may be because of the absence of some of these vowels in BA. Moreover the choice of vowels is limited to nine vowels in IA and BA as well, as mentioned earlier. Table (4-14) gives examples of the mentioned vowels and their equivalent substitutions.

Table (4-14): Words with Vowel Substitution

S	Word F.	Pron. *	BA Trans.
1	<i>aerial</i>	/ɛ:riəl/	ʔaryal
2	<i>agenda</i>	/ədʒendə/	ʔajindah
3	<i>aluminum</i>	/al(j)ʊminiəm/	ʔalaminyu:m
4	<i>antibiotic</i>	/antibaɪɔtik/	ʔantiba:yatik
5	<i>baroque</i>	/bərəʊk/	baro:kah
6	<i>beret</i>	/bɛrei/	barriyah
7	<i>block</i>	/blɔk/	blo:k, blo:kah
8	<i>bonus</i>	/bəʊnəs/	bo:naʃ
9	<i>cashmere</i>	/kəʃmiə/	kashmi:r
10	<i>cellophane</i>	/seləfeɪn/	sili:fo:n
11	<i>check point</i>	/tʃɛkpoɪnt/	chakboyint
12	<i>décor</i>	/deɪkɔ:/	di:ko:r

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

As can be seen from the table above that most the loanwords of English origin have experienced the substitution in the vowels due to the reasons mentioned above. Loanwords of PL, TK and U/HL origins also have undergone some changes in the vowels such as in : /a:khor/ أخور ‘stable’

becomes *ya:xo:r* , /*utu:*/ اوتو ‘iron’ becomes *u:ti:*, /*bo:rya*/ بوريا ‘mat made of reed’ the long /*o:*/ has been changed into long /*a:*/ and developed into *ba:ryah*, /*kra:yah*/ كرايه ‘fees’ the /*a:*/ also changed into a (w) *karwah* from PL and /*tutun*/ ‘tobacco’ into *titan*, and /*aferin*/ ‘well done’ into *afa:rim*, and /*bahfa*/ ‘garden’ into *bikshah* from TK. While many others, as mentioned in Appendixes (1) , loanwords from PL, and (4), loanwords from UL, are either pronounced with slight changes from the SL or pronounced exactly as they are. This has resulted from the similarities in the vocalic systems between the AL and these languages.

4.2.6 Vowel Lengthening:

Another phonological process that has been applied to BA is vowel lengthening. BA speakers are very well identified for the lengthening in the vowels while they speak, as it will be seen in the tables below. In many languages, including Arabic, phonetic studies have confirmed that vowels in word-final positions turn to be longer than vowels in those of medial or initial positions. Munro (2004: 2) had explained that “*this lengthening effect has been shown to be cumulative such that segments in final position of larger prosodic domain are characteristically longer than those in final position of smaller domains*”. A list of BA words has been collected for examining the length positions and patterns of the vowels. The following cases have been identified:

- 1- In Arabic in general, things are either fem. or mas.. All the words borrowed from other languages into BA are categorized in this term, fem. or mas.. There is no neuter gender. This is happening by the occurrence of

the singular fem. suffix (-ah) as the ending of the fem. loanword causing the lengthening of the final vowel. Table (4-15) illustrates some examples.

Table (4-15): Words with singular fem. suffixes (-ah)

S	F. Pron.*	Long F. BA Tran.	Meaning	SL
1	/ampu:l/	ʔambo:lah أمبولة	ampule	EL
2	/balkəni/	balko:nah بالكونة	balcony	EL
3	/bʌŋgələu/	bangalah بنگلة	bungalow	EL
4	/lamp/	lambah لمبة	lamp	EL
5	/spanə/	sba:nah سبانة	spanner	EL
7	/abaʒyu/	ʔabajurah ابجورة	table lamp	TK
8	/ajna/	ʒaynah عينة	mirror, glasses	TK
6	/tava/	ta:wah تاوة	frying pan	TK
9	/ʃforap/	ju:ra:bah جورابة	a sock	TK
10	/tarim/	ʔa:rmah طارمة	arched roof	PL
11	khushk	xishkah خشكة	dry	UL

* E F. and pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)

* T F. after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011),

* P F. after <http://www.farsidic.com/en/Lang/EnFa>)

* U F. after <http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-dictionary.aspx?eu=map> online Multilanguage Dictionary.

As for loanwords from PL and UL, it has been noticed that since most of the words in these languages have the fem.-like singular ending, they are pronounced as they are with slight changes. Such words as *darwa:zah*

'door', and *naqfah* 'map, drawing' from UL and *piqfah* 'bundle baggage', *palud(ð)ah* 'kind of sweets' and *taxtah* 'small stool' from PL.

- 2- Concerning loanwords in Arabic, it was believed that among the reasons behind vowel lengthening is mispronunciation in the absence of acute accent or transliterational error by the first users and hence integrated as part of the native vocalic system (Al-Qinai, 2000). For example *na:ylo:n* for /*nailɔn*/ and *bro:nz* for /*brɔnz*/ from EL and *cha:dar* for /*ʃadər*/ 'tent' from TK. It was predicted also that the reason behind this type of pronunciation is part of the problem of:

... how to represent (foreign) pronunciation within the framework of the Arabic script. For the dictionary user who does not know (the foreign language) may wish to pronounce the loanword in a recognizable approximation of its native form... with the Arabic vowels and consonants that are closest to the foreign phonemes... (Issa, 1986: 448).

- 3- In syllables that are stressed, vowels become longer than in unstressed syllables. Of course the stressed syllables will follow the pronunciation patterns in BA rather than in the SL. AL leans towards placing the stress on the next-to-the syllable which often results in prolonging the stressed sound, consequently, short vowels change to be longer and sometimes it was changed or substituted by another long vowel (Al-Qinai, 2000). Thus the /*i*/ becomes /*i:*/, /*a*/ becomes /*a:*/, /*u*/ becomes /*u:*/ and /*o*/ becomes /*o:*/. In some cases the diphthongs are replaced by long vowels such as /*bəult*/ 'bolt' from EL into '*bu:lit*'. and /*kaʊntə*/ 'counter' into /*ka:wantar*/. Table (4-16) below illustrates some examples from EL and TK. No examples of loanwords with prolonged vowels were found among the gathered data, from PL and UL due to the great similarities between these two languages and the AL.

Table (4-16): Stressed Syllables and Vowel Change.

S	Word F.	Pron.	BA Trans. Long F.	SL
1	<i>cashmeres</i>	/ˈkæʃ,mɪə/	<i>kashm'i:r</i> 'kind of cloth'	EL
2	<i>guitar</i>	/gɪ'ta:/	<i>gi:t'a:r</i> 'musical inst.'*	EL
3	<i>börek</i>	/børek/	<i>b'o:rag</i> 'stuffed pie'	TK
4	<i>cüzdan</i>	/dʒyzdan/	<i>jizd'a:n</i> 'wallet'	TK

* EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)

* TK Pron. and form adapted from Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011)

* inst. = instrument.

- 4- The final vowel of a loanword is prolonged and pronounced longer than that of its origin such as: *ko:li:* for /koli/ 'collie', *jeili:* for /dʒɜli/ 'jelly', *lo:ri:* for /lɔri/ 'lorry' from EL and *q(y)u:ti:* for /kutu/ 'tin, can', *ba:lɥu:* for /palto/ 'overcoat', *tebsi:* for /tepsi/ 'oven tray' from TK. Also the Turkish (-çi) /tʃi:/ suffix, which refers to profession or maker, when appended, the final vowel of such words gets lengthened as in: *titanchi:* 'tobacconist', *qachaqchi:* 'smuggler', *chaychi:* 'tea maker', etc.,

When vowels are lengthened, they are getting strengthened and even considered as vowel insertion, while shortening the vowels is weakening and considered as deletion (Bosisio, 2004: 148).

4.2.7 Vowel Shortening or Reduction:

It has been noticed that in some of the loanwords borrowed into BA, the vowels have been pronounced shorter than the SL pronunciation and in some cases the long vowels were split into two short vowels. This process is being conducted to conform to the vowel structure of BA. Few words are realised to have been uttered with shorter vowels. When the vowel comes between two consonants, the vowel is pronounced shorter, as in *animya* /əni:miə/ ‘anaemia’ and *kancil* ‘you cancel’, *kancal* ‘he cancelled’ /kansəl/ ‘cancel’ from English. However, examples from TK were not found among the collected data, as TK does not have long vowel alphabet characters and long vowels are not indicated in writing. They used to be spelt in the past and can only be found in words borrowed from the AL or the PL and even so, those words are pronounced with short vowels in TK (Ketrez, 2012: 268). Unlike the PL which only has long vowels and mostly words are written using only consonants and long vowels. While, short vowels, (*harakat* ‘diacritics’ which are used above or below letters), are represented in books for learning Persian (Windfuhr, 1979: 135). The PL has a vowel system similar or similar-like to Arabic. As there are six vowel sounds in the PL: three long vowels (a:, u:, i:) and three short vowels (a َ , e, ِ , o ُ), but are usually not written in the Persian script. However, they are intended to make it easier for learners to read the words, or to avoid ambiguity later on. They are written, similar to Arabic, above or below a consonant (Farzad, 2012). Therefore some examples were detected, when long vowels have been pronounced shorter: *jinkana* for /ja:nka:h/ ‘exhausting, weakening’, *kamənjah* for /kma:nja:/ ‘violin’. The same goes for Urdu, as short vowels are not indicated like in Arabic and in Persian but are written as marks below or above letters. Therefore, there were

few examples of vowel shortening recognized among the collected data, as in: *lashah* for /la:f/ ‘carcass’ and *badam* for /ba:dam/ ‘almond’.

4.2.8 Vowel Epenthesis or Insertion:

Vowel epenthesis or insertion is common in loanwords adaptation in general and in BA as well. Vowel epenthesis is applied as an adapting strategy to the illegal adaptations in loanword in BA. Kwasi (2008: 25) explained in his thesis some of those strategies used to adapt illegalities in loanword adaptation including vowel epenthesis and that the epenthetic vowel quality and shape is determined by two factors: the surrounding environment (segments) and where the insertion is being carried out, whether in word-initial, word- medial clusters or to avoid final obstruents ⁽¹⁾.

- 1- As taut syllabic⁽²⁾ consonant clusters are prohibited in the AL and the BA as a sub-dialect, consonant clusters have to be broken by inserting a vowel which Alkalesi (2007: 35) calls as “*the helping vowel*” in the IA . It is the short vowel /i/ or sometimes /u/, /o/ or /a/. Each of these short vowels appears within one word or across words to help pronounce a sequence of three or more consonants. In a cluster of three and even two consonants, the helping vowel is added automatically between the first and the second consonant and in between the second and third of a cluster of four consonants to keep the

⁽¹⁾ **Obstruent:** a consonant that is produced with a partial or complete blockage of the airflow from the lungs through the nose or mouth.

⁽²⁾ **Taut syllabic:** One-syllable words: bought: brought: caught, taught: thought, etc., harmony of the speech and to ease the pronunciation of a word. Moreover, the addition of the vowel has no effect on the meaning but “*it is a matter of a speaker’s habit*” (Alkalesi, 2007:35). An example as in: *filim* for

/film/, *na:ylo:n* for */nailɔn/* and *sikra:b* for */skræp/* from EL. As for PL, because short vowels exist, so long vowels were inserted in very few cases such as: *ʔira:z* طراز for */tarz/* طرز ‘manner’, *keilo:n* كيلون for */kelon/* كِلن ‘door lock’.

2- The syllable structure in MSA, as listed in Al-Ani (1970: 87) has five syllable types: (CV, CVV, CVVC, CVC, CVCC). V stands for short vowel, while VV represents long vowel. This is based on the three short vowels in MSA, /i/, /u/, and /a/, with their long counterparts, /i:/, /u:/, and /a:/. The first two syllables are called “open” while the last three are “closed”. Those structures can appear initially, medially, and finally but in MSA, syllables can never begin with vowels (El Azzabi, 2001). Therefore, in order to overcome this restriction and to accommodate loanwords to the phonological system of Arabic, models beginning with a vowel are usually integrated by adding a glottal stop, /ʔ/ the ‘hamzah’ before the vowel at word-initial position. For example: *ʔkseswa:ra:t* for ‘accessories’, *ʔaryel* for ‘aerial’ , from EL. Meanwhile, loanwords from other languages into BA do not have to go through this process, since TK, PL and UL follow similar or similar-like system in phonology. Of course there are other restrictions in Arabic phonology, but they may be studied later to avoid the protraction.

As a justification concerned with sound change Ibrahim (2013) had explained the factors behind such change as unknown and mysterious. One of the reasons behind that is when people speaking different languages come in contact and the native habits of pronunciation are carried over into the language of the other group. Sound changes such as assimilation, elision and intrusion, etc., are implemented to ease articulation.

4.3 The Morphology of Nouns in MSA and BA:

Nouns, as Ryding (2005: 74) explains, can be classified into different categories depending on their morphology and relationship to Arabic lexical roots. Nouns are one of three classes in AL beside the verb and the particles. AL has two types of nouns: primary, which are nouns that are not derived from verbs, such as *rajul* 'man' and *nimir* 'tiger', *sikkah*, 'passageway or lane', *ja:ddah* 'main road'. All other nouns are either derived from verbs or other nouns (Schulz, 2004: 57). The derived nouns of course have to follow one of the structural patterns in AL. Most of the nouns and verbs in AL have a stem consisting of three consonantal roots, i.e. C₁C₂C₃ in a certain pattern which themselves carry certain kinds of meaning, such as "place where action is done", "doer of action", "name of action", or "instrument used to carry out action" (Ryding, 2005: 74). Thus, a great number of patterns can be created thru altering the root by vowel inserting using the inflectional or derivational affixes. For example the root *d-r-s* which is associated with the general concept of 'studying'. Words and nouns containing that root, as *daris* 'lesson', *madrasah* 'school', *mudarisah* 'female teacher', and *mudaris* 'male teacher'. The *-ah* in *mudarisah* indicated the fem. gender, unlike the word *madrasah* where (the *h* at the end of the word is not indicating gender but it is part of the word itself because there is no masculine form for this word), though it is treated as fem. in AL. All these derivations are expected to have something to do with that meaning. This chapter will focus on the study of two categories of nouns; gender and number according to the Arabic morphological paradigms. Loanwords compounding, remodeling and the additional Turkish suffixes (*-çi*) /ʃi:/and (*-xana*) that have been introduced into BA will be left for further studies.

4.3.1 Gender in MSA and BA:

All the nouns in AL are classified as either fem. or mas.. Gender is not only lexical; it is basically grammatical. There is no neuter like in EL. When the noun refers to human being or other living creatures, it normally adapts the natural gender. As for neutral things the gender category into which a noun falls is semantically arbitrary. It depends on the first speakers' preference. It was also found, from morphology point of view that, the mas. form is the simplest and most basic shape, whereas the fem. nouns are formed by having a suffix that marks their gender. It is also true in AL that neutral thing is in free variation, it can be both fem. and mas., such as: *ashshuba:ku kabi:run* (here the gender is mas.) or *ashshuba:ku kabi:ratun* 'the window is big' (here the gender is fem). Therefore all the loanwords into BA have to be integrated accordingly, but since the study is dealing with more than one SL, definitely, different systems of morphology are involved and different types of integration and adaptation are followed depending on the morphological system of that specified language.

4.3.1.1 The Fem. Gender Marker:

The singular fem. nouns in AL are marked by attaching the suffix (*ta:' marbuṭah* ٲ) which is pronounced as *-ah* (Ryding, 2005: 119-121). In the same way the loanwords in BA have been integrated in a similar way, i.e., they have undergone such process and hence treated as either mas. or fem.. The Grammatical gender in loanwords is differentiated by either the occurrence or the absence of the final suffix *-ah* or the (*ta:' marbuṭah* ٲ). Because, as mentioned above, loanwords into BA come from different SLs, integration shows some differences though the singular fem. marker was the same. Attaching the fem. suffix *-ah* for example in the case of loanwords from the EL resulted in that all the borrowed nouns were classified as either fem.

or mas. even the neuter ones. They follow the Arabic way of form classification. Table (4-17) below demonstrates how the gender of the E loanwords has been modified.

Table (4-17) Loanwords from English Treated as Fem.

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>Fem. F.</i>
1	<i>antique</i>	<i>/ænti:k/</i>	<i>ʔantikah</i>
2	<i>baroque</i>	<i>/bærɒk/</i>	<i>ba:ro:kah</i>
3	<i>bungalow</i>	<i>/bʌŋgələʊ/</i>	<i>banga:lah</i>
4	<i>cabin/ cabinet</i>	<i>/kæbɪn/ /kæbɪnt/</i>	<i>ka:bi:nah</i>
5	<i>capsule</i>	<i>/kæpsju:l/</i>	<i>kabso:lah</i>
6	<i>collar</i>	<i>/kɒlə/</i>	<i>q(y)o:lah</i>
7	<i>cuff</i>	<i>/kʌf/</i>	<i>kaffah</i>
8	<i>vase</i>	<i>/va:z/</i>	<i>va:zah</i>

** EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

It can be seen from the table above that all the loanwords are of neuter gender in EL and have been integrated into fem. by attaching the Sing. fem. marker. This has been resulted from the nature of the borrowed words from EL, as they were words for everyday use such as names of tools, households, job requirements, etc.

Furthermore most of the fem. nouns in AL are formed by attaching the fem. suffix to the mas. noun, such as: *mudaris* 'male teacher' and *mudarisah* 'female teacher'. Words for professions in English have one form and can be used for both genders like 'doctor, teacher, engineer, etc.. Unlike AL, when

loanwords were adapted into AL in general and BA, they were integrated into two gender forms, fem., and mas., as shown In (Table 4-18) below.

Table (4-18): Loanwords Given Two Gender Forms in BA

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
1	<i>cashier</i>	<i>/kæʃiə/</i>	<i>kashayr</i>	<i>kashayrah</i>
2	<i>doctor</i>	<i>/dɒktə/</i>	<i>dikto:r</i>	<i>dikto:rah</i>
3	<i>engineer</i>	<i>/,endʒɪ'niə/</i>	<i>muhandis</i>	<i>muhandisah</i>
4	<i>secretary</i>	<i>/sekrətri/</i>	<i>sikirtayr</i>	<i>sikirtayrah</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

Yet there are certain cases of words from EL origin where words have been used for both genders. Some examples are presented in (Table 4-19) below:

Table (4-19): Loanwords from EL Used for Both Genders in BA

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Pron.*</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>
1	<i>acrobat</i>	<i>/ækrə,bæt/</i>	<i>?kro:ba:t</i>
3	<i>chairman</i>	<i>/tʃeəmən/</i>	<i>jarman</i>
4	<i>chief engineer</i>	<i>/tʃi:fendʒɪniə/</i>	<i>ji:finjini:r</i>
5	<i>colonel</i>	<i>/kɜ:n(ə)l/</i>	<i>koloni:l</i>
6	<i>fitter</i>	<i>/fitə/</i>	<i>fi:tar</i>
7	<i>major</i>	<i>/meɪdʒə/</i>	<i>majar</i>

8	<i>manager</i>	/mænidʒə/	<i>manijar</i>
9	<i>pilot</i>	/paɪlət/	<i>baylat</i>

* *EL Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

It can be seen from the table above, that these loanwords are related to professions and military ranks, thus have been used for both genders. It has been also noticed that some of the loanwords from EL have been used for fem. only and have no form for mas., such as *nursah* 'nurse' (though it refers to both male and female nurses in EL), but in BA it refers to the 'midwife' (*nurse that cares for childbearing women, before and after birth*). This word is used for fem. only, and *sister* 'nurse' has been used to refer to all female nurses in general. There is no mas. form of the word and for a male nurse; they call him *mumariḍ* or *muḍamid*.

As it was mentioned earlier, that each of the specified languages has different morphological system. PL treats gender in a different way. Aṭ-ṭirazi, (1983: 23-26) has cited that PL does not distinguish gender, but there are gender markers used to differentiate between the two genders. Windfuhr (1979: 82-83) has also cited that gender is not grammatical in PL and that male and female are distinguished by compounding *nar* 'male' and *mâde* 'female' with animal nouns, e.g. *shir-nar/ shir-mâde* 'lion/lioness'. A similar distinction is used with human as in: *pesar-bače/ doxtar-bače* 'boy child/ girl child'. The words *zan* 'woman, lady' and *mard* 'man' are used to distinguish fem. and mas., for example *ashpaz mard* 'male cook' while *ashpaz zan* is a 'female cook'. As a result in loanwords from Arabic, fem. may be marked by following the Arabic rules of gender agreement and hence using the borrowed gender final suffix (-a or *ā marbuṭah*) which is pronounced as [-ah] like in *amu-amma* 'parental uncle-aunt'. This resulted in that all loanwords from PL

with the Arabic fem ending have been adapted into BA without any morphological changes and are written in the same way and are treated as fem. in gender. Table (4-20) below, indicates some examples.

Table (4-20): Loanwords Adapted into BA and Used as Fem.

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.*</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	بقچة / بقچه	<i>biqchah, bigshah</i>	<i>bundle baggage</i>
2	بوهة	<i>bu:hah</i>	<i>mind</i>
3	بنكة	<i>bankah</i>	<i>fan</i>
4	تيغة	<i>tiy(q)ah</i>	<i>wall</i>
5	دانة	<i>danah</i>	<i>pearl</i>
6	دايه	<i>dayah</i>	<i>nanny</i>
7	دریچه	<i>diri:shah</i>	<i>window</i>
8	شیشه	<i>shi:shah</i>	<i>glass jar</i>

* *Word F.* adapted from: “*Al-Wa'id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary*”, 1996.

** **Note:** Because the Persian words were taken from a dictionary which was written in Arabic-like orthography, therefore the words were written in their original form.

It has been recognized that UL is a different case. Schmidt (1999: 5-15) has indicated that Urdu nouns have two genders, mas., and fem., but unlike AL those words that are marked with gender suffix (*ā, a, aya, and ے*) are mas., while these endings indicate fem. gender in AL. Accordingly words such as *rūpayā* ‘rupee’ رپیہ, and *dirwazah* ‘gate’ دروازہ are mas. in UL, but recognized as fem. in BA. On the other hand, nouns that have fem. gender in AL and borrowed into UL, such as *hamlah* ‘attack’ حملہ and *qissa* ‘story’ قصہ are adapted to be mas. in UL. Whereas the UL fem. gender suffixes are either (*-i ی* or *iyā یا*) such as *dadi* ‘grandmother’ دادی, and *bacci* ‘female’

child’ بچہ , transliterated as [bachcha] in GA, are fem. in UL. Even a word like *mēz* ‘table’ is recognized as fem. in UL. However; it is adapted as mas. noun in BA. The mentioned gender markers are applicable to both animate and inanimate nouns in UL and in the same way as in AL mas. is the basic gender and hence fem. nouns in UL are derived forms (Islam, 2011: 23-36). Table (4-21) below exhibits some cases of different gender alterations of Arabic adaptations into UL.

Table (4-21): Gender Alteration between AL and UL

<i>S</i>	<i>UL F.*</i>	<i>Gen. in UL</i>	<i>Gen. in AL</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	کتاب <i>Kitab</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>book</i>
2	کرسی <i>kursi</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>chair</i>
3	بحیرہ <i>buhera(h)</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>lake</i>
4	شمس <i>šems</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>sun</i>

* *UL F.* have been adapted from Islam (2011: 36)

Table (4-22) gives some examples of the Urdu loanwords cases which are marked as mas. in UL but being adapted into BA as fem. because they have the final gender marker suffix (-a(h)).

Table (4-22): Mas. Loanwords from UL Adapted as Fem. in BA

<i>S</i>	<i>UL F. and Pron.**</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	تکیہ <i>takia</i>	<i>takyah</i>	<i>pillow</i>
2	چمچہ <i>chamcha</i>	<i>chamchah</i>	<i>spoon</i>
3	دروازہ <i>darwaaza</i>	<i>dirwa:zah</i>	<i>gate</i>

4	نقشه <i>naqsha</i>	<i>naqshah, nagshah</i>	<i>map, drawing</i>
5	نمونہ <i>namoona</i>	<i>namo:nah</i>	<i>sample</i>

** Words' F. and Pron.. adapted from
<http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-dictionary.aspx?eu=map> online Multilanguage Dictionary.

The TK, unlike the AL, is a genderless language, as specified by Braun (1999: 190-203). TK lacks a grammatical gender category completely. Though there were some lexical terms that are used to indicate the gender, such as *anne/baba* 'mother/father', *kiz/oğlan* 'girl/boy' or *hanim/bey* 'lady/sir', yet there are no mas. or fem. forms. It is a gender-neutral language in which women and men are treated alike and therefore gender has been integrated into the term "lexical meaning" or a "covert gender" as was called by Braun (1999:194) corresponding to the gender belief system evolved in Turkish society. Hopkins in his book "Elementary Grammar of the Turkish Language" first published in 1887 and republished in 2013 had stated that in TK there is no different termination to express gender. Most nouns can be used to refer to women and men alike. All inanimate things are neuter and living creatures have either different names or they are formed by prefixing *er* for mas. and *kiz* for fem. (Davids, 1832: 10). Therefore, the Turks use the Arabic suffix which indicates the fem. gender such as in: *mùdire* 'female director' and appears in names given to women, like 'Alye, Fazila', etc., (Göksel, 2005: 63). As a result the adapted words from TK into BA have been integrated in accordance to the Arabic gender system and all the loanwords have been treated to be either mas. or fem., by attaching the fem. Arabic suffix (-ah). Loanwords gender follows the Arabic morphological system. Table (4-

23) below, gives some examples of Turkish words that have been adapted as fem. into BA.

Table (4-23): Loanwords adapted as Fem. in BA from TK

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.*</i>	<i>Pron. *</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	<i>acenta</i>	<i>/adʒenta/</i>	<i>ʔajindah</i>	<i>Journal, diary</i>
2	<i>bahçe</i>	<i>/bahʃe/</i>	<i>bkshah</i>	<i>small garden</i>
3	<i>battaniye</i>	<i>/battanije/</i>	<i>baʔa:niyah</i>	<i>blanket</i>
4	<i>damga</i>	<i>/damga/</i>	<i>ʔamy(q)ah</i>	<i>stamp</i>
5	<i>dondurma</i>	<i>/dondurma/</i>	<i>dondirmah</i>	<i>ice-cream</i>
6	<i>kelepçe</i>	<i>/keleptʃe/</i>	<i>kalabchah</i>	<i>handcuffs</i>
7	<i>şişe</i>	<i>/ʃiʃe/</i>	<i>shi:shah</i>	<i>glass jar</i>
8	<i>tahta</i>	<i>/tahta/</i>	<i>taxtah</i>	<i>small wooden stool</i>

* *Word F. and Pron. after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011).*

Although the Turkish forms of the loanwords in the above table end with either (*a*) or (*e*) but they have no gender in Turkish. There are also many loanwords that have been adapted as mas., as shown in (Table 4-24) below.

Table (4-24): Loanwords Adapted as Mas. in BA from TK

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.*</i>	<i>Pron. *</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	<i>armut</i>	<i>/armut/</i>	<i>ʃarmu:ʔ</i>	<i>pear</i>
2	<i>bayrak</i>	<i>/bajrak/</i>	<i>bayraq(y)</i>	<i>flag</i>

3	<i>cam</i>	<i>/dʒam/</i>	<i>ja:m</i>	<i>glass</i>
4	<i>çarsaf</i>	<i>/ʃarʃaf/</i>	<i>jarʃaf</i>	<i>sheet</i>
5	<i>çekiç</i>	<i>/ʃekitʃ/</i>	<i>cha:ko:ch</i>	<i>hammer</i>
6	<i>cüzdan</i>	<i>/dʒyzdan/</i>	<i>jizda:n</i>	<i>wallet</i>
7	<i>dürbün</i>	<i>/dyrbyn/</i>	<i>darbi:n</i>	<i>binoculars</i>
8	<i>kağıt</i>	<i>/ka:ət/</i>	<i>ka:ɣ(q)ad</i>	<i>paper</i>

* *Word F. and Pron. after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011).*

4.3.2 Number in MSA, IA and BA:

In AL nouns are marked for three different kinds of number: singular, dual and plural (Ryding, 2005: 129). Plural refers to three or more, unlike English, because Arabic has a morphological form for dual, which refers to two. However the singular is considered the base form of the noun, the dual and the plural are the extensions of that form. Therefore nouns in AL are inflected for number and the inflection of nouns for dual and plural only occurs at the ending of the singular (Erwin, 2004: 148). Evidently the ending of each singular noun indicates the extent to which a noun's gender may be predicted from its ending. This, of course, influence the attachment of dual and plural suffixes phonologically and morphologically as well, but this is not the concern of the study and is left for further studies. Right now the main concern here is to investigate the integration of the loanwords and their adaptations by BA speakers to fit the number categories of Arabic nouns.

4.3.2.1 The Dual (*al-muthanna*):

As mentioned above that in AL there is a separate number category (Ryding, 2005: 129). Dual number in Arabic means two of the item indicated. Dual category is specified for AL only. In all the specified languages in this study, there is no dual category and when PL is considered there is no dual form also but when they want to talk about dual things they use the word (دو) *du* which means ‘two’ as in (دو زن) *du zen* ‘two women’ and (دو مرد) *du merd* ‘two men’ (Bedawi, 2005: 66). Arabic uses the dual suffixes (-aan) for the subjective case and (-een) for the objective case, attached to the singular mas. stem. For example: جاء الرجلان، رأيت الرجلين، مررت بالرجلين. [*ja:ʔa arrajulaan, Raʔaytu arrajuleen, Marratu birrajuleen*] ‘The two men came, I saw the two men, I passed the two men’. For the fem. nouns, due to the existence of the final fem. marker (تة:’ *marbuʔah*), the dual suffix used is (-taan) and (-teen)., as in جاءت البنتان، رأيت البنتين، مررت بالبنتين [*ja:ʔat albintaan, , Raʔaytu albinteen, Marratu bilbinteen*] ‘The two women came, I saw the two women, I passed the two women’. In BA the subject suffixes (-aan) and (-taan) are never used, but the mas. (-een) and the fem. (-teen) suffixes are used only. Table (4-25) below, displays some examples of the adapted loanwords into BA to reflect how these loanwords have been integrated into the morphological system of AL. All the words below are mas. adapted from EL and TK.

Table (4-25): Dual Form of Adapted Mas. From EL and TK

<i>S</i>	<i>Sing. F. * / Meaning</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Dual F.</i>	<i>SL</i>
1	<i>anchor /æŋkə/</i>	<i>ʔaŋgar</i>	<i>ʔaŋgareen</i>	<i>EL</i>
2	<i>atlas /atləs/</i>	<i>ʔaʔlas</i>	<i>ʔaʔlaseen</i>	<i>EL</i>

3	<i>bank /baŋk/</i>	<i>baŋg</i>	<i>bangeen</i>	<i>EL</i>
4	<i>cartoon /ka:tu:n/</i>	<i>ka:rto:n</i>	<i>kartoneen</i>	<i>EL</i>
5	<i>çatal /ʃatal/</i>	<i>chaṭal</i>	<i>chaṭaleen</i>	<i>TK</i>
6	<i>eşarp /eʃarp/</i>	<i>ʔi:sha:rb</i>	<i>ʔi:sharbeen</i>	<i>TK</i>
7	<i>gömlek /gømlek/</i>	<i>gomlag</i>	<i>gomligeen</i>	<i>TK**</i>
8	<i>ocak /oɖzak/</i>	<i>wja:q(y)</i>	<i>wjaq(y)een</i>	<i>TK</i>

* *English Pron. after Macmillan Essential Dictionary (2005)*

* *Turkish Pron. after Collins Turkish Dictionary (2011),*

** */ø/ is for the letter (ö) in TK, pronounced like (u) in burn.*

Table (4-26) below, gives some examples from Persian and Urdu to show how loanwords are adapted into BA. They have been put in one table because both languages are written in an Arabic-like orthography.

Table (4-26): Dual Form of Adapted Mas. From PL and UL

<i>S</i>	<i>Sing. F. * / Meaning</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Dual F.</i>	<i>SL</i>
1	<i>آخور (manger)</i>	<i>yaxo:r</i>	<i>yaxoreen</i>	<i>PL</i>
2	<i>جوال (sack)</i>	<i>shwa:l</i>	<i>shwa:leen</i>	<i>PL</i>
3	<i>دوشك (mattress)</i>	<i>doshak</i>	<i>doshakeen</i>	<i>PL</i>
4	<i>سرداب (cellar)</i>	<i>sirda:b</i>	<i>sirda:been</i>	<i>PL</i>
5	<i>بالٹی (pail)</i>	<i>ba:ldi</i>	<i>baldiyeen</i>	<i>UL</i>
6	<i>جوتے (shoes)</i>	<i>jutey</i>	<i>juti:yeen</i>	<i>UL</i>
7	<i>زنجیر (chain)</i>	<i>zanji:l</i>	<i>zanji:leen</i>	<i>UL</i>

8	گاڑی (car)	ga:ri:	ga:ryeen**	UL
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* P F. after *Al-Wa'id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary (1996)*, and (<http://www.farsidic.com/en/Lang/EnFa>)

* U F. after <http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-dictionary.aspx?eu=map> online Multilanguage Dictionary.

* Meaning in parenthesis is according to BA.

** (y) is added for easier pronunciation and more speech fluency.

Regarding loanwords which have been integrated as fem. into BA the suffix (-teen) is added, as mentioned above, to form the dual category of the singular form. Table (4-27) below gives some examples for loanwords from E and T.

Table (4-27): Dual Form of Integrated Fem. From EL and TK

S	Sing. F. *	BA Trans.	Dual F.	SL
1	block /blɒk/	blokah	blokteen	EL
2	cabin /kæbin/	ka:bi:nah	ka:bi:nteen	EL
3	lamp /læmp/	lambah/	lambiteen	EL
4	spanner /spænə/	sba:nah	sba:nteen	EL
5	cadde /dʒadde/	ja:dah	ja:diteen	TK
6	damga /damga/	ʃamy(q)ah	ʃamy(q)teen	TK
7	düğme /dy:me/	digmah	digmteen	TK
8	karyola /karjola/	q(y)iryolah	q(y)iryolteen	TK

* E F. and pron. after (*Macmillan Essential Dictionary, 2005*)

* T F. and pron. after (*Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011*),

From the table above, it is obvious that after forming the dual category, words have witnessed some phonological adaptations such as the deletion of

the fem. marker (-ah) due to the attachment of the dual suffix (-teen). Loanwords integrated as fem. into BA from PL and UL have undergone similar adaptations also when forming their dual category. Table (4-28) below displays some examples.

Table (4-28): Dual Form of Adapted Fem. from PL and UL

<i>S</i>	<i>Sing. F. */ Meaning</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Dual F.</i>	<i>SL</i>
1	پايه (step, grade)	ba:yah	ba:yteen	PL
2	رزه (ring, door ring)	razzah	razziteen	PL
3	طارم (arched roof)	ṭa:rmah	ṭa:rmteen	PL
4	كفچه (ladle)	kamchah	kamchteen	PL
5	پيالا (tea cup)	bya:lah	bya:lteen	UL
6	توليه (towel)	xawliyah	xawli:teen	UL
7	روپيه (rupee)	rabbiyah	rabbi:teen	UL
8	شيشه (glass jar)	shi:shah	shi:shteen	UL

* *P F.* after *Al-Wa'id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary (1996)*, and (<http://www.farsidic.com/en/Lang/EnFa>)

* *U F.* after <http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-dictionary.aspx?eu=map> online Multilanguage Dictionary.

* *Meaning in parenthesis is according to BA.*

It has been noticed after scanning the collected data that most of the loanwords from EL, PL and UL have been adapted as mas. and few were fem., while most of the loanwords from TK have been adapted as fem. Of course there are many reasons behind that choice of gender, which will be left for more investigation in future.

4.3.2.2 The Plural (*al-jamiʿ*) :

Arabic nouns form their plurals in three ways. Ryding (2005: 132-135) explained that two ways of forming plural is by adding suffixes to the singular stem to make either the “*sound fem. plural*” (SFP) or the “*sound masculine plural*” (SMP). These two ways have been considered as external, while the third way occurs inside the noun stem by shifting the arrangement of vowels, and even inserting extra consonants. This explains why it has been called “*the broken plural*” (BP). A noun in the AL may have two or three or more alternative plurals, for example: *saya:rah* ‘a car’ in BA can have two plural alternatives: *sayara:t* SFP and *siya:yi:r* BP, and *buri:* ‘pipe’ *bwari:* BP and *buri:yaat* SFP. IA as described by Erwin (2004: 182), has only two types of plural: the “*sound plural*” which is formed by the addition of a suffix to the singular, with minor changes to the stem in some cases, as it will be seen in the tables below. The “*Broken Plural*” consists of a form with a pattern different from that of the singular. It can be found in some cases of the BP where some nouns show both a suffix and a change in pattern. In this study the patterns will not be discussed, but plural forms will be presented in general.

4.3.2.2.1 The Sound Fem. Plural (SFP) Suffix:

SFP or (*jamʿil mu’anath essa:lim*) applies for both human and nonhuman nouns in AL. The suffix (-*aat*) is used to form the plural of fem. nouns and is traditionally called “the sound fem. plural suffix”. Fem. nouns ending in (-*ah*) have their plurals in (-*aat*) (Erwin, 2004: 184). The SFP suffix is attached to the singular stem of the noun and replaces the final Arabic fem. marker, i.e., the (*ta:’ marbuṭah* َـ). When the native BA speakers adapted the

loanwords from the specified languages, all those words that have been integrated as fem., had their plural form by attaching the SFP suffix (-aat). Table (4-29) below shows some examples.

Table (4-29): SFP of Loanwords Adapted from EL and TK

S	Sing. F. *	BA Trans.	SFP F.	SL/ Meaning
1	<i>balcony /bælkəni/</i>	<i>ba:lko:nah</i>	<i>ba:lko:naat</i>	EL
2	<i>collar /kələ/</i>	<i>q(y)o:lah</i>	<i>q(y)o:laat</i>	EL
3	<i>form /fɔ:m/</i>	<i>fo:rmah</i>	<i>fo:rmaat</i>	EL
4	<i>pyjamas /pədʒa:məz/</i>	<i>baja:mah</i>	<i>baja:maat</i>	EL
5	<i>matara /matara/</i>	<i>maʃa:rah</i>	<i>maʃa:raat</i>	TK (flask)
6	<i>tava /tava/</i>	<i>ta:wah</i>	<i>ta:waat</i>	TK (frying pan)
7	<i>vitrin /vitrin/</i>	<i>f(v)atri:nah</i>	<i>f(v)a:tri:naat</i>	TK (shop window)
8	<i>yaka /jaka/</i>	<i>ya:xah</i>	<i>ya:xaat</i>	TK (collar)

* E F. and pron. after (Macmillan Essential Dictionary, 2005)

* T F. and pron. after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011),

The same thing is applicable for loanwords from PL and UL in forming the FSP. Table (4-30) below illustrates some of the cases.

Table (4-30): SFP of Loanwords adapted from PL and UL

S	Sing. F. *	BA Trans.	SFP F.	SL
1	<i>خانه (house, place)</i>	<i>xa:nah</i>	<i>xa:naat</i>	PL
2	<i>شاخه (stream)</i>	<i>sha:xah</i>	<i>fa:xaat</i>	PL

3	کاسه (bowl)	<i>k(t)a:sah</i>	<i>k(t)a:saat **</i>	<i>PL</i>
4	ماشه (hair clip)	<i>ma:shah</i>	<i>ma:shaat</i>	<i>PL</i>
5	پرده (curtain)	<i>bardah</i>	<i>bardaat</i>	<i>UL</i>
6	تکیه (pillow)	<i>takyah</i>	<i>takyaat</i>	<i>UL</i>
7	دروازه (door, gate)	<i>dirwazah</i>	<i>dirwazaat</i>	<i>UL</i>
8	نقشه (drawing)	<i>naqshah</i>	<i>naqshaat</i>	<i>UL</i>

* *P F.* after *Al-Wa'id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary (1996).* and (<http://www.farsidic.com/en/Lang/EnFa>)

* *U F.* after <http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-dictionary.aspx?eu=map> online Multilanguage Dictionary.

* *Meaning in parenthesis is according to BA.*

** *It has a BP form is tu:s*

However the FSP suffix (-aat) is not only restricted to fem. nouns, but there are many cases where it has been used for what is considered as mas. It has been noticed while scanning all the collected data that all the loanwords have their plurals either in SFP by adding the suffix (-aat) or in BP where there is a change in the phonology and pattern of the word itself. None of the loanwords in the collected data has its plural in SMP i.e., by adding the mas. suffixes (-oon) and (-iin). Since we are talking about a dialect and not the SA, certainly the SMP suffixes (-oon) is not the concern of the study here. The only form of SMP in the loanwords in this study is the case of the words ending with (-či), all have their plural in (-a) and the addition of a double (yy) letters, for more ease in pronunciation and speech harmony. This can be left for further studies. Table (4-31) displays some of the many mas. loanwords that have the SFP form.

Table (4-31): SFP Suffix Used for Loanwords with Mas. Gender

<i>S</i>	<i>Sing. F. *</i>	<i>BA Trans.</i>	<i>Plural F.</i>	<i>SL</i>
1	<i>badge</i>	<i>ba:j</i>	<i>ba:jaat</i>	<i>EL</i>
2	<i>beam</i>	<i>be:m</i>	<i>be:maat</i>	<i>EL</i>
3	<i>bicycle</i>	<i>baysikil</i>	<i>baysiklaat</i>	<i>EL</i>
4	<i>blanket</i>	<i>bla:nke:t</i>	<i>bla:nke:taat</i>	<i>EL</i>
5	<i>boiler</i>	<i>baylar</i>	<i>baylaraat</i>	<i>EL</i>
6	<i>casino**</i>	<i>ka:zino:</i>	<i>ka:zi:nohaat</i>	<i>EL</i>
7	<i>cheque</i>	<i>chayk</i>	<i>chaykaat</i>	<i>EL</i>
8	<i>eşarp</i>	<i>ʔi:sha:rb</i>	<i>ʔi:sha:rbaat</i>	<i>TK</i>
9	<i>lastik</i>	<i>la:sti:k</i>	<i>la:sti:kaat</i>	<i>TK</i>
10	<i>otel</i>	<i>ʔo:tel</i>	<i>ʔo:telaat</i>	<i>TK</i>
11	<i>palto **</i>	<i>ba:lʔo:</i>	<i>ba:lʔowaat</i>	<i>TK</i>
12	<i>ütü **</i>	<i>ʔo:ti:</i>	<i>ʔo:ti:yaat</i>	<i>TK</i>
13	<i>yelek</i>	<i>yalag</i>	<i>yalagaat</i>	<i>TK</i>
14	<i>zar</i>	<i>za:r</i>	<i>za:raat</i>	<i>TK</i>
15	جوال	<i>shwa:l</i>	<i>shwa:laat</i>	<i>PL</i>
16	شکردان	<i>shakardan</i>	<i>shakardanaat</i>	<i>PL</i>
17	بالٹی**	<i>baldi:</i>	<i>baldiyaat</i>	<i>UL</i>
18	کیتلی**	<i>ki:tli:</i>	<i>ki:tli:yaat</i>	<i>UL</i>

19	لحاف	l̥ha:f	l̥ha:faat	UL
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* *EL F. and pron. after (Macmillan Essential Dictionary, 2005)*

* *TK F. after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011),*

* *PL F. after (“Al-Wa’id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary”, 1996),*
(<http://www.farsidic.com/en/Lang/EnFa>)

* *UL F. after <http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-ictionary.aspx?eu=map>*

It can be noticed from the table above that the allomorph (*h*) has been inserted in the SFP of ‘casino’ and a (*y*) for the SFP of ‘ütü’, ‘کیتلی’ and ‘بالٹی’, then a (*w*) for ‘palto’. This has been done for easier pronunciation and more speech fluency.

4.3.2.2.2 The Sound Masculine Plural (SMP) suffix:

It has been observed by many grammarians including Ryding (2005: 140) that the SMP or (*jamʕil muθeker essa:lim*), is much more restricted in occurrence than the SFP and that it only occurs on nouns and adjectives referring to male human beings or mixed groups of male and female human beings, but not all words describing male people can be made plural by using the SMP. Some of them adapt the BP plural form, such as *dikto:r* ‘male doctor’ becomes *dakatra*: ‘male doctors’ (Wightwick, 2005:20). In ancient times, when CA was the dominant language in the Arabian Peninsula, SMP was used to pluralize all mas. nouns including the nonhuman ones by adding the nominative mas. plural (*-oon*) and the genitive (*-iin*) suffixes. Yet, with the trend of the irregular plural, BP becomes more popular and is being widely used instead of the suffixes of SMP. Therefore, it has been observed that almost all the loanwords collected in this study have been either have their plural in SFP or in BP since Arabic grammar treat all nonhuman nouns as

sing. fem. (Wightwick, 2005: 20). This has been clear in the use of the sing. fem. pronoun *hiyah* هي to indicate the gender for example , *ayna essaya:raat? Hiyah fil gara:j. هي في الكراج. أين السيارات؟* ‘Where are the cars? They’re in the garage.’ Only in one case it has been noticed when the words ending with the derivational Turkish suffix (*çi*), which refers to male’s professions only. Those loanwords have their plural by attaching the suffix (*-a*), which is a form of SMP in the AL, and the addition of a double (*yy*) letters for easier pronunciation. Table (4-32) below displays some examples.

Table (4-32): SMP of Loanwords with Turkish (*çi*) Ending

S	Sing. F. *	BA Trans.	SMP F.	Meaning
1	<i>arabane /arabane/</i>	<i>ʕaraba:nchi:</i>	<i>ʕarabanchiyya</i>	<i>carriage drivers</i>
2	<i>kaçak /katfak/</i>	<i>qachaqchi:</i>	<i>qachaqchiyya</i>	<i>smugglers</i>
3	<i>teneke /teneke/</i>	<i>tanakchi</i>	<i>tanakchiyya</i>	<i>tin makers</i>
4	<i>top/top/</i>	<i>ʔo:bchi:</i>	<i>ʔo:bchiyya</i>	<i>gunners</i>
5	<i>tütün /tytyn/**</i>	<i>titanchi</i>	<i>titanchiyya</i>	<i>tobacco sellers</i>
6	<i>ütü /yty/**</i>	<i>ʔo:tachi:</i>	<i>ʔo:tachiyya</i>	<i>pressing men</i>

* T F. and pronunciation after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011),

** (*ü*) is pronounced like (*u*) in *cube*.

4.3.2.2.3 The Broken Plural (BP):

BP (*jamʕet taksi:r*) is sometimes called the internal plural because it involves a shift of vowel patterns within the word stem itself. BP is highly characteristic of Arabic nouns and adjectives (Ryding, 2005: 144). It can be compared to the irregular plural in English ‘*man/men*’, ‘*foot/feet*’,

'mouse/mice' etc. However, these words are exceptions in EL, but BP is common in AL and the majority of nouns have their plural in BP (Wightwick, 2005: 19). It may even involve the affixation of extra allomorphs such as (*elif* or *waw*) as in: *rajul/rija:l* رجل/رجال 'man/men' , and *fen/fino:n* فن/فنون 'art/arts'. In AL there are many nouns which cannot be made plural by using any of the other types of plural, i.e., SFP or SMP. Therefore the BP is used in this case to make such nouns plural. BP is not a random method of breaking nouns, but to form a BP, one needs to identify the three root consonants of the noun, ignoring the long and short vowels and any other affixations (Wightwick, 2005: 63-64). Then the root letters are put into a number of patterns such as (فُعَل ، أفعال ، فِعال) all from the root (ف/ع/ل) which carries the meaning of (to do). Of course, these are not the only patterns of BP in AL but there are dozens of other BP patterns. As mentioned above, BP consists of a form with a pattern. Ryding (2005: 144) even added that the relationship between sing. nouns and their BP forms is often a characteristic rhythm to the sing./pl. doublet when said aloud. Like when you say in BA *beet/byo:t* 'house/houses', *kursi:/kara:si:* 'chair/chairs'. However, explaining the patterns of the BP is not the concern of this study at the time being. It only gives an idea about the BP in Arabic and displays examples of the loanwords and their adaptations while the native BA speakers attempt in nativization the integrated words into their language system. While scanning all the collected data, it has been noticed that the majority of the loanwords have been treated as fem. especially that most of the loanwords adapted were nonhuman, and hence they had their pl. made in SFP. Many words have their plural in BP. They were the minority. Table (4-33) below shows some examples.

Table (4-33): SFP of Loanwords adapted from EL and TK

S	Sing. F. *	BA Trans.	BP F.	SL / Meaning
1	<i>bank /baŋk/</i>	<i>baŋg</i>	<i>bino:g</i>	<i>EL</i>
2	<i>cigarette /sigəret/</i>	<i>jigara:</i>	<i>jigayer</i>	<i>EL</i>
3	<i>filter /filtə/</i>	<i>filter</i>	<i>fala:tir</i>	<i>EL</i>
4	<i>furnace /fɜ:nis/</i>	<i>firin</i>	<i>ʔafra:n</i>	<i>EL</i>
5	<i>puncture /pʌŋktʃə/</i>	<i>banchar</i>	<i>bana:chir</i>	<i>EL</i>
6	<i>sandal /sandəl/</i>	<i>şandal</i>	<i>şana:dil</i>	<i>EL</i>
7	<i>bayrak /bajrak/</i>	<i>bayraq(y)</i>	<i>baya:riq(y)</i>	<i>TK (flag)</i>
8	<i>çanta /ʃanta/</i>	<i>chanṭah</i>	<i>chinaṭ</i>	<i>TK(bag)</i>
9	<i>çarşaf /ʃarşaf/</i>	<i>jarjaf</i>	<i>jara:jif</i>	<i>TK (bed sheet)</i>
10	<i>çorap /ʃorap/</i>	<i>jo:ra:b</i>	<i>jwari:b</i>	<i>TK (socks)</i>
11	<i>düğme /dy:me/</i>	<i>digmah</i>	<i>digam</i>	<i>TK (button)</i>
12	<i>fırça /fərʃa/</i>	<i>firjah</i>	<i>firaj</i>	<i>TK (brush)</i>
13	<i>hanım /hanəm/</i>	<i>hanım</i>	<i>hawanim</i>	<i>TK (lady)</i>
14	<i>kağıt /ka:ət/</i>	<i>ka:y(q)ad</i>	<i>kway(q)id</i>	<i>TK (paper)</i>
15	<i>چرخ /čarekh/</i>	<i>charex</i>	<i>chro:x</i>	<i>PL (wheel, ring)</i>
16	<i>چنگال /činkal/</i>	<i>jinga:l</i>	<i>jana:gi:l</i>	<i>PL (fork, pin)</i>
17	<i>دهلیز /dahliz/</i>	<i>dahli:z</i>	<i>dihali:z</i>	<i>PL (entry)</i>
18	<i>دوشک /dushak/</i>	<i>do:fag</i>	<i>dowa:fig</i>	<i>PL(mattress)</i>

19	گونی /gunny/	go:niyah	gwani:	PL (sack)
20	مغازه /maghazah/	may(q)a:zah	may(q)a:yiz	PL (shop)
21	میز /mez/	mez	myo:zah ⁽¹⁾	PL (table)
22	نیشان /nیشان/	nisha:n	niyashi:n	PL (medal, mark)
23	جوتے /jutay/	jo:ti:	jwati:	UL (shoes)
24	سڑک /sarhak/	sikah	siki:k	UL (road)
25	کمبل /kambal/	kambal	kana:bil**	UL (blanket)

* EL F. and pron. after (Macmillan Essential Dictionary, 2005)

* TK F. after (Collins Turkish Dictionary, 2011),

* PL F. after (“Al-Wa’id: A New Persian-Arabic Dictionary”, 1996), and (<http://www.farsidic.com/en/Lang/EnFa>). (Pron. after (Dictionary in Persian and English, 2007).

* UL F. after (<http://www.hamariweb.com/dictionaries/urdu-english-dictionary.aspx?eu=map> online Multilanguage Dictionary).

** The /m/ sound in the singular form has been replaced with /n/ sound for easier pronunciation and speech harmony.

⁽¹⁾ The final (h) in myo:zah is not a fem. gender indication but an inspirational sound and part of the word.

It can be noticed from the above table that not only mas. nouns have their plural in BP but also words with fem. gender have a BP form, such as *çanta /fanta/ ‘bag’*, which is very popular in AL.

4.4 Conclusions:

This study has investigated the influence of the different cultures and languages on the speakers of BA and how the loanwords have been adapted in the attempt in the nativization process. The focus has been on the phonological and morphological adaptations with some hints to the semantic aspects to help give a complete idea of the integration in this respect. After investigating and scanning more than 1000 (one thousand) loanwords that have been used by the BA speakers and interviewing the sample informants, the following conclusions have been identified:

- 1- Being a cosmopolitan city, rich in resources and having a strategic location, Basrah has been a subject for many occupations and different types of immigrations from inside and outside Iraq. This of course influenced the language spoken there and introduced a mixture of multi nations inhabited Basrah. This mixture of languages affected the BA linguistically. The effect has been recognized in the phonological and morphological levels introducing a dialect unique for BA speakers. BA was affected more than any other dialect in the whole of Iraq.
- 2- After identifying, analyzing and interpreting the *phonological level*, many adaptations have been found due to the process of nativization of the loanwords into BA. Among those adaptations are:
 - a- The assimilations of many phonemes when words were borrowed such as the /s/ into /s̄/, as in /ʃa:ns/ into *cha:n̄s̄* , /usta/ 'skilful' into *ʔuṣṭa:*, etc., and /t/ into /t̄/ as in /atl̄as/ into *ʔṭlas*, /janta/ چنته 'bag' into *chanṭah*, etc. This occurs while the BA speakers trying to find equivalent to these sounds in their language, choosing what they believe is easier for them to articulate and to maintain speech harmony.

b- There have been many consonantal alterations that have been recognized among the collected data under this study. This resulted during the process of producing a loanword. Speakers try the closest proximation to the model they use in their language. This is because the phonological patterns of the loanwords and the borrowing ones do not correspond in the same degree. Therefore speakers have to employ sound alteration because there are no such phonemes that exist in their language or there is more than one phonemic realization for such sounds. The following cases of phonemes alterations have been recognized from the collected data:

- 1- It has been found that although there is no /p/ sound in AL but has been introduced into BA and IA from PL, TK and EL. Yet in almost all the borrowings it has been altered into /b/ as in /camp/ into *kamb*, /perde/ into *bardah*, etc. While the /p/ can be found in some IA dialects, it has never been found in any of the borrowings into BA. All the /p/ sounds have been changed into /b/.
 - 2- The phoneme /k/ has been replaced by the phoneme /q/ in some cases for words borrowed from EL, such as /kɔlə/ into *qo:lah* (it is pronounced *yo:lah* in AKH and AZ because they assimilate the /q/ and /y/). However most of the borrowings with /k/ from EL remain as they are in their SL. In case of the borrowings from TK, almost all the words with /k/ phoneme have been altered into /q/ as in /kadife/ 'velvet' into *qadi:fah*. Moreover few cases were detected when the /k/ is altered into /g/ as in /yelek/ into *yalag* from TK and /bæk/ into *bag* (the *a* here is a short vowel in BA) from EL.
 - 3- Alteration of the phoneme /s/ into /z/ in some cases for borrowings from EL and TK as in /kri:s/ into *gri:z* and /sokak/ into *zu:qa:q*.
- c- As the AL is a rhotic language, the speakers pronounce the consonant /r/ regardless of its position. Therefore, it is pronounced in all the

borrowings from the EL whether it was silent or not. No case has been identified where the consonant /r/ is silent in BA, because in the AL there is no silent letter, whatever written is pronounced. This has not been detected in the borrowing from the TK, PL or UL because their systems are Arabic-like except for the TK where /ğ/ is a silent letter. It is not pronounced but only prolong the length of the previous vowel, hence using the lengthening sign /:/ when indicating it in dictionaries.

- d- The alteration of /ʃ/ into /dʒ/ (*the j will be used to indicate this sound*) or ĉ when the BA speakers couldn't find an equivalent, as in /ʃa:t/ 'chart' into *ja:rt* and /ʃerʃeve/ 'bedsheet' into *jarjaʃ*. This occurs in case of the borrowings from EL and TK only because it is not part of the phonemic system in PL and UL.
- e- The phoneme /ğ/ is a silent letter in the TK which is equal to /:/ length sign. It only prolongs the preceding vowel and never comes at an initial position. Since in the AL there is no silent letters, the Basri speakers tend to either pronounce it as /q/ or ɣ or even /g/ depends on the geographical location of the speakers, as in 'kağit' /ka:et/ 'paper' into, *ka:ɣad*, or *ka:qad*.
- f- Another morphophonemic alteration applied to the borrowed lexical items is the elision of a sound, consonant or a vowel. What is called in the AL *haðf* 'deletion' or the *ʔfla:l* 'the omission of a vowel' i.e., deleting one or more segments from the original form of the word and the *ibdal* 'the replacement of a consonant with another'. These changes have been attributed to the Arabs' passion to maintain unstrained and easy pronunciation of loanwords by omitting some of their sounds. It has been observed during the course of the study that the deletions happen at the initial, medial and final positions of the loanwords. The deletion mostly occurs with lexical items borrowed from EL and TK. For example the consonant /d/ has been deleted in /admərəl/ and

/standəd/ to be *ʔmi:ra:l* and *standa:r* due to the difficulty in pronouncing it with other consonants as the */m/* in ‘*admiral*’ and the */r/* in ‘*standard*’. The final (*t*) consonant has been deleted as a result of the addition of final Arabic fem. Suffix (*-ah*), as in */kabinɪt/* into *kabi:nah*. Deletion goes farther than that and in some observed cases the syllables have been deleted as in */buldəuzə/* to be *do:zer*, */danəfɪmak/* ‘*consult*’ to be *da:nish*. All these changes are considered to increase the ease of pronunciation and also of uttering some sounds are uttered more smoothly together. Some cases have been observed when some consonants have been replaced by others, as in */pantolon/* ‘*trousers*’ the */l/* has been replaced by */r/* to be *banʔuro:n*.

- g- Many modifications and adjustments have also been witnessed on the vocalic elements of the loanwords integrated into BA. All the borrowings were limited to the nine vowels in IA and BA. Accordingly all the unfamiliar vowels experienced different types of alterations including the substitution, lengthening, shortening and epenthesis. It has been observed that BA speakers tend a lot to use the long */i:/* and the short */i/* vowels very commonly in all their speech. This feature among others distinguishes the most BA among other Iraqi dialect, as when BA speakers utter number forty as *arbi:fi:n* unlike other IA speakers who pronounce it as *arba:fi:n*. For vowel lengthening, it has been noticed that vowels get lengthened at the end of words when both the singular fem. suffix the (*ta:’ marbuʔah* ٤) pronounced as (*-ah*) such as */spanə/* ‘*spanner*’ into *spa:nah*, */borya/* ‘*reed mat*’ into *ba:ryah*, etc.
- h- It has also been noticed that most of the loanwords from PL and U/HL have the fem.-like singular and plural ending, these loanwords are pronounced as they are with slight changes. Such words as *darwa:zah* ‘*door*’, and *naqsha* ‘*map, drawing*’ from ULand *piqʔfah* ‘*bundle baggage*’, *paludah* ‘*kind of sweet*’ and *taxtah* ‘*small stool*’ from PL.

- i- It has been recognized that all the three dialects under investigation in the present study produce high short vowels - *i-* or -*u-* in non-final open syllables and low vowel -*a-* in closed syllables, giving typically such forms as *kitab* 'he wrote', *kitab* 'she wrote', *ktibat* (ZA) 'she wrote', *gilab* 'he overturned', *galab* (ZA) 'he overturned', *gilbat* 'she overturned', *glubat* (ZA) 'she overturned' etc. A characteristic which they share with Najdi dialect as cited in Ingham (1994: 18-19).
- 3- While investigating the gathered data, loanwords have been classified and analyzed according to their SL origin. The study focuses on another linguistic variable, the *morphological variable* and the adaptation and adjustments occurred to the loanwords by the Basri native speakers. It has been found that these borrowings had experienced many adaptations before they were integrated into BA. All these adaptations happened simultaneously and unconsciously in a natural way. The speakers depend on what is recorded in their minds about the AL systems. Haugen (1953) cited that the imported morphemes could be an imported stem with a native suffix; a native stem with an imported affix or an imported stem with a native stem. In the present study it has been witnessed that either morphemes have been imported and a native suffix added such as the grammatical gender and the number suffixes, or an imported suffix had been imported and added to a native or non-native stem, such as the Turkish suffixes, (-*çi*) 'profession', and (-*xana*) 'place or house'. Below are the findings of the study concerning the morphological variable adaptations:
- a- As in the AL, there are two grammatical genders only, hence all nouns must be either fem. or mas.. Gender is assigned to humans naturally, while loanwords, all non-human referent, are treated either fem. or mas. in gender even if the loans are contradicting this assignment. This

depends on the speakers' preference. Since this study is dealing not only with borrowings from one language, the treatment has been in a different way, depending on the specified language system. However to distinguish fem. from mas. gender, only the final fem. attachment the singular (*ta:’ marbuṭah* ﺍﺋ) pronounced as (-ah) and the pl. (-aat) will do the job.

- 1- It is worth noting that borrowings from the EL have only been affixed with the final singular or plural fem. suffixes as in *ro:zah – ro:zaat* ‘rose – roses’. At the same time, the loanwords that are of a uni-gender and used for both fem. and mas., mostly were loanwords related to professions or military ranks, such as *a:rtist* ‘artist’, *baylat* ‘pilot’, etc. It has been noticed that some loans integrated in BA have been only used to reflect fem. gender like in *nursah* ‘midwife’ and *sister* ‘female nurse’, while a different native word *mumariḍ* or *muḍamid* has been used to indicate the male nurse.
- 2- Different languages have different morphological systems. This has been witnessed during data investigation. Hence it has been found that the PL does not distinguish gender, but they use gender markers. With animal nouns *nar* ‘male’ and *mâde* ‘female’ e.g. *šir-nar/ šir-mâde* ‘lion/lioness’. A similar distinction is used with human as in: *pesar-bače/ doxtar-bače* ‘boy child/ girl child’ and those words have borrowed the fem. Arabic suffix from AL and used them with their endings. Accordingly all the borrowings from the PL have been treated according to the grammatical gender system in AL and were all categorized as either fem., or mas. except those end with the borrowed final fem. Arabic ﺍﺋ or ﺍﺋ are written in the same way and are treated as fem. in gender.
- 3- Another interesting point has been found during the study about UL. Although Urdu nouns have two genders, mas., and fem., but unlike

AL, those words that are marked with gender suffix (*ā, a, aya, and*) are mas., such as *rūpaya* ‘rupee’ (رُپِيه), and *dirwazah* ‘gate’ (دروازه). Whereas they are recognized as fem. in BA. On the other hand, nouns that are fem. in AL and borrowed into UL are integrated to be mas.. While word like *mēz* ‘table’ is recognized as fem. in UL, while it is mas. in BA. It has been found that the gender is reversed between AL and UL i.e., whatever is recognized as fem. in AL, is mas. in UL and vice versa.

4- TK, on the other side, is a genderless language. It lacks a grammatical gender category completely except some lexical terms indicating the gender such as, *anne/baba* ‘mother/father’, *kiz/oğlan* ‘girl/boy’ or *hanim/bey* ‘lady/sir’. It is gender-neutral language and all men and women are treated alike. Gender has a lexical meaning only. Most nouns can be used referring to women and men. The result is that all the borrowings from TK into BA have been integrated in accordance to the Arabic morphological system and all the loanwords have been treated to be either mas. or fem., by attaching the fem. Arabic suffix (*-ah*).

b- It has been found during the study that number also has been dealt with in different ways for each of the specified languages. In AL, nouns have three kinds of number: singular (one), dual (two) and plural (three and more). The plural also has three types of plurals: SFP, SMP, and BP. English Language has two numbers: singular for one and plural for two and more. Dual number is an Arabic specified category. No other language has a dual number except PL they use the word *du* (دو), which means two before a noun, as in (*دو زن*) *du zen* ‘two women’ and (*دو مرد*) *du merd* ‘two men’. It has been noticed after scanning all the collected data from the specified language, that all the loanwords have their plurals either in SFP by adding the suffix (*-aat*) or in BP, where there is

a change in the phonology and pattern of the word itself. None of the loanwords in the collected data has its plural in SMP. Only the loanwords ending with (-*či*) have the SMP form by adding the plural suffix (-*a*) and the addition of a double (*yy*) letters for more ease in pronunciation and speech harmony.

- 5- Age has been a significant social factor in the study. Age has shown a visible link to the social network in the society reflecting the type of language used in the past fifty years and the language of younger generations of today. Older informants keep their dialectal features as a reflection of their belonging to a certain community in a certain period of time. Age has shown more tendency to affect than sex in terms of linguistic changes. Both males and females were familiar with all these loanwords and had used them in their everyday life at home, at work and among each other. Though males were more exposed to the outside world since their work put them in a direct contact with outsiders giving them more chances to accommodate new different features. Accordingly males use more new technical and office words than females, while females use more items that have relation to cooking and household items.
- 6- Unfortunately the new generations aged 35 and younger are not familiar with most of the lexical items used by their older generations. More technical, computer terms, car types and car parts, and other inventions have been introduced in their everyday life language. The language of older generations is only known by them and when they meet they communicate in the same way they use to do in the old good days. After few years no one will be aware of such language it will disappear and only becomes a history.
- 7- The most pervasive foreign linguistic influence on the BA has been that of PL. This has been a result of several periods of imposed Persian political control over the country. Persian immigration into Basrah has been a

constant factor in the demography of Basrah for centuries. Most of the items introduced into BA relating to novel food, textile and dress-making, tools and handicrafts, agriculture, domestic furnishings and equipment, in addition to items relating to architecture , housing and building and many more miscellaneous terms.

- 8- Some of the English borrowings, from the collected data, prove to be in the technical sphere and highly job specific and probably not known to most of the population. Most of the borrowings from EL are related to: automobiles, machinery tools, industrial materials, employment, clothing, food, household, sport, weights, measurements and money.
- 9- Many Turkish vocabularies have been introduced in BA especially during the period of the Ottoman rule to Iraq. Those items mostly related to food and household, clothing, job titles, furniture, etc.
- 10- Borrowings from Urdu/Hindi into BA have been traced back to the expatriate Indian labour force and the army of Indian clerks, managers, workmen, servants and cleaners brought by the British. Because of the poor standard of English of the Basris , the borrowings from Urdu/Hindi include domestic items, clothes, food and spices, units of weight and money, and building materials.
- 11- It has been found that most of the borrowings were nouns. This is may be because it is easier to borrow nouns than verbs. According to Moravcsik (1975) verbs cannot be borrowed at all and that loan verbs first have to be nominalized before they can be used in the borrowing. This has been found true to some extent in the present study. There have been very few cases for verbs borrowed from the specified languages such as: *kansal* 'to cancel' , *tayyat* 'tighten', *chayyak* ' to check', etc., from EL, *da:nif* 'to consult' from TK and few verbs from PL as in: *banned* 'to close', *gazzar* 'to pass, spend time, survive', *tq(y)fmar* 'to joke, play trick' and the verb *baṭṭal* 'to open' from UL.

- 12- It has been witnessed that although AZ dialect and AKH dialect are two different dialects of Basrah and there are phonological, morphological and semantic diversities between them, yet they share certain linguistic features. Both dialects speakers tend to replace the consonant sound /q/ with y and vice versa, as in *shiyil* 'work' into *shiqil*, and change the *jeem* /dʒ/ sound into /y/ as in *jayti*: 'did you come?' into *yayti*: . They also tend to substitute the consonant sound /q/ with /g/ or *jeem* /dʒ/ as in *qassam* 'divide' into *gasseem*, and *jassam*.
- 13- After scanning the collected data, it has been observed that not all the areas under investigation have borrowed from the same or all the source languages. The geographical location and the economical and social importance have played a significant role in the process of borrowing. For example the natives who live in Basrah City borrowed more from EL especially those who live in the city centre working in the petrol companies, ports, shipping and marine agencies, custom office, post office, printing houses and other government offices. This is because they had a direct contact with the English staff that was controlling all the government offices in Basrah during the British occupation from 1914 till 1958. The necessity to communicate made them use the English vocabulary either because they couldn't find an equivalent in BA or because of their poor English. They sometimes used these terms without even knowing their actual meanings. They also borrowed a lot from PL because a large number of Persians inhabited Basrah and had their trade and shops exchanging goods and commodities with the native Basris. Indian expatriates also have influenced the dialect in BAC due to the large number of Indian expatriates living and working there, they even have a big market for selling spices and goods from India in Ashar city called *Soug-il-Hnood* 'The Indians Market'. As far as the native population of Abul-Khaseeb, they mostly borrowed from PL and TK. The reason might

be because Abul-Khaseeb is on the border with Iran and the only barrier is the Shat-al-Arab, which has been crossed by tradesmen, fishermen and ordinary people as well. In addition to the large number of Iranians inhabited Abul-Khaseeb and have their shops and crafts there. In Az-Zubair, people borrowed mostly from Urdu/Hindi language. The reasons behind that are may be first because Az-Zubair was a desert port and it was duty-free area. All the traders from India mostly and other parts of the world used to bring their goods to Az-Zubair. The natives distribute them all over Iraq. Another reason is that Az-Zubair is very rich in oil and it has many huge oilfields where lots of English with their Indian sub-staff work and mingle with the natives.

- 14- Although many SL were involved in the present study, and each language has its own linguistic features and systems, it has been noticed that all the adapted loanwords have undergone the same integration process, with slight changes from one language to the other. All have been treated in a similar way to other Arabic linguistic features and variables focused on in this study.

4.5 Suggestions for Further Studies:

Borrowings, loanwords, the interference of languages with each other and the reasons behind, can be an interesting area of research. Since their well understanding can shed light on certain behaviours of different languages involved and ultimately can contribute to the general knowledge about language contact. Things we might learn that we have no idea about or we might not pay attention to them unless we are exposed to such languages because languages work in different ways. This study focused on examining how far Basrah dialect has been influenced by other cultures and languages,

specifically the EL, TK, PL, and UL, and how has the AL affected and adapted that influence linguistically. Of course, the study focused on the phonological and the morphological variables only due to the vast areas of focus in this regard and in order to cover all the areas of change in this respect. Yet there have been many other aspects to cover and can go under further studies in future. Among them are the following:

- 1- There are other four districts to cover namely: Al-Midaina, Al-Qurna, Shatt Al-Arab and Fao. They can be compared with each other or to be studied separately.
- 2- Verbs and adjectives and other parts of speech need to be investigated and studied thoroughly.
- 3- Other linguistic aspects regarding the borrowed nouns in BA such as the definiteness with al and the demonstrations need to be covered.
- 4- The semantic, syntactic and pragmatic variables and how the borrowings have been adapted in accordance to the Arabic linguistic system.
- 5- Loanwords compounding and remodeling is another aspects in morphology which need to be studied. In addition to the addition of the Turkish suffixes (-*çi*) and (-*xana*).
- 6- Similarities and differences between the dialects of Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair.

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APPENDIX (1)

Words borrowed from Persian Language into BA (Basri Arabic)

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
1	ابرش	منقط ابيض وأحمر	أبرش	?brash	شخص شديد البياض مع حمرة في وجهه
2	ابريسم / ابريشم	حرير	ابريسم	?bri:sam	حرير اصطناعي
3	أبزيم	عروة	إبزيم	?bzeem	عروة الحزام والحذاء والساعة
4	ابشكة	حديقة خلفية	بشكة	bishtigah	قطعة ارض مزروعة نخيل وأشجار
5	أجاق	موقد	وجاق	wja:q	موقد على شكل حفرة في الارض تستعمل للطبخ في المنزل
6	آخور	اصطبل	ياخور	yaxo:r	حضيرة المواشي
7	ارايش	زينة	تريشة / ترايش	tiri:shah	قطعة خشب محفورة تضاف الى الدولاب لتزييمه
8	ارايش	زخرف	تريشة	tiri:shah	زخارف على الحائط او الاخشاب
9	ارغواني	بنفسجي	ارجواني	?rjwani:	لون بنفسجي غامق
10	آزاد	حر	آزاد	?a:za:d	اسم علم مذكر
11	استكانة / استكان	فنجان	استكان	?stika:n	كوب صغير للشاي فقط
12	إستوه	مريض	مستوي	mistiwi:	وصل حده من المرض او التعب او الغضب او للطبخ والفاكهة عند النضج
13	اسكله	رصيف	سكله	skallah	سكله الميناء + رصيف الميناء ؛ كما تستعمل للصعود عليها للبناء
14	اشكارا / اشكارا	صراحة واضح	اشكرا	?ashka:ra:	بصراحة
15	أغا	سيد	أغا / آقا في ابو الخصيب	?a:ya:	سيد ذو شخصية ومكانة اجتماعية مرموقة.
16	أفندي	سيد	أفندي	?afendi:	الرجل الذي يلبس البدلة الرجالية ورباط العنق والصدارة (غطاء الرأس)
17	آلو بالو	كرز الوشنة	آلو	?a:lo:	فاكهة صيفية (الآلو)

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
18	اندام	هبة ، شكل	هندام	hinda:m	هبة ، شكل (مهندم = حسن المظهر والملابس)
19	انديشه	الفكر والهم والغم والحزن	مدونشة (مؤنث) / مدونش (مذكر)	mdo:nish	لايشعر اة تشعر بصحة جيدة او بحالة نفسية غير جيدة
20	أنفت	ضرر	أنفة	?anafa:	الشخص المغرور
21	انگشتانه	يستعمل في الخياطة	كشتبان	koshtoba:n"	يستعمل في الخياطة لحماية الابهام
22	أواز	صوت	أواز	?a:wa:z	اسم علم مؤنث
23	أوباش	منحطون	أوباش	?awba:sh	غير متحضرين
24	اوتو	مكواة	اوتي	?o:ti:	مكواة
25	ايچ	لاشيئ	هيچ	hi:j	الانسان عديم الفائدة
26	إيوان	قصر	ليوان	laywan	المدخل الى البيت
27	بابا	أب	بابا	pa:pa:	أب
28	بابوج	حذاء	بابوج	ba:booj	شحاطة
29	پاپوش	خُف ، صندل	بابوج	ba:bu:j"	خُف
30	بائيّه	بابي	بائيّه	papaya:	يشبه أباه في اشياء كثيرة
31	باجامة	سروال	بجامة	baja:mah	بجامة (كلمة انكليزية)
32	بادام	لوز	بادم	pa:ddam	معجنات باللوز والسكر
33	بادكير	عبار هوائي	بادكير	ba:dgi:r	معبر لمرور الهواء الساخن في سقف الغرفة
34	بارة	قطعة / هدية	بارة	ba:rrah	مايسوى بارة (مايسوى شي)
35	باروت	بارود (باودر) يستعمل لعمل القنابل	بارود	barood	بارود
36	بازار	سوق	بزار	bazza:r	سوق شعبي
37	بازركان	تاجر	بزركان	bazirga:n	تاجر
38	بازوبند	سوار العضد	بازبند	pa:zpand	دعاء للرقية يُشد على عضد المريض او سوار العضد
39	باسوان	حارس	باسوان	ba:şwa:n	حارس

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
40	باشا	لقب اميري	باشا	ba:sha:	لقب اميري
41	باكيزة	نظيف ، طاهر	باكيزة	baki:zah	اسم علم مؤنث
42	بالش	تصفية	بَلَش	ballash	بدأ بالعمل
43	بالكانة	شرفة	بالكونة	balkonah	شرفة من الكلمة الانكليزية balcony
44	باية	درجة / قَدر	باية	ba:yah	درجة من السلم او درجة في القَدر والقيمة
45	بايدار	دائم (مستمر)	بايدان	ba:yda:n	دواسة الدراجة الهوائية
46	بايدان	حذاء	بايدان	ba:yda:n	دواسة اليايكل
47	بايه	أصل ، أساس	باية	pa:yah	درجة من السلم
48	بَخت	حظ	بَخت	baxa:t	حظ
49	بَخشة	حديقة	بَخشة	bikshah	حديقة امام المنزل
50	بخشيش	عطية	بخشيش	baxshi:sh	نقود تعطى لزيادة الخدمات
51	بَد ذات	مفسر	بَدَّات	beḍa:t	عديم الذات (عديم الوفاء)
52	برجم	راية	بَرَجَم	barcham	غرة، كذلة
53	بردة	حجاب ، تغطية	بردة	bardah	ستارة
54	بركُسه	مخفف	بركسه	barkassa:	ورطه
55	برنج	خليط المعادن	برنج	brinj	سبيكة من النحاس والقصدير
56	برّه	جانب	برّه	barra:	اخرج بره - الى الخارج
57	بروازة	شهادة مدرسية	برواز	birwa:z	اطار صورة
58	بزور	بقوة	زوره ، بزوره	zoora	جاي بزوره = جاي بقوته
59	بس	إنقاذ ، كاف	بَس	bas	كفي، كافين يكفي
60	بشت	ظهر / خَلف	بِشت	bisht	عباية رجالية تلبس على الكتف والظهر
61	بقجه	ربطة	بِقجة	biqchah	قطعة قماش مربعة الشكل ملونة تربط بها الملابس

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
62	بلشنتى		بَلَشْنِي	balashti:	حيال
63	بلكون	شرفة	بالكون	balko:n	شرفة (الكلمة اصل انكليزي balcony)
64	بنج	مخدر	بنج	banj	مخدر
65	بنفشه	بنفسجي	بَنَوْشَة / بنفسجي	banawshah	اللون البنفسجي ؛ ورد لونه بنفسجي يستعمل مثل الشاي لعلاج ضيق الصدر والاحتصار
66	بنكة	مروحة كهربائية	بنكة	bankah	مروحة كهربائية
67	بهار	ربيع	بهار	baha:r	ربيع
68	بهاري	ربيعي	بهاري	buha:ri:	ربيعي
69	بهلوان	شجاع	بهلوان	bahlool	مُهْرَج
70	بوتين	حذاء برقبة ، بسطال	بوتين	buti:n	حذاء برقبة Boot
71	بوج	جوفاء	بوش	bo:sh	كلامه بوش أي كلامه فارغ
72	بوريا	قصب حصير	بارية	ba:ryah	حصير من القصب
73	بوز	منقار	بوز	booz	معبس وكأنه بوزه شبرين
74	بوسة	قبلة	بوسة	boosah	قبلة
75	بولك	حلى ، رَصَع	بُلْك	bullak	حلى صغيرة ترصع بها الملابس والحقائب النسائية
76	بوهة	مِيل / اضطراب	بوهة	bu:hah	شكل جَدَاب (منظر جميل)
77	بى مره	عديم الطعم	مابي مره	mabi: mirra:	عديم الطعم
78	بي بي	سيدة نجبية	بيبي	bi:bi:	الجددة (ام الأم وأم الأب)
79	بي رو	وقح	برو	biro:	اذهب بعيدا
80	بيالة	قدح للشرب	بيالة	bya:lah	قدح صغير لشرب الشاي (تستعمل في الزبير) بينما ابو الخصيب والبصرة تستعمل كلمة استكان
81	بيبي متو	ببغاء	بيبي متو	bi:bi:mattoo	Parrot

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
82	ببزار، ببزاري	اشمنزاز ، اعياء	ببزاري	bayza:ri:	تشير الى التعب من الشيء
83	ببش	كثير	ببش	baysh	بكم السعر
84	بببك ببك	امير	بببك	beik	شخصية مرموقة
85	بببمستان	مستشفى	بببمستان	bima:rstan	مستشفى
86	ببباجة		ببباجة	ba:cha:	اكله شعبية عراقية تعمل من راس واطراف الخروف
87	بببسر	ولد	بببزر / بببزية	bazir/ bazriyah	اولاد الشخص (بنات وبنين)
88	بببازة	جديد : طري	بببازة	ta:za:	جديد ، طري (يقال للفواكه والخضر المقطوعة حديثا)
89	بببائر	اطار	بببائر	tayar	اطار سيارة او دراجة (أخذت من اللغة الانكليزية ولكن بنفس اللفظ الفارسي)
90	بببائه	مقالة	بببائه	ta:wah	مقالة
91	بببخت	عرش / كرشي	بببخت	taxat	سرير نوم من الخشب / مصطبة خشب
92	بببخته	لوحة / سبورة	بببخته	taxtah	كرسي صغير
93	بببثري	مخل	بببثري	tirshi:	مخل
94	بببترق وترق	طققة	بببطرك	ytaqtik	صوت الطرق
95	بببترنج	نوع من الحمضيات	بببترنج	trinj	طرنج (نوع من الحمضيات)
96	بببترياك	أفيون	بببترياك	tirya:g	أفيون
97	بببتشويش	بليلة	بببتشويش	tashwi:sh	بليلة
98	بببثفك	بندقية	بببثفك / جمع تفكة	tifak	بندقية
99	بببثفك سوزنى	بندقية ابرية	بببثفك سوزن	tifga: shozan	نوع من البنادق طلقاتها صغيرة الحجم للصيد
100	بببثك	منفرد	بببثك	tak	منفرد ، يقال للاشياء المعروفة بانها تأتي مزدوجة (مث تك حذاء = اي حذاء واحد)
101	بببتماشا	تفرج / تسلية	بببتماشا	timasha:	التفرج او التسلية
102	بببثنبلى	تقاعس	بببثنبل	tanbal	متقاعس ، كسلان (جمع تنايل)

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
103	تنك	ضاق	تَنَك	tanak	تنك صدره = ضاق صدره
104	تنكة		تنكة	tanakah	علبة من الصفيح الخفيف
105	تهيكاه	خاصرة	تَكيَة	takyah	وسادة يتكأ عليها عند الجلوس
106	توب	مدفع	طوب	to:b	مدفع
107	توبخانه	مدفعية	طوبخانه	toobxa:nah	مدفعية
108	توقيف	اعتقال	توقيف	tawqi:f	اعتقال
109	تيغة	حدّة / قمة الجبل	تيغة	ti:ɣ(q)ah	سياج حول البيت او جدار مرتفع
110	جابخوري	مايشرب به الشاي	قوري	q(ɣ)oori:	ابريق الشاي
111	جاذة	شارع	جاذة	jaadah	الشارع الرئيسي او الطريق العام
112	جادر	عباءة / خيمة	جادر	ja:ddar	غطاء سميك او قماش لعمل الخيم
113	جارة	علاج تدبير	جارة	ja:rrah	علاج او حل لمشكلة
114	جارقد	حجاب الصلاة	جرقد	jarq(ɣ)ad	غطاء للرأس للمرأة كبيرة السن
115	جاكا جاك	صلصلة الاسلحة	جكجك / يجكجك	chakchak/ ychakchik	صوت القلي بالدهن
116	جاكوج	مطرقة	جاكوج	cha:ko:ch	مطرقة
117	جام	زجاج	جام	cha:m	زجاج
118	جام خانه	بيت زجاجي	جامخانه	jamxanah	غرفة محاطة بشبابيك تطل على البيت من الداخل او واجهة المحلات
119	جانكاه	مؤلم / متعب	جنكانة	jinka:nah	مزعج / كثير السؤال
120	جاه	مقام / منزلة	جاه	ja:h	مقام / منزلة
121	جاوش	حاجب، رئيس القافلة	جاوش / جاويش	cha:woos/cha:wi:sh	رئيس القبيلة او المجموعة
122	جاي	شاي	جاي	cha:y	شاي
123	چاي خانه	بيت او غرفة الشاي	جاخانه	jaixa:nah	القهوة (مكان لشرب الشاي والتسلية)
124	جبة خانه	دار السلاح	جبخانة	jibaxa:nah	دار السلاح
125	جيس	جص	جص	jiş	جص
126	جتز	خيمة، مظلة	جتري	chitri:	قماش سميك يستعمل لعمل الخيم

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
127	جرب	حَكَّة	جَرَب	jarab	مرض جلدي
128	جُرْبُزَه	مهارة ، احتيال	جَرَبَزَه	jarbazah	مجموعة صيدية محتالين
129	جَرخ	دولاب، فَتْكَ، بَرَم	جَرخ	charix	عجلة مدورة
130	جرخ دار	جَرَّاط	جَرَّاخ	charra:x	جَرَّاط
131	جرداق	العريشة او السقيفة من الحطب	جرداغ	jirdaq(y)	معمل لجمع وكبس التمور
132	جرقه	شرارة	جراقي	charra:qi:	العباب نارية
133	جُرْك	صحراء	جُرْك	juruk	غير اصيل لايساوي شبي
134	جريب	مقياس للأرض	جريب	jreeb	دونم نخل
135	جَزَوْه دان	جلد مقوى	جزدان	jizda:n	حقيقية صغيرة للنقود
136	جَشْمَة	شمس	ششمَة	shashmah	نظارة شمسية او طبية
137	جَكَر	كبد / غصّة	جَكَر	jikar	يقال للولد بمعنى سند ظهري
138	جالجل	اجراس صغيرة	جانجل	janajil	حلى من الذهب او الفضة تلبس في القدم
139	جُلنار	زهرة الرمان	جُلنار	julana:r	زهرة الرمان
140	جَلْوَه	بهاء / رونق	جَلْوَه	jalwah	تستعمل للعروس (جلوة العروس)
141	جَمجة	ملعقة / كفكير	جَمجة او كَمجة	jamjah	ملعقة لغرف الطعام
142	جمدان	حقيقية	جزدان	jizda:n	حقيقية صغيرة لحفظ النقود
143	جناب	سعادة	جَناب	jana:b	لقب يستخدم للتعظيم
144	جَنته	جعبة / كيس	جنطة	chantah	حقيقية يد او حقيقية للسفر
145	جنجال	ضوضاء	جنجلوتية	janjalootiyah	الكلام الطويل المتشعب عديم الفائدة
146	جندل	خشب الصندل	جَندَل	chandal	اغصان اشجار تستعمل لبناء السقوف
147	جَنكال	قبضة / شوكة	جَنكال	chinka:l	دبوس او مشبك للملابس
148	جهان	دنيا ، عالم	جَهان	jiha:n	اسم علم مؤنث
149	جهره	وجه	جَهرة	chihra:	وجه او مظهر الوجه
150	جُوَال	كيس خيش	شوال	shwa:l	كيس خيش كبير

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
151	الجوخان	المكان الفسيح المفتوح (جو) الهواء	اليوخان	ilyooxa:n	مكان لنشر (الخلال المطبوع (التمر قبل نضوجه (سلوم، 19:1986)
152	جور	تعسف	جُور	joor	ظلم
153	جوراب	جوراب	جوراب	chorab"	جوراب
154	جوز	نوع من الكرزات	جوز	jawz"	Walnut
155	جوز بوياء	جوز الطيب	جوزة بئوا	joozatabawah	جوز الطيب
156	جوق	رهط / فوج	جوق / جوقة	jooq(y)/ jooq(y)ah	مجموعة من الناس
157	جولج	قماش خشن سميك	جُلج / مجولج	mjolith	القماش القديم باهت اللون
158	جونجرا	مناقشة	جَنجرا / جرجرا	janjarrah/ jarjarrah	مناقشة او جدال
159	چاره	حل او جواب	چاره	cha:rrah	حل او نتيجة
160	الحاصل	الخلاصة	الحاصل	?ilhaşil	النتيجة او نهاية الأمر
161	حراج	دلال	حَراج	ħara:j	سوق الحراج + سوق الدالين في البصرة
162	حلقة	خاتم	حلقة	ħallaqah	خاتم الخطوبة والزواج
163	خاتولة	مكر / حيلة	خَتلة	xatllah	في عزلة من الناس
164	خاتون	سيدة عظيمة	خاتون	xa:toon	سيدة عظيمة
165	خاروخس	قاندورات	خارور	xa:roor	ممر يجري فيه ماء المجاري
166	خازن دار	أمين الصندوق	خازندار	xa:zindar	أمين الصندوق
167	فانشق ، خاشوكه	ملعقة طعام	خاشوكة	xa:sho:gah	ملعقة طعام
168	خاكي	ترابي	خاكي	xaki:	لون الخاكي او اللون التربي
169	خالو	خال	خالو	xa:llo:	خال
170	خام	غير مجرب	خام	xa:m	غير مستعمل او غير مضاف عليه شئ
171	خامه	حرير خام	خامه	xa:ma:	نوع القماش
172	خان	منزل / نُزل / لقب أميري	خان	xa:n	نُزل للمبيت لاصحاب الاعمال

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
173	خان فروش	البيع من المنزل	خنفروش	xanfaroosh	حلوى جاءت مع الايرانيين الذين سكنوا في خان (نزل) وعملوا في صناعة حلوى من طحين الرز والسكر والبيكنج باودر والبيض والهيل والزعفران وماء الورد تخلط جميعا وتقلي في الزيت على شكل اقراص. يبيعونها من المنزل.
174	خانم	سيدة نجبية	خانم	xa:nim	سيدة نجبية
175	خانہ	منزل	خان	xa:na:	النزل
176	خُدا	الله	خُدا	xuda:	الله
177	خَرابی	دمار	خَرابة	xa:ra:bah	ارض غير معمورة وغير مسكونة او دار قديمة متهاكلة
178	خُرْدَة فروش	بائع مفرق	خُرْدَة فروش	xardafroosh	بائع مفرق (اشياء مختلفة)
179	خَرْدَل	جبان	مخردل	mxa:rdal	غير مرتب او منظم
180	خرده	شيئ صغير	خرده	xirdah	العملات الصغيرة المعدنية او الورقية ؛ الاشياء المستهلكة
181	خردوات	توافه	خرده	xirdah	اشياء قليلة او عديمة القيمة
182	خشكه	رز مسلوق	خشكة	xishka;	رز مسلوق بدون دهن
183	خُشكي	اليابسة	خشكة	xishkah	يابس ويطلق على خبز الرقاق خشكة
184	خشم	غضب	خشم	xashim	الأنف ، وتستعمل للشخص المتكبر
185	خالوش	فتنة / صياح	كُلولوش	kululu:sh	زغاريد الفرح تطلقها النساء
186	خو	طبع، عادة	خو	xo:	تستعمل قبل الجملة للتأكيد (خو مو انا أخذته) او الاقتراح (خو ليش ماتروchon سوا)
187	خوب	حَسَن ، جَيِّد	خُوب	xo:b	تستعمل للنصيحة وتقديم الاقتراحات مثل (خوب ليش ماتاخذ غيره)
188	خورشيد	شمس	خورشيد	xurshi:d	اسم علم مذكر
189	خوش	حَسَن / سعيد	خوش	xoosh	جيد / طيب
190	خوشبخت	سعيد الحظ	خوش بخت	xushbaxat	سعيد الحظ
191	خيار	خيار	خيار	xiya:r	خيار (نوع من الخضروات)
192	خُيس	رَطْب	خُيس	xi:s	الخوص الاخضر للنخلة

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
193	داد	طلب العدالة ، نداء	الداد فرياد	ildad firya:d	يطلب المدد والنجدة (يصيح الداد فرياد)
194	دادا	جارية / مربية	داده	da:dah	المربية
195	دادوفرياد	ضوضاء	الداد فرياد	ildad firya:d	تستخدم للاستغاثة
196	دارجين	القرفة	دارسين	da:rsi:n	القرفة (دارسين من اللغة العندية (دارجين))
197	دانه	حبة / بذرة	دانة	da:nah	استخدمت للإشارة الى حبة اللؤلؤ
198	دايه	مرضع / قابلة	داية	da:yah	القابلة
199	دَبَنَكْ	أحمق	دَبَنَكْ	dabang	تستخدم للدلالة على شدة الغباء
200	دَدَه	جد / جدّة / مربية	يديدة	ydadah	ديدة او يديدة لهجة الزبير تعني الجدّة
201	دَرَاز	كثير	دراز	dra:z	كثير (يقال فلفل دراز = اي كثير او شديد الحرارة)
202	درازه	طويل	درازة	dra:zah	نوع من الخياطة الممتدة المتراصة لمسافة طويلة وخصوصا في خياطة وتطريز العباءة
203	دَرَجِه	نافذة / باب صغير	دريشة	diri:shah	دريشة (شباك صغير) بلهجة الزبير
204	دربين		دربين	darbi:n	منظار
205	درد	ألم / تعب	درد	darid	مصيبة
206	درزي	خياط	درزي	darzi:/ dra:zzah	خياط
207	دَرَفَش	راية / مخرز	درفش	darfash	استخدمت للدلالة على آلة لغزل الصوف
208	دروازه	باب كبير / درب	دروازه	dirwa:zah	بوابة (وهي كلمة تستعمل باللغة الهندية) وتستعمل في اللهجة الزبيرية
209	درويش	زهد / فقر	درويش	darweesh	زاهد في الدنيا
210	دَسْتَر	منشار صغير	دَسْتَر / مَدَسْتَر	dastar	دستر الأمر = رتبه ترتيبا جيذا
211	دسته	اكليل ، رهط	دسته	dastah	درزن (اي اشياء يبلغ تعدادها 12)
212	دَشَن	البيع الأول	دَشَن	dashan	تستعمل للاستعمال الأول لأي شيء جديد

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
213	دفترخانه	إدارة السجلات، سكرتارية	دفترخانه	daftarxana:	الأرشيف أو أمانة السر
214	دفتردار	رئيس الديوان	دفتردار	dafterda:r	رئيس الديوان
215	دُك و بوز	الوجه والفم	بوز	booz	بوز استعملت للدلالة على الفم من الخارج والشفافيف
216	دكل	سارية	دكل	diga:l	طويل القامة كسارية السفينة
217	دُكمة	زر	دُكمة	digmah	زر (دكمة جمع دكّم)
218	دكّه	مصطبة	دكّه	dachah	المصطبة المبنية من السمنت خارج البيت
219	دل	خاطر	دلّ	dal	على دله = على مايدل عليه عقله
220	دُلّمه / دولمه	ملفوف ورق العنب	دولمه	do:lmah	ملفوف ورق العنب
221	دُمبِك / دُنْبِك	طبل	دُمبِك / دُنْبِك	dimbik / dinbik	طبل صغير
222	دندش	همهمة	مدندش/ مدندشة	mdandash/ mdandishah	لبس الحلى الكثيرة والتي تصدر همهمه (يقال مدندشة = اي تلبس الكثير من الذهب او الاكسسوارات)
223	دُهْل	طبل	دِهْل	dihil	انسان فارغ كاطبل
224	دهليز	ممر	دهليز	dahleez	ممر في مدخل البيت
225	دوربين	ناظور/ بعيد النظر	دَرَبِين	darbi:n	ناظور
226	دوشادوش	من الكتف الى الكتف	دشداشة	dishda:shah	لباس رجالي في العراق والخليج
227	دوشكك	اربكة / فراش	دُوشك	do:shak	فراش نفرين
228	دون صفت	حقير	دوني	dooni:	سبب الطبايع والصفات
229	دويره	شريط عجلة	دُويره	diwi:rah	شبيّ دائري
230	ديباچ	الحرير الناعم	ديباچ	di:ba:j"	الحرير الذي يحشى في المخدات
231	ذخيره	احتياط	ذخيرة / ذخر	ðaxi:rah	يحفظ ذخر لوقت الحاجة
232	راستا	صحيح / يمين	كرستا	karasta:	عالي الجودة متين الصنع
233	رَدّه	صف / طبقة	رَدّه	raddah	طبقة
234	ردويد	تبادل	رَد وِبَدَل	rad w bidal	تبادل

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
235	رَزَّه	حلقة الباب	رَزَّه	razzah	حلقة الباب
236	رَند	نشارة الخشب	رندة	randah	آلة لتنعيم الخشب
237	رَنكك	لون	رَنك	rang	لون (يقال يمشي على كل رنك - اي انه متعدد المواهب)
238	روبيان		روبيان	ru:byan	روبيان
239	روزنامه	جريدة يومية	روزنامه	roznamah	تقويم (شهري / سنوي)
240	روشنا/روشنى	ضياء	روشنه	rushnah	شباك صغير في حائط الغرفة يدخل منه الضياء
241	رويد		رويد	rweid	نوع من الخضار يشبه الفجل
242	زاركون	تقليد	زاركون	zargo:n	تقليد (الذهب المقلد)
243	زارى	طلاء	زري	zari:	خيوط ذهبية تستعمل في التطريز
244	زاغ	غراب	زاغ	zay	طائر الماء السنونو
245	زيان / زبانه	لسان / شعلة	زبينة	zabi:na:	استعملت للإشارة الى الحال البائسة. يقال حالته زبينة، اي حاله سيئ للغاية
246	زحمت	مشقة ، الم	زحمة	zaḥmah	يقال صارت زحمة عليك ، اي مشقة التكليف
247	زرد	اللون الأصفر	زرده	zardah	زردة بحليب ، نوع من الحلويات تتكون من الحليب والرز لونها أصفر
248	زرده	حلواء صفراء	زرده		حلواء صفراء
249	زركش	مطرز بالذهب	مزركش	mzarkash	مطرز بالخيوط الذهبية
250	زري /زرين	ذهبي	زري	zari:	خيوط ذهبية تستعمل للتطريز
251	زلف	شعر / صغيرة	زلف	zilif	الشعر النازل على الخد
252	زمهير	برد قارس	زمهير	zamhari:r	برد قارس
253	زنانه	نسائي	زنانه	zananah	استخدمت للدلالة على الرجل الذي يشبه بالنساء
254	زنجار/زنكار	صدأ النحاس والحديد	زنجار / زنكار	zinja:r	صدأ النحاس والحديد
255	زنجير	قيود	زنجيل	zanjabi:l	سلسلة من الحلقات مربوطة ببعضها
256	زهاب	ماء مترشح	زهاب	zha:b	عدة السفر

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
257	زَهْر	سم	زَهْر	zahar	نبات مثل النبق يكون ساما يستعمل لصيد السمك
258	زورخانه	النادي الرياضي	زورخانه	zorxanah	النادي الرياضي
259	زي	حياة / طرف	زَي	zay	تشير الى نمط حياة مجموعة من الناس
260	زيبنده	جميل / لائق	سيبندى	sibandi:	شخص رديئ
261	زبلو	بساط رخيص	زَل	zal	بساط رخيص
262	ساج	خشب / شجر / صفيحة الفرن	ساج	şa:j	خشب الصاج / صفيحة يخبز عليها خبز الرقاق (الركاك) وهو نوع من الخبز الخفيف جدا
263	ساجمه	خردق البندقية	صَجْمَة	şajmah	كرة معدنية صغيرة تستخدم لصيد الطيور
264	ساختكي	مصطنع ، مزور ، تشكيل / تركيب	سَخْتَجِي	saxtachi:	سختجي = مزور، حيال، كذاب ؛ سخنة = زور ، كذب، غير حقيقي
265	ساخته	معمول / مخلوق / مُزَيَّف	سَخْتَه	saxtah	استعملت للإشارة الى اي عمل غير حقيقي ويقال ساختجي = اي شخص لا يوثق به كثير الحيلة
266	ساده	بسيط ، خالص	ساده	sa:dah	بدون تمييز بالنسبة للقماش ؛ او المشروبات دون اضافة
267	ساس	حشرة bug	شص	shiş	سنارة صيد السمك
268	ساطور	قَطَاع	صاطور	şa:toor	سكين كبيرة لكسر العظام وتقطيع اللحم
269	سالدار	مَعْمَر / عجوز	سردار	sirda:r	كبير القوم
270	سيزي	خضرة	شَبْزِي	shabzi:	مجموعة خضار تعمل مرق خصوصا في فصل الشتاء
271	سئوه	تعب / ملل	اسئوى	?stiwa:	وصل الى درجة من (النضج / التعب / الارهاق / الملل وغيرها)
272	سرْبند	عمامة / سداة	سرْبند	sarband	عمامة للرأس
273	سرداب	مغارة	سرداب	sirda:b	بناء تحت البيت يُلجأ اليه من حر او كمخزن (جمع سرداب)
274	سردار	قائد جيش / سيد	سركال	sirka:l	رئيس العمال

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
275	سردى	تبريد	سردى	sardah	خير وفير (يقال سردى وسريدة يعني تعيش او يعيش بخير وفير مله حدود)
276	سركار	لقب احترام	سركال	sirka:l	رئيس العمال
277	سيركه	خَل	سيلكه	silka: / sikkah	الخل الصافي الخالي من البهارات والاضافات
278	سرمايه	رأس مال	صرماية	şirma:yah	رأس المال
279	سريش	نشا للصق	شريص	shera:s"	غراء ، صمغ
280	سفرتاس		صفرطاس	şifrta:s	وعاء من عدة طبقات يستعمل لنقل الطعام خصوصا طعام العمال
281	سنج	آلة موسيقية نحاسية	صنج	şa:nj"	آلة موسيقية نحاسية
282	سنكين	بالغ ، ثقيل	سنكين	sangi:n	ثقل ، وتستعمل مع الشاي اذا كان اسود جدا
283	سنكين	ثقل	سنكين	sangi:n	ثقل (جاي سنكين أي شاي ثقيل اسود
284	سه بايه	بليت من الحديد او الالمنيوم توضع تحت القدر	سيبايه	sayba:yah	صفيحة من الحديد توضع فوق النار تحت القدر لمنع احتراقه، قاعدة القدر ذي ثلاث أرجل
285	سوزان	محترق	سوزان	suza:n	اسم علم مؤنث
286	سيخ	خَرَزَ	سيخ	si:x	قضيب حديد
287	سيم	سلك	سيم	si:m	سلك معدني
288	شاباش	لنكن سعيدا أو بمعنى أحسنت	شوباش	shuba:sh	نقود معدنية تلقى في مناسبات الأفرح (الطهور والزواج)
289	شاخايه/شاخه	نهر / خليج	شاخه	sha:xah	نهر صغير امام المنزل
290	شاخه	فرع	شاخة	sha:xah	النهر الصغير المتفرع من النهر الاكبر
291	شارة	عمامة الهنود	شارة	sha:rah	لابس شارة يعني متكبر
292	شاكرد	تلميذ / أجير	شاكردى	sha:kardi:	يتصرف كالكبار او يملك قوى خارقة
293	شاه بندر / شهبندر	شيخ التجار	شاهبندر	shahbandar	شيخ التجار
294	شاهبور	أمير / ابن الملك	شاهبور	sha:hboor	أمير / ابن الملك

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
295	شاهزاده	ابن الملك	شاهزاده	shahzadah	ابن الملك
296	شاهنشاه	ملك الملوك	شاهنشاه	shahinsha:h	ملك الملوك
297	شايد	يمن / يحتمل	جايد	cha:yid	أمر جايد اي امر شديد لايحتمل
298	شربت	عصير مُحلى	شَرِبَت	sharbat	عصير مُحلى
299	شرم	خجل / حياء	مشرم	msharim	يقال مشرم الشيء اي استهزاء لعدم أتقانه
300	ششدر	سداسي / تائه	ششتر	shishtar	يقال قمر ششتر نور زمان اي جميلة جدا كالقدر الكامل
301	شكارجي	صياد	شكرجي	shakarchi:	اسم علم / لقب دلالة لبائع السكريات
302	شكر	سُكَّر	شَكَر	shakar	سُكَّر
303	شكون	تفاؤل	شكون	shkoon	تستعمل للسؤال اي ماذا هناك او ماهذا
304	شگردي	تلميذ	شاگردي	sha:gardi:	شاطر او شجاع
305	شلاق	سوط	چلاق	chillaq	ركله او رفسة بالقدم
306	شلته	مرمى الاوساخ	شلته	shaltah	كيس من القماش محشي بالقطن او الصوف للجلوس او الاستناد عليها
307	شَلغم	اللفت	شَلغم	shalγ(q)am	اللفت (خضار)
308	شلّه	حساء الرز	شِلّه	shillah	حساء الرز مع الحبوب
309	شيمشه	مطرقة البناء	چمچه	chamchah	آلة لتعديل الاسمنت بعد صبّه
310	شهبال	اكبر ريشة	شهبال	shahba:l	اسم علم مؤنث
311	شهربان	حاكم مدينة	شهربان	shahraba:n	حاكم مدينة
312	شهرستان	محافظة	شهرستان	shahristan	محافظة
313	شهریار	حاكم المدينة	شهریار	shahraya:r	اسم علم مذکر
314	شهرزاد	ابن الملك	شهرزاد	shahrazad	اسم علم مذکر
315	شهناز	ملكة الدلال	شهناز	shahna:z	اسم علم مؤنث
316	شوبك	خشبة العجين	شوبك	shubak	خشبة لفتح العجين
317	شوربا	حساء	شوربا	shurbah	حساء

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
318	شيبان	حزين / مرتجف	شيبان	shayba:n	اسم علم مذكر
319	شيراز	لين مصفى	شيراز	shi:ra:z	اسم علم مذكر
320	شيرج	زيت السمسم	شيرج	sayraj	زيت السمسم
321	شيره	عصير مغلي	شيرة	shi:rah	شراب الماء والسكر المطبوخ
322	شيرين	حلو / لذيذ	شيرين	shi:ri:n	اسم علم مؤنث
323	شيشه	زجاجة	شيشة	shi:shah	قنينة زجاج
324	صاوى	جاف / ضامر	صاوى	şa:wai:	تمر صاوى = ذابل
325	صك	حواله مالية	صك	şakk	شيك
326	صندوق خانه	مخلع الملابس	صندوقچه	şanda:qjah	صندوق لحفظ النقود والذهب والاوراق الرسمية الخاصة
327	صورت حال	بيان الحال	صورت حال	şo:rat ha:l	سويلى صورت حال = يعني جد لي حلا
328	صوغة		صوغة	şooy(q)ah	هدية من الشخص القادم من السفر
329	طاح	وقع على الأرض	طاح	ta:h	وقع على الأرض
330	طارم	سقف ، قبة	طارمة	ta:rmah	بناء ذو سقف واعمدة لحماية الغرف من الشمس والمطر
331	طاس	قدح ، أصلع	طاسه	ta:ssah	وعاء عميق للطعام ، أصلع
332	طاق	سقف مقوس	طاق	ta:g	قوس مع اعمدة امام البيت
333	طبانجة	مسدس	طَبَنجة	tabanjah	بندقية
334	طَبَر	فأس	طَبَر	tibar	فأس برأسين
335	طرار	نشال	طَرَار	tarra:r	المتسول (في اللهجة الزبيرية)
336	طراز	زينة / تطريز	طراز	tira:z	نوع او موديل (مثلا البيت طرازه هندي او صيني ، ...) كما تستعمل كلمة تطريز بمعناها الحقيقي
337	طرز	قاعدة ، قانون ، شكل	طَرز	tariz	نوع او موديل
338	الطست	اناء للغسل في الحمام	الطشت	?tashit	الطُسْت (المعجم الوسيط: 557) إناء كبير مستدير من نحاس أو نحوه، يغسل فيه. (معرب: تُسَّت بالثين)، يُوْنث ويُنكر. (ج) طُسُوت.

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
339	طُشِت	وعاء للتغسيل	طُشِيت	ṭashit	وعاء واسع لغسل الملابس
340	طَناب	حبل	طَنَب	ṭannab	استعملت فعل (طنب بالشيئ اي مسكه بقوة)
341	طَنَز	مزاح، سخريه	يَتَطَنَز		يسخر ، يستهزأ (فعل)
342	طوطى	ببغاء	طَطوه	ṭaṭwah	نوع من الطيور الصغيرة يتشائم منه الناس لأنها عندما تمر على بيت معناها ان ساكني هذا البيت سيرحلون قريباً
343	طولانى	مُطَوِّل	طولاني	ṭolla:ni:	الاشياء الممتدة بالطول
344	عاريّه	استعارة	عاريّه	ʕa:riyah	استعارة (كما تستعمل للظواهر المستعارة التي تضاف على الشعر القصير وكذلك عند استعارة الحلى والذهب او الملابس من الاهل والاصدقاء)
345	عفارم	كلمة استحسان ومدح بمعنى (احسنت)	عفارم	ʕafa:rim	كلمة استحسان ومدح بمعنى (احسنت)
346	عقدنامہ	وثيقة الزواج	ذنامة	ḏinnamah	عقد الزواج
347	غِراهِ	مضمضة	غرغرة	ḡarḡarah	مضمضة
348	غلام	خادم	غُلام	ḡulla:m	خادم
349	غَنج	دلال	تَمغنج / يَتَمغنج	tmaḡ(q)laj	يتدلل
350	غوطه	تغطيس	غَطَه	ḡaṭa	غطسه بالماء او بلله بالماء
351	غوغا	صياح ، ضَجَه	غوغاء	ḡawḡa:ʔ	ضَجَه
352	غوغو	حمامة	الكوكو	ilko:ko:	نوع من الحمام يتواجد في الفصول الدافئة
353	فال بين	بصار	فتاح فال	fataḡ fa:l	قارئ البخت
354	فالودج	نوع من الحلوى	بالوده	balooḏah	نوع من الحلوى يشبه الجلاتين
355	فتيله	ثقاب، كيريت	فتيلة	fiti:llah	خيط الشمعة او الفانوس النفطي
356	فتيله سوز	شمع	فتيلة	fiti:llah	خيط المصباح النفطي
357	فرارى	هارب	فرار	fra:r	جندي فرار يعني هارب من الخدمة
358	فرچه	فرشاة	فرجة	firchah	فرشاة

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
359	فرمان	أمر ، دستور	فَرْمَان	farma:n	قانون ، أمر صادر من السلطات
360	فره	كثير ، وافر	فَرِه	farih	كبير ، واسع ، مكان يشرح الصدر
361	فروند	مقود السفينة	فِرْوَنْد	firwand	حزام عريض يستعمل للصعود على النخيل
362	فرياد	صياح ، استغاثة	فِرِيَاد	firya:d	(يقال يصيح الداد فرياد) يعني يستغيث استغاثة شديدة
363	فشك	بندقية	فِشْكَة / فِشْك	fishgah	طلقة بندقية
364	فشك	رصاص المسدس	فِشْك	fishag	رصاص المسدس او البندقية
365	فلج	أثْلُ	فَالِج	falij	مرض الفالج اي الشلل
366	فيروز	فاتح ، منتصر	فِيْرُوز	fayrooz	اسم حجر كريم لونه سماوي غامق (كما انه يستعمل اسم علم مؤنث)
367	فينه	طربوش	فِيْنَة	faynah	طربوش لونه أحمر
368	قاجاق	تهريب	قَاجَق	qachaq	تهريب
369	قز	حرير	قَز	qaz	دودة القز = دودة الحرير
370	قهرمان	بَطْل	قَهْرْمَان	qahrama:n	قهرمان زمانه = بَطْل زمانه
371	قهوه اي	لون بني	قَهْوَائِي	qahwa?i:	لون بني
372	قوباء أصفر	خَصَف ، طفح جلدي	كُوبَايَة	gooba:yah	مرض جلدي
373	قوت قلب	جسارة	كُوت كَلْب	gwat galb	شجاعة (كما تقال على الشخص الذي لا يحترم)
374	قوري	ابريق الشاي	قُورِي	q(y)o:ri:	ابريق الشاي
375	قيافه	هيئة	قِيَاْفَة	qi:yafah	هيئة ، ذو شخصية
376	قيمه	لحمة ناعمة	قِيْمَة	qi:mah	لحم ناعم مطبوخ مع البهارات
377	كادر	أعضاء	كَادِر	kadir	الموظفين العاملين بنفس الشركة او الدائرة
378	كادرش	جاهل ، أحمق	كَادِيْش	kidi:sh	لا يفهم شيئ
379	كار	شغل ، عمل	كَار	ka:r	وظيفة او عمل (ماعنده كار اي لاعمل له)
380	كارت	بطاقة	كَارْت	ka:rt	بطاقة

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
381	كاسه	قدح	كاسة ، طاسة	kassah/ ṭassah	وعاء عميق للطعام
382	كاشي	أجر ملون	كاشي	kashi:	أجر ملون
383	كاغد	ورق	كاغد	kayad	ورق
384	كاغدنسباده	ورق زجاج	كاغد سمباده ، كاغد جام	kayad simbadah kayad ja:m	كاغد جام
385	كباب	مشوي	كباب	kabba:b	لحم مشروم ناعم مشوي
386	كبجه	مغرفة طعام	كَمْجِه	kamchah	مغرفة طعام
387	كتابخانه	مكتبة	كتابخانه	kitabxanah	مكتبة
388	كترى	ابريق نحاسي	كيتلي	kaytli:	ابريق لتسخين الماء
389	كدو	كأس	كدو	giddo:	الشيثة (يشرب كدو = يدخن الشيثة)
390	كرايه	أجر	كروة	karwah	اجرة
391	كردن	عنق	كردانة / كردان	girdanah	قلادة حول العنق
392	كرفت	حَجَمَ	كرفَت	karfat	يعمل الشيء بسرعة ودون اتقان
393	كركدن	وحيد القرن	كركدن	karkadan	وحيد القرن
394	كرم أبريشم	دودة الحرير	إبريسم	?breesa:m	حرير صناعي
395	كلاه	قبعة	كلاو	kla:w	قبعة الرأس
396	كلاه ، كلاه	قبعة	كلاو	kla:w	قبعة
397	كلن	ترباس	كيلون	kaylo:n	قفل الباب
398	كلنار	زهرة الرمان	كلنار	killana:r	ورد الرمان (يكون حجمها كبير وشجرها لا يحمل ثمر الرمان)
399	كله	قصير ، قبعة	كله	killah	غطاء فوق السرير خفيف لمنع دخول البعوض اثناء النوم
400	كليجَه	قرص ، شمس	كليجه	klayjah	معجنات محشى بالمكسرات تشوى بالفرن تُعمل في الأعياد
401	كمانجه	الکمان	كمنجه	kamanjah	آلة الكمان
402	كمبار	حبل من ليف	كمبار	kimba:r	بساط مصنوع من حبال الليف
403	كمرك	جمرك	كمرك	gumrig	جمرك

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
404	گوجه	جاترك	گوجه	gawjah	نوع من الفاكهة الصيفية
405	كوزه	منقل	كوره	koorah	فرن كبير يشوى فيه الطابوق
406	كوز	منحني ، جذبة	كوز	kooz	قوس
407	كوزه	جزة الماء	كوز ماء	kooz	قدح الماء المعمول من الفخار
408	كوشه	زاوية ، طرف	كوشه	kushah	الزاوية التي تجلس فيها العروس ليلة زفافها
409	كوطى	قوطى	قوطى	q(y)(g)o:ti:	علبة من الصفيح او ورق الكرتون
410	كوفته	مدفوق ، مهروس	كفته	kiftah	كفتة اللحم + لحم كتروم ومعمول على شكل أقراص
411	كوك	تسريح ، خياطة	يگوك ، تكويك	ykawik	خياطة باليد وليس الماكينة
412	كيلاس	كأس	كلاص	gla:ş	قدح لشرب الماء
413	گوشت ، گشته	سفرة	گشته	gashtah	سفرة برية او مائية
414	كوفته	كرات اللحم المثلوم	كفتة	kufta:	لحم مثلوم يخلط مع البهارات والبصل ويقلى
415	گوري		قوري	qoori:	ابريق الشاي
416	گونى		گونى	gooniyah	كيس من خيوط الجفانص
417	لاأبالى	رجل مهمل	لاأبالى	lauba:li:	رجل مهمل لايتحمل اي مسؤولية
418	لاستيك	مطاط	لاستيك	lasti:k	مطاط (أخذت من اللغة الانكليزية وينفس اللفظ الفارسي)
419	لجن	طين الأحواض	لكن	lagan	حوض لغسل اليدين
420	لش	جثة	لشه	lashah	الجثة (للانسان والحيوان)
421	لكه	بقعة ، اللطخة	لكة	likkah	البقعة في الملابس من (الطعام او غيرها)
422	لوزينه	لوزينج	لوزينه	lawzi:nah	نوع من الحلوة تعمل بجوز الهند وبياض البيض مع السكر والزعفران او صيغ اللوزينه
423	ماشه	ملقط الحدادين	ماشه	ma:shah	مشبك الشعر
424	مأئده	ماسح	مألج	malaj	مالج البناء يستعمل لتنعيم السمنت
425	ماما	قابلة	ماما	ma:ma:	لقب يطلق على الام

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
426	مأمورية	مهمة ، رسالة	مأمورية	maʔmuriyah	مهمة ، رسالة
427	مجوس	اتباع زرادشت	مجوس	majoos	الفرس
428	محوطه	حضيرة	حُوطة	ḥooṭah	حضيرة حيوانات
429	مخابره	تلكرامي مخابره = ارسال برفقية	مخابرة	muxabarah	مكالمة هاتفية
430	مدالهای افتخار	اوسمة الشرف	مدالية	madalyah	مدالية = وسام ؛ افتخار = اسم علم مؤنث
431	مردان	ضفدع	مردان	mirda:n	صرصور باللهجة الزبيرية
432	مردی	رجولة ، بطولة	مردی	mardi:	مجداف من الخيزران يدفع به الزورق في الماء
433	مَرز	الحد	مَرز	mariz	سواقي التي يزرع فيها المزروعات
434	مِرزاب	قناة ، مجرى	مِرزاب	mirza:b	ممر لنزول مياه الامطار من فوق السطح
435	مرمر	رُخام	رُخام	ruxa:m	مرمر
436	مَس	عظيم ، شريف	مَس	mas	ملعقة كبيرة لتقليب الطعام
437	مُساخرخانه	فندق	مساخرخانه	msa:firxanah	نزل لمبيت المسافرين
438	معاینه	تفتيش	معاینه	muʕa:yanah	تفتيش وفحص
439	مَغازه	دكان	مقازه	maq(y)zah	دكان كبير مع معرض لبيع الأثاث واللوازم المنزلية
440	مكر	حيلة	مكر	maker	حيلة
441	مُلا	استاذ ، شيخ	مُلا	mullah	مدرس الدين او إمام الجامع
442	ململ		ململ	mlamlam	نوع من القماش الخفيف من القطن
443	مَنبَل	كسول	تَمبَل	tambal	كسول يحب النوم كثيرا
444	مُهر	عجل البحر ، خاتم	مُهر	muhir	ختم
445	مهردار	خَتَام	مهردار	muherdar	حامل الاختام
446	مُهره	خرزة ، فقرة	مُهره	muhrah	رسمة الدائرة
447	مَي	نبيذ ، خميرة	مَي	may	اسم علم مؤنث
448	مَيانه	وسط ، واسطة العقد	مَيانه	maya:nah	ماخذ مَيانه = يعني ماخذ راحتة

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
449	مِيخَانَه	حَانَة	مِيخَانَه	mayxanah	حَانَة
450	مِير	أَمِير ، حَاكِم	مِير	mi:r	أَمِير ، حَاكِم
451	مِيرزَا	ابن الأَمِير	مِيرزَا	mi:rza:	اسم علم مذكر
452	مِيرَه	مُؤُونَة	مِيرَه	mi:rah	مُؤُونَة
453	مِيرِي	ضَرِيْبَة الرض	مِيرِي	mirri:	ارض ميري + ارض مملوكة للدولة
454	مِيز	مَنْضِدَة او طَاوِلَة	مِيز	mayz	مَنْضِدَة او طَاوِلَة
455	مِيزَر	عِمَامَة ، إِزَار	مِيزَر	mayzar	إزار يشد على الوسط للرجال
456	مِينَا	بَلُور ، مِرَاة	مِينَا	mina:	مادة تطلّى بها الساعة ملونة ولماعة
457	مِيوَه	تَمْر ، فَاكِهَة	مِيوَه	mi:wah	فَاكِهَة
458	نَاخُوَه	بِلَا طَلَب	نَخُوَة	naxwah	تَلْبِيَة الحَاجَة دُون الطَلَب او المَسَاعِدَة دُون أَجْر
459	نَارَجِيل / نَارَكِيل	جُوز الهِنْد	جُوز نَوَارَكِيل	jooznwarki:l	كَلِمَة اصْلَها هِنْدِي تعْنِي جُوز الهِنْد
460	نَارَنَكِي	نَارَنَج / بَرْتَقَالِي	لَالَنَكِي	lalinki:	نوع من البرتقال صغير الحجم خفيف القشرة
461	نَازُك	ظَرِيف / لَطِيف	نَازَك / نَازَكِه	nazik	رَقِيق وصاحب نوق؛ (اسم علم مؤنث)
462	نَاسَاز	تَضَارِب ، مَخَالِف ، مَغَايِر	نَاشَاز	nasha:z	شاذ، غير متجانس مع الآخرين
463	نَاش	تَضَرَع ، ذَلَة	نَاش / يَنُوش	na:sh	يَطَال الشَّيْء ؛ يَسْتَطِيع الوَصُول اليه
464	نَامُوس	عَرَض	نَامُوس	na:moos	عَرَض
465	نَاي	مَزْمَار	نَاي	na:y	المزمار
466	نَخِي		نَخِي	nixi:	الحمص المسلوق
467	نَرْد	رَقْعَة الشَطْرَنَج	نَرْد	nard	الزَّر ، رَقْعَة الشَطْرَنَج
468	نَزَار	نَحِيف ، ضَعِيف	نَزَار	na:zzar	اسم علم مذكر
469	نِشَلَن / نِيشَان	عِلَامَة ، حُد ، وَسَام	نِيشَان	nysha:n	عِلَامَة ، حُد ، وَسَام ؛ وَكَذَلِكَ اسْتخدِمَت لِتُمَثِل نِيشَان العُرُوس اي الحَلِي وَالذَّهَب الَّتِي تَقْدَم لَهَا عِنَاوَاناً لِلزَّوَاجِ
470	نَفْرَات	أَفْرَاد	نَفْرَات	nafara:t/ nafa:r	أَفْرَاد (مفرد نفر)

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
471	نَقْشَبَنْد	نقاس ، رسام	نَقْشَبَنْد	naqshaband	النقش او الرسم (يقال للرسم او النقاش النقشبندي)
472	نَقْشَه	خارطة ، نموذج ، تصميم	نَقْشَه	naqshah	رسم يشبه الزخرفة على القماش او السقوف او الحيطان او الورق (رسومات على القماش والورق)
473	نمونه	مَثَل ، نموذج	نَمُونَة	namu:nah	نموذج ، مَثَل يُحْتَذَى ؛ وكذلك عند السخرية سقال (قابل هو نمونة = اي هو ليس نموذج يحتذى ، لايساوي شيئي)
474	نِهَاد	طينة ، أساس	نُهَاد	nuha:d	اسم علم مذكر
475	نِهَال	غرسة ، فراش	نِهَال	niha:l	اسم علم مؤنث
476	نوخذة		نوخذة	no:xiða:	ريان السفينة
477	نورَهان	هدية	نورَهان	noorha:n	اسم علم مؤنث
478	نِيَاز	احتياج ، مِيل	نِيَاز	niya:z	اسم علم مؤنث
479	نِيلَه	نيلي اللون	نِيلِي	ni:lli:	صبغة النيلة او اللون النيلي
480	نِيْمَجَه	كل شيئي قصير	نِيْمَجَة	ni:mchah	ماعون عميق للطعام
481	ها	نعم ، للتبنيه	ها	ha:	نعم ، للتبنيه يقال (ها ها)
482	هَارُون	حارس ، نقيب	هَارُون	haroon	اسم علم مذكر
483	هَاوَن	مهراس	هَاوَن	hawan	مهراس او مَدَقَة
484	هَرَج و مَرَج	اضطراب وفوضى	هَرَج و مَرَج	haraj w maraj	فوضى
485	هَرَجَا	في كل مكان	هَرَجَة	harjah	ضجة شديدة ، كما تستعمل كلمة هوسة للتعبير عن الهرج والمرج
486	هَرْمِز	كوكب المشتري	هَرْمِز	hirmiz	اسم علم مذكر
487	هَزَار	ألف ، بلبل	هَزَار	hazza:r	يقال بلبل هَزَار اي بلبل صداح ، كما تستعمل للشخص يتحدث بطلاقة
488	هَم	ايضاً ، شبيهه	هَم	ham	كذلك
489	هَمب / عَمبَة	فاكهة المنجا	هَمبَة / عَمبَة	(h)amba / ʕamba	فاكهة المنجا
490	هَمباز / هَمبازِي / هَنباز	شريك ، مُناقِق	جُمبازِي	jumba:zi:	مناقق ، صاحب حيلة

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
491	هَمشِير	أخ من الرضاعة	هَمشِير	hamshi:r	اسم علم مذكر
492	همهمه	إشاعة	هَمهَمَة	hamhamah	صوت واطئ
493	هَمِين	هي نفسها	هَمِين	hameen	هي نفسها
494	هوش	عقل	هُوش	hush	عقل (بلا هوش = بلا عقل او وعي)
495	هوشيار	يقظة	هوشيار	hooshya:r	اسم علم مذكر
496	هيج	لاشئى	هيج	hi:ch	لاشئى
497	هيمه	حطب ، هشيم	هيمَة	haymah	المكان البعيد الخالي من الشجر والبشر
498	واز	مفتوح ، انقطاع	وَزْ ، يوز	waz	التحريض على فعل الشر
499	واياوي	صراخ ، أنين	وي وي / واي واي	way way	صيغة للتعب او الاستهزاء
500	وَخِر	محل ، مقام	وَخِر	waxir	ابتعد عن المكان
501	وخيم	خطير	وخيم	waxi:m	عاقبته سيئة
502	وداغ	نار ، شعلة	وجاق	wjaq(γ)	موقد يعمل في الارض للطبخ
503	وُريب	انحراف ، انحناء	وريب	wri:b	شئى مائل (قطع مائل)
504	وَزَق / وزق	ضفدع	وزغة / وزقة	wazq(γ)ah	السحلية (ابو بريص)
505	يافتَه	محصول ، موجود	يَفْطَة / يافطة	ya:ftah	لوحة اسم المحل او الدكان اي العنوان
506	ياواش / يواش	تَمَهَل	يواش	yawa:sh	على كيفك ، تَمَهَل
507	يَخْنِي	مطبوخ ، مرق اللحم	يَخْنَة / يَخْنِي	yaxnah	مرق اللحم مع الصلصة السميكة
508	يَخَه	قبة القميص	ياخة	yaxah	قبة القميص او الفستان
509	يَكَّه	وحيد ، فريد	يَكْ / يَكَّة	yak/ yakah	الشئ الواحد
510	يَلَاك	قميص نسائي	يَلَاك	yalag	جاكيت نسائي ورجالي بدون اكمام

APPENDIX (2)

Words borrowed from English Language into BA

S	EL F.	Pron.	Meaning	BA Tran.	Meaning
1	academy	/ə'kadəmi/	military institute	ʔakadi:miyah	أكاديمية
2	accelerator	/ək'seləreitə/	auto part	ʔaksilirator	مسرع
3	accent	/'aks(ə)nt/	pronunciation	ʔa:ksint	لكنة، لهجة
4	ace	/eis/	playing card	ʔa:s	ورق الشدة
5	acrobat	/'akrəbat/	gymnast	ʔakrobat	لاعب جمناستك
6	admiral	/'adm(ə)r(ə)l/	military rank	ʔamiral	أدميرال، امير حرب
7	aerial	/'ɛ:rɪəl/	antenna	ʔaryal	هوائي
8	agency	/'eɪdʒ(ə)nsi/	organization	ʔeijincy	وكالة
9	agenda	/ə'dʒendə/	diary	ʔajindah	جدول أعمال
10	air-condition	/ɛ:kən'diʃ(ə)n/	ac unit	ʔaircondishin/ candashin/ orkandishin	مكيف هواء
11	aluminum	/al(j)ʊ'mɪniəm /	mineral	ʔaleminjum	المنيوم
12	ampule	/'ampu:l/	container	ʔampulah	أمبولة
13	anchor	/'aŋkə/	used to prevent boat from moving	ʔaŋgar	مرساة
14	anemia	/ə'ni:miə/	medical sickness	ʔani:mya	فقر الدم
15	antibiotic	/'antɪbɪ'ɒtɪk/	antimicrobial to treat and prevent bacterial infection.	ʔantibiotik	مضاد حيوي
16	antique	/an'ti:k/	old and historic	ʔantik,antikah	انتيقة، اشياء ديمة
17	archive	/'ɑ:kʌɪv/	documentation	ʔarshif	أرشيف
18	aristocracy	/'arɪ'stɒkrəsi/	nobility	ʔarstiqraṭiyah	ارستقراطية
19	aristocrat	/'arɪstəkrət/	nobil	ʔarstiqraṭi	ارستقراطي

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
20	artist	/'ɑ:tɪst/	painter, performer	ʔartist	ممثل أو راقص
21	asphalt	/'ɑsfalt/	tar	ʔasfalt	الأسفلت
22	assistant	/ə'sɪst(ə)nt/	helper	ʔasistant	معاون
23	asthma	/'ɑsmə/	chronic lung disease	ʔazmah	الربو
24	atlas	/'atləs/	book of maps	ʔatlas	اطلس
25	automatic	/ɔ:tə'matɪk/	unconscious	ʔautomatiki	أوتوماتيكي
26	average	/'av(ə)rɪdʒ/	regular	ʔavridʒ	معدل
27	awe	/ɔ:/	wonder	ahu:	للتعجب أو الضجر
28	back	/bæk/	rear	bag (a = ٢)	الى الوراء
29	bacteria	/b'æktɪəriə/	germs	bakti:rya	بكتيريا
30	badge	/badʒ/	symbol, mark	ba:j	باج، شارة
31	balance	/'bal(ə)ns/	weighing scale	balans	موازنة
32	balcony	/'balkəni/	veranda	balkunah	بالكونة
33	bandage	/'bændɪdʒ/	binding	bandij	ضمادة
34	bank	/bæŋk/	deposit (money)	baŋg	بنك
35	bank-note	/'bæŋknəʊt/	note issued by bank	nu:t	عملة ورقية
36	bar	/bɑ:/	saloon	ba:r	بار
37	barge	/bɑ:dʒ/	flat-bottomed boat, for river and canal transport.	barijah	سفينة حربية ، بارجة
38	barman	/'bɑ:mən/	who serves drinks in the bar.	ba:rman	بارمان
39	baron	/'bar(ə)n/	title of honour	baron	بارون
40	baroque	/bə'rəʊk/	ornament	barokah	باروكة ، شعر مستعار
41	base	/beɪs/	foundation	bays	قاعدة
42	bayonet	/'beɪənɪt/	blade	buniyah	حربة
43	beam	/bi:m/	auto part	bi:m	شعاع
44	beef steak	/bi:fsteɪk/	meat dish	bofteik	شريحة لحم

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
45	beige	/beɪdʒ/	light brown	<i>beij</i>	لون البيج
46	bench	/ben(t)ʃ/	seat	<i>banch</i>	مصطبة
47	beret	/'beret/	round flat hat	<i>bayriyah</i>	بيرية، قبعة مفلطحة
48	bicycle	/'bʌɪsɪk(ə)l/	bike	<i>ba:ysɪkl</i>	دراجة، بايسكل
49	bikini	/br'ki:ni/	swimsuit	<i>baki:ni</i>	مايوه قطعتين، بكيني
50	billiard	/'bɪljədʒ/	game	<i>bilyard</i>	بليارد
51	billion	/'bɪljən/	one thousand million	<i>balyoun</i>	بليون
52	biology	/bʌɪ'ɒlədʒi/	study of life and living organism	<i>ba:ioloji</i>	بايولوجي، علم الحياة
53	biscuit	/'bɪskɪt/	cookies	<i>biskit</i>	بسكت
54	blade	/bleɪd/	razor	<i>bleid</i>	شفرة
55	blanket	/'blʌŋkɪt/	bedspread	<i>blankayt</i>	بلانكيت ، بطانية
56	block	/blɒk/	chunk	<i>blu:k</i>	بلوك للبناء
57	blouse	/'blauz/	loose garment	<i>blo:zah/ blo:z</i>	بلوزة
58	bluff	/blʌf/	to trick	<i>yablif (v)</i>	يخدع بيلف بلف
59	board	/bɔ:d/	flat surface	<i>bo.rd</i>	لوحة
60	body	/'bɒdi/	figure	<i>budi:</i>	الهيئة
61	boiler	/'bɔɪlə/	vessel for heating fluids	<i>boilar/bailar</i>	سخان الماء
62	bolt	/bɔlt/	screw	<i>bolit</i>	برغي
63	bond	/bɒnd/	tie	<i>bund</i>	طوق للشعر
64	bonnet	/'bɒnɪt/	front part of a car	<i>banid</i>	بند السيارة
65	bonus	/'bɒnəs/	extra	<i>bu:naʃ</i>	راتب اضافي
66	boot	/bu:t/	a type of shoes	<i>bu:t</i>	بوت، حذاء طويل
67	bottle	/'bɒtəl/	flask	<i>biʃil</i>	بطل قنينة لحفظ السوائل
68	boutique	/bu:'ti:k/	small store sells clothes and jewellery	<i>bo:ti:k</i>	دكان لبيع الملابس النسائية
69	bowling	/'bɔʊlɪŋ/	a kind of sport	<i>bulɪŋ</i>	لعبة البولنغ

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
70	box	/bɒks/	carton	<i>boks</i>	صندوق
71	boy	/bɔɪ/	young male	<i>boy</i>	نادل يعمل في المطاعم والبارات
72	brake	/breɪk/	device to stop cars	<i>brayk</i>	بريك السيارة
73	branch	/brɑ:n(t)ʃ/	division	<i>bra:nch</i>	فرع الشركة
74	brand	/brænd/	trademark	<i>bra:nd</i>	ماركة
75	brass	/brɑ:s/	copper and zinc	<i>bra:ʃ</i>	نحاس
76	bread	/brɛd/	baked dough	<i>breid</i>	خبز انكليزي
77	break	/breɪk/	discontinue	<i>brayk</i>	استراحة
78	bronze	/brɒnz/	copper + tin alloy	<i>bronz</i>	سبيكة نحاس
79	brooch	/brəʊtʃ/	accessory	<i>bru:sh</i>	بروش
80	bulldozer	/'bʊl,dəʊzə/	power shovel	<i>baldozar, doar</i>	حفارة
81	bungalow	/'bʌŋgələʊ/	cottage	<i>bangalah</i>	بنغلطة ، سقيفة
82	buoy	/bɔɪ/	signal float	<i>boi</i>	عوامة
83	bus	/bʌs/	means of transport	<i>ba:ʃ</i>	باص
84	cabin	/'kɑbɪn/	compartment	<i>kabinah</i>	حجرة في السفينة
85	cabinet	/'kɑbɪnɪt/	cupboard	<i>kabinah</i>	كابينة خزانة
86	cable	/'keɪb(ə)l/	cord	<i>keibl</i>	سلك كهربائي
87	cactus	/'kaktəs/	plant family	<i>kaktus</i>	نبات الصبار
88	cake	/keɪk/	sweet dessert	<i>keik</i>	كيك
89	calculator	/'kalkjʊleɪtə/	adding machine	<i>kalkulator</i>	حاسبة يدوية
90	calendar	/'kælɪndə/	datebook	<i>ka:lɪndar</i>	تقويم
91	camera	/'kæm(ə)rə/	recording	<i>ka:mirah</i>	كاميرا
92	camp	/kæmp/	site	<i>ka:mb</i>	مخيم
93	cancel	/'kæns(ə)l/	stop	<i>kancal (v)</i>	يلغي
94	canteen	/kæn'ti:n/	restaurant	<i>ka:nti:n</i>	مطعم للعمال او الطلبة
95	cap	/kæp/	lid, hat	<i>ka:b</i>	قبعة

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
96	capsule	/'kapsju:l/	shell	<i>kabso:l</i>	كبسولة دواء
97	captain	/'kaptɪn/	head, leader	<i>ka:btin</i>	كابتن باخرة او طيارة
98	carburettor	/kɑ:be'retə/	car part	<i>ka:breitar</i>	كابريتر
99	card	/kɑ:d/	pass	<i>ka:rd</i>	كارت، بطاقة
100	cardinal	/'kɑ:d(ɪ)n(ə)l/	senior church leader	<i>ka:rdi:na:l</i>	رجل دين مسيحي
101	carnival	/'kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/	festival	<i>karnava:l</i>	مهرجان
102	carp	/kɑ:p/	fresh water fish	<i>ka:rb</i>	سمك الشبوط كارب
103	carpet	/'kɑ:pɪt/	rug	<i>ka:rbit</i>	سجاد ارضي
104	carton	/'kɑ:t(ə)n/	cardboard box	<i>ka(:)rtu:n</i>	صندوق من الورق المقوى
105	cash	/kɑʃ/	money	<i>ka:ʃh</i>	نقدا
106	cashier	/kɑ'ʃɪə/	bank clerk, bursar	<i>ka:ʃhayr</i>	صراف
107	cashmere	/'kɑʃmɪə/	fiber obtained from cashmere goats	<i>kashmi:r</i>	قماش من صوف الكشمير
108	casino	/kə'si:nəʊ/	nightclub	<i>ka:zi:nu</i>	كازينو
109	catalogue	/'kæt(ə)lɒg/	index	<i>katalog</i>	كتلوك، دليل الاستعمال
110	cello	/'tʃɛləʊ/	string instrument	<i>chilow (dark l)</i>	چلو
111	cellophane	/'sɛləfɛɪn/	mobile phone	<i>sili:fon</i>	ورق سيليفون
112	cement	/sɪ'mɛnt/	construction material	<i>smint. chbi:nto</i>	سمنت
113	centre	/'sɛntə/	middle	<i>santar</i>	مركز
114	ceramic	/sɪ'ramɪk/	made from baked clay	<i>si:ra:mi:k</i>	سيراميك، بلاط ارضي
115	chairman	/'tʃɛ:mən/	chairperson	<i>chayrman</i>	جيرمن (رئيس الشركة)
116	chalet	/'ʃalɛɪ/	holiday home	<i>sha:lyh</i>	شاليه
117	chamber	/'tʃeɪmbə/	private room	<i>chambar</i>	چمبر (كشال صغير)
118	chance	/tʃɑ:ns/	opportunity	<i>cha:nʃ</i>	فرصة، محاولة
119	channel	/'tʃʌn(ə)l/	station	<i>chanal</i>	قناة تلفزيون او راديو
120	chart	/tʃɑ:t/	diagram	<i>cha:rt</i>	لائحة

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
121	check	/tʃɛk/	examine	<i>chayik (v)</i>	چيك (تحقق من الامر او جربه) - استعملت كفعل
122	check point	/tʃɛk pɔɪnt/	inspection point	<i>chak boyint</i>	نقطة سيطرة
123	cheddar	/'tʃɛdə/	hard cheese	<i>chadar</i>	(جَدَر) نوع من الجبنة
124	chef	/ʃɛf/	cook	<i>shef</i>	كبير الطهاة
125	cheque	/tʃɛk/	written order used to withdraw money from a bank	<i>jeik</i>	چيك
126	chief engineer	/tʃi:f ɛndʒɪ'nɪə/	senior engineer	<i>chi:f injini:r</i>	رئيس مهندسين
127	chocolate	/'tʃɒk(ə)lət/	sweets	<i>chikleit</i>	جميع انواع التوفي
128	chrome	/krəʊm/	hard metal	<i>kro:m</i>	معدن الكروم
129	cigar	/sɪ'gɑ:/	rolled tobacco	<i>sigɑ:r</i>	سيكار
130	cigarette	/sɪgə'rɛt/		<i>jika:rah</i>	چكاره
131	cinema	'sɪnɪmə/	motion pictures	<i>si:namah, saynamah</i>	سينما
132	circuit	/'sə:kɪt/	electrical circuit	<i>sirkɪt</i>	سيركت (دائرة كهربائية)
133	clip	/klɪp/	paperclip	<i>klɪps</i>	دبوس ورق
134	clutch	/klʌtʃ/	seize (auto part)	<i>klech</i>	كلچ (مبدل السرعة)
135	coat	/kəʊt/	covering	<i>ko:t</i>	كوت، سترة طويلة
136	cocktail	/'kɒkteɪl/	mixture	<i>kokteɪl</i>	كوكتيل (خليط او مزيج)
137	cod	/kɒd/	type of fish	<i>ko:d</i>	كود (نوع من السمك)
138	code	/kəʊd/	set of numbers, words, etc.	<i>ko:d</i>	كود (شفرة)
139	coil	/kɔɪl/	spiral	<i>koyɪl</i>	كوييل (ملف)
140	collar	/'kɒlə/	neckline	<i>qoulah</i>	قولة / غولة (ياخة القميص)
141	collie	/'kɒli/		<i>ku:li</i>	كولي (عامل)
142	colonel	/'kɒ:n(ə)l/	military rank	<i>ko:lo:neɪl</i>	كولونيل
143	commander	/kə'mɑ:ndə/	leader	<i>koma:ndar</i>	كوماندر (قائد في الجيش و البحرية)

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
144	commission	/kə'mɪʃ(ə)n/	payment for service	<i>ko:mishin</i>	كومشن (عمولة)
145	company	/'kʌmp(ə)ni/	corporation	<i>ko:mbani</i>	كومبني p → b
146	concrete	/'kɒŋkri:t/	solid	<i>ko:nkri:t</i>	كونكريت، حديد مسلح
147	container	/kən'teɪnə/	holder	<i>ko:nteinar</i>	كونتینر (حاوية)
148	control	/kən'trəʊl/	regulator	<i>ko:ntrol</i>	وحدة السيطرة
149	copy	/'kɒpi/	duplicate	<i>ko:bi:</i>	كوبي (نسخة)
150	corner	/'kɔ:nə/	junction	<i>kurnar</i>	زاوية
151	cornflakes	/'kɔ:nfleɪks/	breakfast cereals	<i>kornfleks</i>	كورن فلكس (رقائق)
152	corridor	/'kɒrɪdɔ:/	access strip	<i>kolido:r</i>	كوليدور
153	corset	/'kɔ:sɪt/	shaping garment	<i>korsayh</i>	كورسيه
154	counter	/'kaʊntə/	stand	<i>ka:wantar</i>	كاونتر (طاولة طويلة)
155	couple	/'kʌp(ə)l/	pair	<i>Kabil (dark l)</i>	كبل (بنت وولد)
156	coupon	/'ku:pɒn/	voucher	<i>koboun</i>	كوبون
157	cover	/'kʌvə/	shelter, shield	<i>kavar</i>	كفر (غطاء)
158	crane	/kreɪn/	winch	<i>krein</i>	كرين او ونج
159	cream	/kri:m/	ointment	<i>kri:m</i>	كريم (قشطة او مايدهن به الجسم)
160	cross	/krɒs/	sign	<i>kloş</i>	كروس (علامة X)
161	cuff	/kʌf/	handcuff	<i>kaffah</i>	كفة (طرف الكم)
162	cup	/kʌp/	teacup	<i>ku:b</i>	كوب لشرب الشاي
163	cupboard	/kʌbəd/	closet	<i>kabat</i>	دولاب
164	cutter	/'kʌtə/	reaper	<i>kuttar</i>	كتر (اللة لقطع الورق)
165	cylinder	/'sɪlɪndə/	container	<i>sylyndar</i>	سيلندر (اسطوانة)
166	dashboard	/'dʌʃbɔ:d/	control panel	<i>dashboul</i>	دشبول (لوحة العداد في السيارة)
167	deck	/dek/	surface	<i>Dak</i>	دگ (سطح السفينة)

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
168	deck yard	/dɛk jɑ:d/	place where ships are repaired and built .	<i>dakayr</i>	داكير (رصيف تحميل وتفريغ السفن) وهناك منطقة في العشار تسمى الداكير حيث يتم شحن وتفريغ السفن
169	décor	/'deɪkɔ:/	decoration	<i>di:kor</i>	ديكور
170	defrost	/di:'frɒst/	melt	<i>di:frost</i>	ديفروست (يذيب الثلج في التالجة)
171	design	/dɪ'zʌɪn/	drawing, sketch	<i>di:zayn</i>	ديزاين (تصميم)
172	diesel	/'di:z(ə)l/	fuel	<i>di:zil</i>	ديزل
173	disc	/dɪsk/	record, circle, cd	<i>disk</i>	دسك
174	dish	/dɪʃ/	plate, saucer	<i>dif</i>	دش (صحن اللاقط)
175	disposable	/dɪ'spəʊzəb(ə)l /	one-use	<i>disbosabil</i>	استعمال واحد
176	doctor	/'dɒktə/	physician	<i>diktor</i>	دكتور
177	double	/'dʌb(ə)l/	dual, twin	<i>dabal</i>	دبَل (مزدوج)
178	dozen	/'dʌzən/	group of twelve	<i>darzan</i>	درزن
179	dress	/dres/	costume	<i>dras</i>	دريس (فانيلة رياضية)
180	driver	/'draɪvə/	chauffer	<i>dreiwil</i>	دريول (سائق سيارة)
181	eczema	/'ekzɪmə/	skin disease	<i>ʔakzima</i>	اكزيم (مرض جلدي)
182	embroider	/ɪm'brɔɪdə/	cross-stich	<i>brodli:</i>	برودلي (تطريز بالماكنة)
183	english	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	English	<i>ʔɪŋɡli:z, ʔaŋagrɪz</i>	انكليز
184	expire	/ɛk'spʌɪə/	finish	<i>ʔaksba:yar</i>	اكسباير (منتهي الصلاحية)
185	false	/fɔ:ls/	fabricated	<i>fa:lʃou</i>	فالصو (مزيف)
186	fibre	/'faɪbə/	natural or synthetic material	<i>fayber</i>	فيبر (مادة ليفية لصنع الاثاث)
187	file	/faɪl/	folder	<i>fa:yal</i>	فايل (اللام النهائية خفيفة)

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
188	film	/film/	movie	<i>filim</i>	فيلم (اللام الوسطية خفيفة)
189	filter	/'filtə/	strainer	<i>filtar</i>	فلتر (للتصفية)
190	fit	/fit/	appropriate	<i>fi:t</i>	فيت (ملائم)
191	fitter	/'fitə/	who fits	<i>fi:tar</i>	فيتير ميكانيكي
192	flat	/flat/	level	<i>fla:t</i>	فلات (مستوي)
193	folder	/'fəʊldə/	binder	<i>fouldar</i>	فولدر (لحفظ الاوراق)
194	foot	/fot/	measuring unit	<i>fu:t</i>	فوت (وحدة قياس)
195	foreman	/'fə:mən/	supervisor in manual trade or industry	<i>fo:rman</i>	فورمن (رئيس عمال)
196	form	/fɔ:m/	formula	<i>fo:rmah</i>	فورمة / فورمات (نموذج)
197	frame	/freim/	border	<i>freim</i>	فريم (اطار صورة)
198	free	/fri:/	allowed	<i>fri:</i>	فري (مجاني/ حر)
199	freeze / freezer	/fri:z/ , /'fri:zə/	turn to ice	<i>fri:z / fri:zar</i>	فريز / فريزر (فريزات) مجمدة
200	fresh	/frɛʃ/	new	<i>frəʃ</i>	فرش (تازة / طازج)
201	full	/fɒl/	complete	<i>fu:l</i>	فول (ممتلئ)
202	furnace	/'fə:nɪs/	oven	<i>firin</i>	فرن
203	fuse	/fju:z/	low resistance resistor, anger	<i>fyouz</i>	فيوز (مصهر لحماية الكهرباء) كما تستعمل للغضب (طك عنده فيوز يعني صار عصبي جدا)
204	gallon	/'galən/	liquid measure	<i>gallon</i>	كالون
205	garage	/'gara:(d)ʒ/	automobile shelter	<i>gara:j</i>	كراج
206	gasoline	/'gasəli:n/	petrol	<i>ga:zoli:n/ ga:zoil</i>	كازويل
207	gauge	/geɪdʒ/	device	<i>geij</i>	كيج (معيار / مقياس)
208	gear	/gɪə/	apparatus	<i>geir</i>	غير
209	gear box	/gɪə bɒks/	auto part	<i>geir boks</i>	غير بوكس

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
210	general	/'dʒenərəl/	military rank	janira:l	جنرال عسكري
211	generator	/'dʒenəreitə/	electricity producer	janareitar	مولدة كهرباء
212	glass	/glɑ:s/	glass	glas	گلاص (كأس ماء)
213	globe	/gləʊb/	ball	gloub	گلوب (مصباح كهربائي)
214	golf	/gɒlf/	sport	golf	لعبة الغولف
215	gossip	/'gɒsɪp/	chatting	qi/bah	قشبة (يقشِب = نميمة)
216	grape fruit	/greɪp fru:t/	citrus fruit	greib fru:t	فاكهة الكريب فروت
217	group	/gru:p/	collection	groub	گروب (مجموعة)
218	guide	/gaɪd/	director	ga:yd	گايد (دليل سياحي)
219	guitar	/gi'ta:/	musical instrument	gi:ta:r(ah)	قيثارة
220	hall	/hɔ:l/	public room	ho:ll	صالة
221	heater	/'hi:tə/	stove, radiator	hi:tar	مدفئة كهربائية
222	high-class	/hʌɪ klɑ:s/	high-quality	hai klas	طبقة راقية
223	hinder	/'hində/	difficult to happen	hinder	دفعه قوية
224	hook	/hʊk/	hanger	hu:k	علاقة
225	hose	/həʊz/	flexible tube	ho:z	انبوب مطاط لسقي الحديقة
226	hotel	/həʊ'tel/	guesthouse	ʔauteil	اوتيل / اوتيلات (فندق)
227	hysteria	/hi'stəriə/	exaggerated emotion	histiria	نوبة عصبية
228	ice cream	/ʌɪs kri:m/	frozen food (dessert)	ʔaiskri:m	ايس كريم ، مثلجات
229	inch	/ɪntʃ/	measure unit	ʔinj	انچ
230	inspector	/ɪn'spektə/	examiner	ʔinsbaktar	مفتش
231	iodine	/'aɪdi:n/	medical element	ʔa:ydi:n	ايدين مادة تعقيم الجروح
232	jacket	/'dʒækɪt/	coat	ʔfakeit	جاكيت
233	jelly	/'dʒeli/	gelatine	jeili	جيلي
234	jockey	/'dʒɒki/	rider	jo:ki:	فارس السباق

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
235	joint	/dʒɔɪnt/	combined	<i>joyin</i>	توصيلة
236	joker	/'dʒəʊkə/	clown	<i>jo:kar</i>	جوكر (كثير المزاح)
237	jug	/dʒʌg/	liquid container	<i>Jak</i>	جك ماء او عصير
238	kettle	/'kɛt(ə)l/	teakettle	<i>keitli</i>	كيتلي
239	lamp	/lamp/	spotlight	<i>lambah</i>	لمبة / لمبات
240	laundry	/'ləʊndri/	washing	<i>Loundari:</i>	الغسيل الجاف للملابس
241	leak	/li:k/	outflow	<i>li:k</i>	ليك (تسرب)
242	level	/'lev(ə)l/	flat	<i>lavil</i>	لقل (جهاز لقياس مستوى المسطح)
243	lifeboat	/laɪfbəʊt/	rescue boat	<i>ja:lbu:t</i>	جالبوت (قارب النجاة)
244	life jacket	/laɪf 'dʒakɪt/	inflatable jacket for keeping a person afloat in water	<i>laif ja:kit</i>	سترة النجاة
245	light	/laɪt/	Glow, beam	<i>leit</i>	ليت (ضوء كهربائي)
246	lighter	/'laɪtə/	Used for lighting	<i>la:yter</i>	لايتير (قداحة)
247	line	/laɪn/	Route, track	<i>la:yn</i>	لاين / لاينات
248	link	/lɪŋk/	connection	<i>link</i>	لنك / توصيلة / رابطة
249	loaf	/ləʊf/	English bread	<i>louf</i>	لوف (الخبر الافرنجي)
250	lord	/lə:d/	Noble, title	<i>lourd</i>	لورد / لوردات (النبيل / النبلاء)
251	lorry	/'lɒri/	truck	<i>louri</i>	شاحنة
252	madam	/'mɑdəm/	lady	<i>mada:m</i>	سيدة
253	major	/'meɪdʒə/	military rank	<i>mayjar</i>	عقيد بالجيش
254	medallion	/mɪ'dæljən/	medal	<i>mydaliyah/ midalyon</i>	مداليون / مدالية
255	model	/'mɒd(ə)l/	perfect	<i>mu:di:l</i>	موديل / موديلات
256	mohair	/'məʊhɛ:/	silk -like fabric made from the hair of the angora goat	<i>mu:hair</i>	موهير (صوف)
257	mosaic	/məʊ(ʊ)'zeɪɪk/	mixture	<i>mu:zayiek</i>	موزاييك

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
258	motor	/'məʊtə/	engine	maʃor	ماطور
259	motor cycle	/'məʊtə 'saɪk(ə)l/	motor bike	maʃor seikel	ماطور سيكل
260	nag	/nag/	irritate, annoy	yeinik (v)	ينك (يلح في الشكوى)
261	neon	/'ni:ɒn/	bright element	niyon	نيون (ضوء النيون)
262	nervous	/'nə:vəs/	panicaly	nervəs	نرفز (متوتر)
263	nozzle	/'nɒz(ə)l/	outlet	nouzil	نوزل (فتحة الخرطوم)
264	nurse	/nɜ:s/		nurs / nersa	نرس / نرسة (ممرضة)
265	nylon	/'nɪlɒn/	synthetic fabric	naylu:n	نايلون
266	off	/ɒf/		ouf	اوف (يوم اجازة)
267	office	/'ɒfɪs/	place of work	aufi:z / hefɪ:z	اوفيز / حفيز (مكتب)
268	officer	/'ɒfɪsə/	field marshal	aufiser	اوفر (ضابط)
269	oven	/'ʌv(ə)n/	stove	ouvin	اوفن (فرن)
270	overall	/'əʊvəɪ:ɪl/	total	ouver oul	اوفر اول
271	overtime	/'əʊvətʌɪm/	extra hours	ouvertaiem/ hawertaiem	اوفرتايم / هورتايم (ساعات اضافية)
272	packet	/'pækɪt/	carton	bakeit	باكيت
273	parcel	/'pɑ:s(ə)l/	package	barsil	رزمة بريدية
274	pass	/pɑ:s/	permit	paş	باص (رخصة دخول)
275	penalty	/'pen(ə)lti/	consequences	belenti	بلنتي (ضريبة جزاء)
276	petrol	/'petr(ə)l/	gosoline	betroul	بنزين
277	piano	/pi'anəʊ/	musical instrument	biano	بيانو
278	pick-up	/pɪkʌp/	take up something	bi:kab	سيارة حمل صغيرة
279	pilot	/'pɪlɪt/	aviator	bailet	(light l) بيلت / بيلتية
280	pipe	/paɪp/	tube	bajip/ bajb	انبوب
281	plaster	/'plɑ:stə/	bandage	blaster	بلاستر p → b

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
282	plastic	/'plɑstɪk/	flexible	<i>blastik</i>	بلاستيك p → b
283	plate	/pleɪt/	dish	<i>bleit</i>	بليت p → b
284	plug	/plʌg/	socket	<i>blek</i>	p → b بك
285	polyester	/'pɒlɪ'estə/	textile	<i>poleister</i>	p → b بولستر
286	polythene	/'pɒlɪθi:n/	thermoplastic materials	<i>bolyti:n</i>	بولتين
287	poster	/'pəʊstə/	artwork	<i>boster</i>	بوستر
288	powder	/'paʊdə/	grind	<i>bawdir</i>	مسحوق الباودر
289	power house	/'paʊə haʊs/	power plant	<i>ba:warhoz</i>	دائرة الكهرباء
290	pump	/pʌmp/	device for raising, fluids or gases	<i>bamb</i>	بمب ، مضخة
291	puncture	/'pʌŋktʃə/	hole	<i>banʃar</i>	ثقب اطار السيارة
292	puppy	/'pʌpi/	pup	<i>boubi</i>	بوبي، كلب صغير
293	pyjamas	/pə'dʒɑ:məz/	night-clothes	<i>pajamah</i>	بجامة
294	races	/reisiz/	competition	<i>reisiz</i>	ريسز (سباق الخيل)
295	racket	/'rækɪt/	a piece of sport	<i>rikɪt</i>	ركت
296	radar	/'reɪdɑ:/	detector	<i>ra:da:r</i>	رادار
297	radiator	/'reɪdɪətə/	heat exchanger	<i>ra:deɪtə</i>	راديتور
298	radio	/'reɪdɪəʊ/	broadcasting	<i>ra:diə</i>	راديو
299	rail	/reɪl/	bar	<i>reɪl</i>	ريل (القطار)
300	ration	/'ræʃ(ə)n/	allotment	<i>ra:ʃɪn</i>	راشن (الحصة الشهرية)
301	remote control	/'rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl/	far-off regulator	<i>rimo:t kontro:l</i>	ريموت كونترول (جهاز التحكم عن بعد)
302	ring	/rɪŋ/	circle	<i>rɪŋ</i>	رنك / رنكات (حلقة)
303	roast	/rəʊst/	bake	<i>ro:st</i>	مشوي (دجاج او لحم مشوي)
304	roll	/rəʊl/	revolve	<i>ro:lləh</i>	رولة / رولات
305	rubber	/'rʌbə/	elastic substance	<i>rabal</i>	مادة المطاط

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
306	saloon	/sə'lu:n/	public house	şaboun	صالون (لحلاقة السيدات) ، كما يقال سيارة صالون
307	sandal	/'sand(ə)l/	footwear	şandal	صندل (حذاء مفتوح)
308	sardine	/sɑ:'di:n/	small fish	sardi:n	سردين (سمك)
309	satin	/'satɪn/	glossy and soft face fabric	satan	ستن (قماش يشبه الحرير)
310	sauce	/sɔ:s/	paste	şalşah	صلصة
311	scaffolding	/'skafəʊldɪŋ/	framework	skalah	سكلة للبناء
312	scrap	/skrap/	discarded waste	sikra:b	مواد مستهلكة
313	shaft	/ʃɑ:ft/	handle	ʃaft	قطع غيار للسيارة
314	shampoo	/ʃam'pu:/'	a hair care product	ʃambou	شامبو
315	shift	/ʃɪft/	period	ʃaft	شفت (مناوبة بالعمل)
316	shoot	/ʃu:t/	fire	ša:t/ şawwat	يرمي
317	shovel	/'ʃʌv(ə)l/	spade	ʃafil	شفل / شفلات
318	shovel	/'ʃʌv(ə)l/	spade	ʃafil	مسحاة
319	single	/'sɪŋg(ə)l/	solo	singil	منفرد (سنجل فيس)
320	sister	/'sɪstə/	senior female nurse	sistar	سسטר (ممرضة او راهبة)
321	six-wheel lorry	/sɪkswi:llɔ:ri/	truck	sik(i)s wi:l	شاحنة كبيرة
322	slice	/slɑ:ɪs/	piece	slais	سلايس (شريحة / سلايسات)
323	sling	/slɪŋ/	hook	sliŋg	سلنغ (رافعة)
324	spaghetti	/spə'gɛti/	long solid pasta	sbageiti	سباكيتي (معكرونة طويلة)
325	spanner	/'spanə/	wrench	sba:nah	سبانه
326	spare	/spe:/'	extra	sbayr	سبير / سبيرات
327	spiral	/'spɑɪr(ə)l/	twisting	sbayral	سپايرل (حلزوني)
328	spray	/spreɪ/	shower	sbray	سپري (رذاذ)

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
329	stage	/steɪdʒ/	platform	<i>steij</i>	سنيج (خشبة المسرح)
330	standard	/'standəd/	average	<i>standar</i>	ستاندر (نموذجي / مثالي)
331	steak	/steɪk/	slice of meat	<i>steik</i>	ستيك (لحم ستيك)
332	steering wheel	/'stɪərɪŋwi:l/	direction-finiding	<i>starin</i>	عجلة القيادة
333	stereo	/'stɪəriəʊ/	sound system	<i>sti:riə</i>	ستيريو
334	stock	/stɒk/	store	<i>stouk</i>	ستوك (قديم) او (مخزون)
335	store	/stɔ:/	supply	<i>stour</i>	ستور (مخزن)
336	switch	/swɪtʃ/	circuit breaker	<i>swi:f</i>	مفتاح كهرباء
337	tank	/tæŋk/	reservoir	<i>tanki:</i>	خزان ماء او اي سائل
338	tape	/teɪp/	recording	<i>teib</i>	تيب (شريط لاصق)
339	telephone	/'telɪˌfəʊn/	phone	<i>talafon/tili:fon</i>	هاتف
340	telescope	/'telɪskəʊp/	an instrument aids in observing remote objects	<i>taliskob</i>	تليسكوب
341	tender	/'tendə/	proposal	<i>tandar</i>	تندر (مناقصة)
342	tennis	/'tenɪs/	sport	<i>tanas</i>	تنس
343	ticket	/'tɪkɪt/	permit	<i>tikit</i>	تكت (تكتات) تذكرة
344	time	/taɪm/	period	<i>teim</i>	تيم (ساعة / موعد)
345	toilet	/'tɔɪlɪt/	bathroom	<i>twa:lyt</i>	حمام او (ميز توالت) طاولة الزينة للنساء
346	torch	/tɔ:tʃ/	electric light operated by batteries hold in hand.	<i>tourj, tuj, layt</i>	تورج او تچ لايت (مصباح يدوي)
347	traffic light	/'trafɪklɑɪt/	a set of lights that control traffic	<i>trafik layt</i>	ترافك لايت (احيانا يقال ترافك فقط)
348	training shoes	/'treɪnɪŋʃu:z/	shoes for sports	<i>treɪnfu:z</i>	حذاء رياضة

<i>S</i>	<i>EL F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
349	transit	/'trɒnsɪt/	moving from place to another	<i>tra:nsayt</i>	ترانزيت
350	try	/traɪ/	attempt	<i>tray</i>	تراي (تجربة او محاولة)
351	try	/traɪ/	attempt	<i>tra:y</i>	اختبار سيطرة سيارة
352	tube	/tju:b/	pipe	<i>tyub</i>	تيوب / تيوبات (انبوب مطاطي)
353	tyre	/'taɪə/	outer wheel part	<i>tayar</i>	تاير / تايرات (اطار السيارة او الدراجة)
354	underwear	/'ʌndəweɪ:/	underclothing	<i>ʔandar wayar</i>	(ملابس داخلية)
355	valve	/valv/	regulator	<i>wilif</i>	صمام
356	vase	/vɑ:z/	pot, container	<i>(v)fa:zah</i>	فازة (مزهريّة بدون ورد)
357	video	/'vɪdɪəʊ/	audiovisual	<i>vi:diə</i>	فيديو
358	virus	/'vaɪrəs/	worm, bacteria	<i>va:yrouz</i>	فايروس / فايروسات
359	visa	/'vi:zə/	permit	<i>vi:za</i>	فيزا / فييز (تاشيرة دخول)
360	wheel	/wi:l/	car wheel	<i>wi:l</i>	وييل / ويبيلات (عجلة)
361	winch	/wɪn(t)ʃ/	pulley	<i>wɪnf</i>	ونج (رافعة)
362	wire	/waɪə/	cable, rope	<i>wayar</i>	وايير، سلك كهرباء
363	wrong side	/rɒŋsaɪd/	incorrect sideway	<i>rɒŋsa:yd</i>	الطري الخطأ
364	xerox	/'zi:rɒks/	copying machine	<i>zi:roks</i>	زيروكس (جهاز استنساخ)
365	zigzag	/'zɪgzag/	twist and turn	<i>zɪgzag</i>	زگزاگ (متعرج)
366	zoom	/zu:m/	increase	<i>zu:m</i>	زوم (عدسة التكبير بالكاميرا)

Pronunciation was adapted from: Oxford dictionaries: (British and World English dictionary)

<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english>

APPENDIX (3)

Words borrowed from Turkish Language into BA

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	abajur	/abaʒur/	lampshade	abajorah	مصباح طاولة
2	aferin	/aferin/	well done	afarim	احسنت
3	afiyette	/afijette/	well	afya:	بالعافية (تقال للاكل وعند لبس الجديد)
4	antika	/antika/	antique	antikah	اشياء ذات قيمة تاريخية
5	arabami	/arabami/	my car	arapanah	عربة تجرها الحيوانات
6	arapcha	/arappʃa/	arabic	arabja	العرب غير المتقفين
7	arsa	/arsa/	plot (piece of land)	ʒarasah	ملك البناء دون الارض
8	ayna	/ajna/	mirror	aynah	نظارات طبية او شمسية
9	baba	/baba/	father	papa	الاب
10	badem	/badem/	almond	badem	بسكت مصنوع من اللوز
11	bahçe	/bahʃe/	garden	pukshah	حديقة صغيرة لزرع الخضار
12	bahis	/bahis/	pet	bahish	لايفهم شئى و عديم الخبرة
13	bahşiş	/bahʃiʃ/	tip	baxshi:sh	نقود تعطى لعامل المطعم
14	balta	/balta/	axe	ballʃah	فأس
15	banyo	/banjo/	bathroom	banyo	مغطس الحمام
16	baş	/baʃ/	chief	ba:sha:	باشا
17	battaniye	/battanije/	blanket	paʃaniyah	بطانية
18	bayrak	/bajrak/	flag	beiraq/ beiray	راية تحمل شعار العشيرة
19	bluz	/pluz/	blouse	bluz ; blu:zah	بلوز من الصوف
20	börek	/børek/	pie	po:rek	معجنات محشوة باللحم
21	borsa	/borsa/	stock exchange	poşah	سوق الاوراق المالية

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
22	boş	/boʃ/	empty	bosh	فارغ
23	boya	/boja/	paint	boyah	اصباغ للحائط او الابواب
24	büri	/byri/	pipe	bu:ri:	انبوب ماء او نبط
25	cadde	/dʒadde/	street	cha:ddah	شارع رئيسي
26	cam	/dʒam/	glass	cham	زجاج النوافذ
27	cüzdan	/dʒyzdan/	wallet	chizda:n	محفظة نقود
28	çadır	/ʃadır/	tent	cha:der	قماش سميل للخيمة او للتغطية
29	çanta	/ʃanta/	handbag	chantah	حقيبة
30	çarşaf	/ʃarʃaf/	bed linen	charchaf	شرشف للفرش
31	çatal	/ʃatal/	fork	chaʔall	شوكة للاكل
32	çay	/ʃaj/	tea	cha:y	الشاي
33	çekiç	/ʃekiʃ/	hammer	cha:ko:ch	مطرقة
34	çekmeçe	/ʃekmedʒe/	drawer	chekmechah	مكان في مقدمة السيارة لحفظ الاشياء
35	çiklet	/ʃiklet/	chewing gum	chikleit	نوع من الحلويات
36	çimento	/ʃimento/	cement	chbinto:	مادة السمنت
37	çinko	/ʃiŋo/	zinc	chinko	معدن المنيوم
38	çorap	/ʃorap/	socks	chorab	جواريب
39	çorba	/ʃorba/	soup	sho:rbah	شورية
40	damar	/damar/	vein	damar	تشنج عضلي
41	damga	/damga/	stamp	ʔamyah	ختم
42	danişmak	/danəʃmak/	consult	danash (v)	يراجع نفسه
43	dondurma	/dondurma/	ice-cream	dondirmah	ايس كريم
44	düğme	/dy:me/	button	du:gmah	زر
45	dürbün	/dyrbyn/	binoculars	derbi:n	ناظور
46	duş	/duʃ/	shower	du:sh	دوش للاستحمام

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
47	eşarp	/eʃarp/	scarf	eisharb	ايشارب
48	fatura	/fatura/	invoice	fa:turah	قائمة مبيعات
49	fırça	/fərʃa/	brush	firchah	فرشاة
50	fişek	/fiʃek/	cartridge	feshek	طلقة
51	garson	/garson/	waiter	garşon	نادل في المطعم
52	gömlək	/gömlək/	shirt	gomleg	قميص بدون اردان
53	hanım	/hanəm/	mrs., miss	hanım	سيدة
54	kaçak	/kaʃak/	illegal, smuggling	qachaq	تهريب
55	kaçakçı	/kaʃakʃə/	smuggler	qachaqchi:	الشخص الذي يقوم بالتهريب
56	kadife	/kadife/	velvet	qadi:fah	قماش قديفة
57	kağıt	/ka:ət/	paper	kayed	ورق
58	kağıt çam	/ka:ət dʒam/	scrap paper	kayed cha:m	ورق لتنظيف الاسطح الخشنة
59	kahraman	/kahraman/	hero	qahraman	شجاع
60	kaleci	/kaledʒi/	goalkeeper	kalachi:	شخص كثير الحيلة
61	kapak	/kapak/	lid	qabaq	غطاء
62	kapalı	/kapalə/	closed	qabaqli:	حذاء مغلق غير مفتوح
63	karyola	/karjola/	bed	qiryoolah	سرير
64	kaşık	/kaʃək/	spoon	xashu:kah	ملعقة طعام
65	kask	/kask/	helmet	kaskeitah	قبعة صغيرة
66	kayısı	/kajəsə/	apricot	qaysi:	المشمش المجفف
67	kaziği	/kazi:ə/	peg	xazu:q/ qazu:q	قطعة من الحديد مدببة
68	kazmak	/kazmak/	dig	qezmah	فأس صغيرة
69	kelepçe	/kelepʃe/	handcuffs	kelebchah	قيود لليدين
70	kemancı	/kemanndʒə/	violinist	kemenchah	كمان
71	kepenk	/kepeŋ/	shutters	kebenk	غطاء صندوق السيارة الخلفي

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
72	kilit	/kilit/	lock (door)	keilu:n	قفل الباب
73	kirmizi	/kərməzə	red	qermez	مسحوق بالوان مختلفة لتلوين الملابس
74	kiyma	/kima/	mince	qi:mah	لحم مطحون ومطبوخ مع الخضار
75	köfte	/køfte/	meatball	kuftah	لحم مشروم مشكل كرات ويقلى في الزيت
76	komisyon	/komisjon/	commission	qu:misyu:n	عمولة
77	komisyoncu	/komisjondçu/	broker	qu:misyu:nchi:	شخص يتوسط بانتهاء المعاملات التجارية
78	komodin	/komodin/	side table	komedi:	دولاب صغير
79	kopya	/kopja/	copy	qu:bia / ku:bia	قلم قويبة يتغير لونه عند ملامسته الماء
80	köşe	/køşe/	corner	koshah	وسادة صغيرة مربعة الشكل
81	koşer	/kofer/	meat dishes	kosher	وعاء مصنوع من جريد النخل
82	kumar	/kumar/	gambling	qmar	قمار
83	kumarci	/kumardça/	gambler	qamarchi:	لاعب القمار
84	kurdele	/kurdele/	ribbon	qirdeilah	شريط مربوط على شكل وردة
85	kürek	/kyrek/	shovel; spade	kerek	مسحاة، او سيارة تجرف الانقاض
86	kuşet	/kuşet/	couchette, sleeping car	ku:sheh	عربة منام في القطار
87	kuşkulu	/kuşkulu/	doubtful	kashku:l	متنوع
88	kutu	/kutu/	box	qu:ti:, qu:tiyah, gu:ti:	علبة من الورق او المعدن
89	lamba	/ljamba/	lamp	lampah	مصباح
90	lastik	/lastik/	elastic	lasti:k	مطاط
91	madalya	/madalja/	medal	meda:lyah	وسام شرف
92	mağaza	/ma:aza/	large shop	mayazah / maqazah	دكان كبير لبيع الادوات المنزلية والاثاث

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
93	makarna	/makarna/	pasta	maqarnah	معكرونة
94	makyaj	/makjaz/	make-up	mikyach	زينة الوجه للنساء
95	marka	/marka/	brand	markah	علامة تجارية
96	masa	/masa/	table	me:z	منضدة او طاولة
97	matara	/matara/	flask	maṭa:rah	قنينة لحفظ ماء او عصير
98	mermer	/mermer/	marble	mermer	الرخام
99	meyve	/mejve/	fruit	mi:wah	الفاكهة
100	mizrak	/məzrak/	javelin	mizra:k	سريع كالسهم
101	moda	/moda/	fashion	mu:dah	موضة
102	nabiz	/nabəz/	pulse	nabiz	يظهر فجأة
103	numara	/numara/	number	nimrah	رقم او علامة
104	ocak	/odʒak/	cooker	ʔwcha:q/ ʔwchay	موقد يحفر في الارض يستخدم للطبخ والتدفئة
105	orta	/orta/	middle; circle	ʔorṭah	شكل دائري
106	otel	/otel/	hotel	ʔu:teil	فندق
107	palto	/palto/	overcoat	paṭu:	جاكيت قصير من الصوف
108	pantolon	/pantolon/	trousers	banṭaru:n	بنطلون
109	papa	/papa/	pope	pa:pa:	الابا
110	para	/para/	former Ottoman and Turkish currency	ba:rah	عملة عثمانية وتركية قديمة (يقال مايسوى بارة اي عديم الفائدة)
111	paraşüt	/paraşyt/	parachute	barashu:t	مظلة
112	pastirma	/pastərma/	bacon	pa:şīrmah	خليط من اللحم والبهارات يتم تجفيفه بتعليقه بالهواء
113	patron	/patron/	boss	batroun	يستعمل في تفصيل الملابس
114	pazar	/pazar/	market	baza:r	سوق شعبي
115	peçe	/peṭe/	veil	poshiyah/ pu:shi	غطاء خفيف لتغطية الوجه للسيدات
116	perde	/perde/	curtain	berdah	ستارة

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
117	plaj	/plaz/	beach	bilach	شاطئ البحر
118	pudra	/pudra/	powder	bawdir pu:ṭrah	مسحوق
119	punç	/pundz/	punch	punch	ثاقبة ورق
120	renk	/reŋ/	colour	reng	فن ولون (يشتغل على كل رنگ اي ماهر لديه عدة صناعات وفنون)
121	salata	/salata/	salad	zala:ṭah	السلطة
122	salon	/salon/	hall, lounge	şa:lo:n	غرفة واسعة تستعمل للجلوس
123	saray	/saraj/	palace	sara:y	قصر كبير
124	satranç	/satrantʃ/	chess	shiṭrançh	شطرنج
125	sebze	/sebze/	vegetable	shebzi:	خضار ورقية خضراء مطبوخة مع اللحم
126	sendikaci	/sendikadze/	trade unionist	şendeqchah	صندوق من الخشب يحفظ فيه الاشياء الثمينة
127	serbest	/serbest/	free	msarbat	مسربت اي لاابالي عديم الاهتمامز يقال سربت الشيء اي تركه بدون عناية
128	sermaye	/sermaje/	turnover	şirma:yah	رأس مال
129	sirada	/sərada/	while	serdah/ sreiydah	الرزق او الحظ الوافر
130	sirk	/sirk/	circus	sirk	السرك
131	soba	/soba/	stove	şopah	مدفنة نفطية او غازية او كهربائية
132	sokak	/sokak/	street	zu:qaq	شارع داخلي
133	sonda	/sonda/	last	şu:ndah	انبوب مطاطي
134	sürahi	/syrahi/	jug	sarahi:yah	دورق ماء
135	şaka	/ʃaka/	joke	shaqah/ shaqa:ychi:	مزاح / شخص يحب المزاح
136	şalgam	/ʃalgam/	turnip	shalyam	خضار اللفت
137	şamdan	/ʃamdan/	candlestick	shami'dan	شمعدان

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
138	şapka	/ʃapka/	hat	shafqa	قبعة
139	şemsiye	/ʃemsije/	umbrella	shemsi:yah	شمسية
140	şifre	/ʃifre/	code	shefrac	رمز
141	şişe	/ʃiʃe/	bottle	shi:shah	قنينة من الزجاج
142	şunu	/ʃunu/	that	shinou	ماذا
143	tabanca	/tabandʒa/	pistol	ta:panchah	بندقية
144	tablo	/taplo/	side table	tablah	طاولة صغيرة
145	tabure	/tabure/	stool	ta:bu:riyah	كرسي صغير بدون مساند
146	tâbú	/tabu/	Property	ta:bu:	دائرة التسجيل العقاري
147	taç	/taʃ/	crown	tach	تاج
148	taht	/that/	throne	taxat	الكرسي و المصطبة العريضة، او السرير العريض
149	tahta	/tahta/	wood board	taxtah	كرسي صغير متنقل
150	takim	/takəm/	kit	texim	عدة ادوات او اشياء متناسقة
151	tarçin	/tarʃən/	cinnamon	da:rsi:n	الدارسين (بهارات)
152	tas	/tas/	cup	taşah	طبق عميق
153	tava	/tava/	frying pan	tawah	مقلاة
154	tavus	/tavus/	peacock	ta:wu:s	طائر الطاووس
155	taze	/taze/	fresh	taza:	طازج ، جديد
156	tebeşir	/tebeʃir/	chalk	ta:bashi:r	طباشير
157	tekme	/tekme/	kick	tekmah	قوي، متين، عمود البناء
158	tembel	/tembel/	lazy	tembel	كسلان ، خامل
159	teneke	/teneke/	tin	tenekah	صفيحة
160	tepsi	/tepsi/	tray	tebsi:	صينية الفرن

<i>S</i>	<i>TK F.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
161	timba	/timba/	ball	tambah / tu:bah	الكرة
162	tiyatro	/tijatro/	theatre	tyatru:	النادي الليلي
163	toz	/toz/	dust, powder	tu:z	مسحوق
164	tüfek	/tyfek/	rifle	tefkah	بندقية
165	tütün	/tyten/	tobacco	teten	التبغ
166	tütüncü	/tytyndzy/	tobacconists	tetenchi:	بائع التبغ
167	usta	/usta/	skilful	uşta:	العامل الماهر
168	ütü	/yty/	ironing board	u:ti:	المكواة
169	vitrin	/vitrin/	shop window	vetri:nah	شباك العرض في دكان الملابس
170	yaka	/jaka/	collar	yaxah	قبة القميص
171	yelek	/jelek/	waistcoat	yeleg	قميص بدون اردان
172	zar	/zar/	dice	za:r	مكعبات النرد
173	zehir	/zehir/	poison, venom	zeher	سم يستخدم في صيد السمك
174	zengin	/zengin/	rich	zengi:n	غني ، ويقال للشاي سنكين اي ثقيل
175	zigirit	/zigirit/	neat	zgirti	شاب انيق حسن الهندام
176	zimpara	/zəmpara/	sandpaper	simbada:	ورق الجام (الورق الذي يستعمل لتنعيم الخشب)
177	zincir	/zindzir/	chain	zenchi:l	سلسلة حديد او ذهب

APPENDIX (4)

Words borrowed from Hindi/Urdu languages into BA

S	Word F.	Meaning	BA F.	BA Tran.	Meaning
1	آينه	Mirror	عينه	ʕaynah	نظارة شمسية ، مرآة
2	انه	anna (Indian currency, 16 anna= 1 rupee)	أنا، عانة	annah	عملة هندية
3	بادام	almond	بادم	badam	بسكويت مصنوع من الطحين والسكر والزيت بطعم اللوز
4	باكوره	Mixed vegetable with flour and spices, fried in oil	باكورة	ba:koorah	خليط من الخضار والبهارات الحارة تعجن مع الطحين وتقلي بالزيت
5	بالثى	pail	بالدي	baldi:	سطل (جمع بالديات)
6	پردى	curtain	برده	bardah	ستارة (جمع بردات)
7	برياني	biryani	برياني	biryani	
8	بريمس	Cooking stove	بريمز	bramiz	طبلخ صغير
9	بخشيش	Offer, proposal	بخشيش	baxshi:sh	نقود تعطى الى السائق او عامل المطعم اضافة الى اجره
10	بليت	plate	بليتة	blaytah	قطعة من الالمنيوم او الحديد توضع على النار تحت القدر
11	بندر	monkey	بندر	bandar	اسم علم مذكر
12	بنفشى	purpule	بنوشة	banawshah	ورد لونه بنفسجي يستعمل كالتشاي للعلاج
13	بهار	spring	بهار	buha:r	ربيع
14	بوسه	kiss	بوسة	bossah	قبلة

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
15	بياله	bowl	بيالة	byallah	فنجان الشاي (لهجة الزبير)
16	بيزا	Paise (Indian currency, 100 paise=1 rupee)	بيزا	bayzah	عملة هندية
17	تجوري	safe	تجوري	tijo:ri:	خزانة خشبية او حديدية (لهجة الزبير)
18	تصاوير	cinema	تصاوير	taṣawi:r	صور (مفرد صورة)
19	تكيه	pillow	تكية	takyah	وسادة تستعمل للاتكاء عليها
20	تندوري	Chicken grilled in the tanoor	تندوري	tando:ri:	دجاج مشوي بالتنور متبل بتوابل خاصة
21	توله	Unit of weight = 12 grams approx.	تولة	tullah	وحدة تستعمل لوزن الزعفران والبخور والعطور الزيتية كالعود والمسك
22	توليه	towel	خاولية	xawliyah	منشفة
23	تيزاب	acid	تيزاب	ti:za:b	مادة حارقة
24	بياله	Tea cup	بيالة	bya:llah	فنجان الشاي (اللهجة الزبيرية) جمع بيالات
25	جاول	rice	جاؤل	jawal	تمن جاؤل يعني رز مسلوق بدون دهن
26	جائي	tea	جاي	ja:y	شاي
27	جياتي	Indian bread	جياتي	jabati:	خبز هندي
28	جفت	maker	جَفَت	jaffat	أصلح (جَفَت سيارة = أصلح السيارة)
29	جك	pot	جَك	jak	دورق الماء
30	جمج	spoon	جمجة	jamjah	ملعقة كبيرة لغرف الطعام
31	جوان	young	جوان	jwan	اسم علم مؤنث
32	جوتي	shoes	چوتي	chu:ti:	حذاء (اللهجة الزبيرية)
33	جيته	leopard	شيتا	shi:tah	فهد

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
34	چابی	key	جابی	jabi:	محصل التذاكر في الباص
35	چرفايه	Bed	چربايه	jirba:yah	سرير
36	چوله	Primus stove	چوله	chu:llah	طباخ صغير غازي او نفطي
37	چندل	Roof beam	چندل	chandal	خشب يستعمل في سقف البيوت
38	چويت	Bluing agent	چويت	chweet	صبغة نيلية للملابس البيضاء
39	چيت	Printed cloth	چيت	chi:t	نوع من القماش الرخيص
40	خاتون	lady	خاتون	xatoon	سيدة
41	خالو	uncle	خالو	xa:llu	الخال
42	خرده فروش	Stock seller	خرده فروش	xardafroosh	بائع الخردة وكذلك بائع المفرد
43	خشك	dry	خشكة	xishkah	يابس
44	خوش	happy	خوش	xo:sh	يقال للشئ الحسن او عند الموافقة على عمل شئ
45	دبه	Layered container for food carrying	دبه	dabbah	وعاء زجاجي او بلاستيكي عميق ذو غطاء يستعمل لحفظ المخلاتات والسوائل (جمع دبات)
46	درايور	driver	دريول	drawil	سائق سيارة
47	دارجين		دارسين	darsi:n	
48	دراز		دراز	dra:z	الفلفل الاحمر الحار
49	درجن	dozen	درزن	darzan	دسته مكونة من 12
50	درد	pain	درد	darid	المشاكل والمصائب
51	دروازه	gate	دروازه	dirwazah	باب ، بوابة المنزل (تستعمل في اللهجة الزبيرية)
52	دلال	broker	دلال	dalla:l	سمسار

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
53	دریشه		دریشه	diri:shah	شباك
54	رنك	Colour,	رنك	rang	لون ، فن
55	روپيه	rupee	رپية	rabbiyah	العملة الهندية
56	ريشم	silk	ابريسم	?bri:sam	حرير صناعي
57	زنجير	chain	زنجيل	zanjeel	سلسلة
58	سبز	green	شيزي	shabzi:	مجموعة خضار ورقية خضراء تعمل مرق في الشتاء
59	سرمایه	capital	صرماية	şirma:yah	راس مال
60	سروال	Women's trousers	سروال	sirwa:l	سروال
61	سڑك	road	سكة	sikkah	جمع سكيك وتعني شوارع (تستعمل في اللهجة الزبيرية)
62	سكر قندي	Beet root	سكر قند	sukar q(y)and	سكر مصنوع من الشمندر على شكل مكعبات او قالب كبير
63	سكه	currency	سكة	sikkah	قيمة (ماظلت له سكة أي ماظلت له قيمة
64	سموسه	samosa	سمبوسة	sambossah	عجينة محشوة باللحم او الخضار ومقلية
65	سوسن	daffodil	سوسن	sawsan	اسم زهرة (زهرة السوسن) ، اسم علم مؤنث
66	سيدها	straight	سيدا	si:dah	الى الامام (لهجة الزبيرية)
67	شايد	May be	چايد	cha:yid	امر جايد يعني امر صعب
68	شكردانی	Sugar pot	شكردان	shakarda:n	سكرية
69	شلتك	pence	شلتن	shillin	عندما يقال مايسوى شلتن أي لايساوي شيئاً
70	شهنشاه	emperor	شاهنشاه	shahinshah	امبارطور او ملك الملوك

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
71	شيشه	Petrol station	شيشة	shi:shah	قنينة زجاجية لحفظ المرببات والمخللات
72	شيفا	اله من الهة الهندوس بايدي كثيرة وشكل مربع	شيفة	shi:fah	يطلق على الشخص قبيح المنظر والملبس والهيئة
73	صدر	Head, chairman	صدر	şadir	رئيس ديوان او مجلس
74	روزنامه	Daily report	روزنامه	ruzna:mah	تقويم
75	فاخته	dove	فاخته	dove	حمامة
76	فالتو	capital	فالتو	faltoo	سائب، مستهتر، بلا قيود
77	فرياد	lamentation	الداد فرياد	ʔidad firyɑ:d	عويل، يطلب الاستغاثة بصوت عالي
78	قورمه	stew	قاورمة	qawarmah	معكرونة مطبوخة باللحم والمرق
79	كارى	curry	كارى	karri:	بهارات الكارى
80	كاغد	paper	كاغد	kay(q)ad	ورق
81	كرفايه	bed	جرباية	chirba:yah	سرير ، فراش
82	كلاص	cup	كلاص	gla:ş	قدح الماء او العصير
83	كأنار	carnation	كأنار	kullana:r	زهرة الرمان
84	كمبل	حرام	كمبل	kambal	بطانية خفيفة
85	كيتلى	Tea pot	كيتلى	katli:	ابريق الشاي
86	گاڑى	car	گاړى	ga:rri	سيارة باللهجة الزبيرية دراجة هوائية بلهجة مركز المدينة
87	كونى	sack	كونية	kuni:yah	كيس كبير مصنوع من الجفافي
88	لاش	carcass	لشة	lashah	جثة الانسان وكذلك على الخروف الكامل بعد الذبح

<i>S</i>	<i>Word F.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>BA F.</i>	<i>BA Tran.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
89	لحاف	quilt	لِخاف	lħa:f	غطاء ثقيل محشي بالقطن او الصوف
90	ليمب	lamp	لمبة	lambah	مصباح كهربائي او زيتي
91	مرمر	marble	مرمر	marmar	رخام
92	منارس	Sari-like garment made of silk.	منارس	manaris	قماش حرير
93	ميز	table	ميز	me:z	طاولة
94	نارنكي	mandarin	لالنكي	lalinki:	افندي
95	ناريل	coconut	ناريل (بلهجة الزبير وابو الخصيب)، جوز نواركيل (بلهجة مركز (البصرة)	naryi:l	جوز الهند
96	نقدي	cash	نقدي	naq(y)di:	نقداً وليس بالدين
97	نقشه	map	نقشة	naqshah	رسم او تطريز
98	نمبر	Mark, brand	نمرة	nimrah	علامة ، ماركة تجارية
99	نمونه	sample	نمونة	namunah	عينة ، نموذج (جمع نماين)
100	هبيضة	cholera	هبيضة ، كوليرا	haydah	مرض الكوليرا

Appendix (6): Charts

Chart (1): Number and Area of Selected Participants

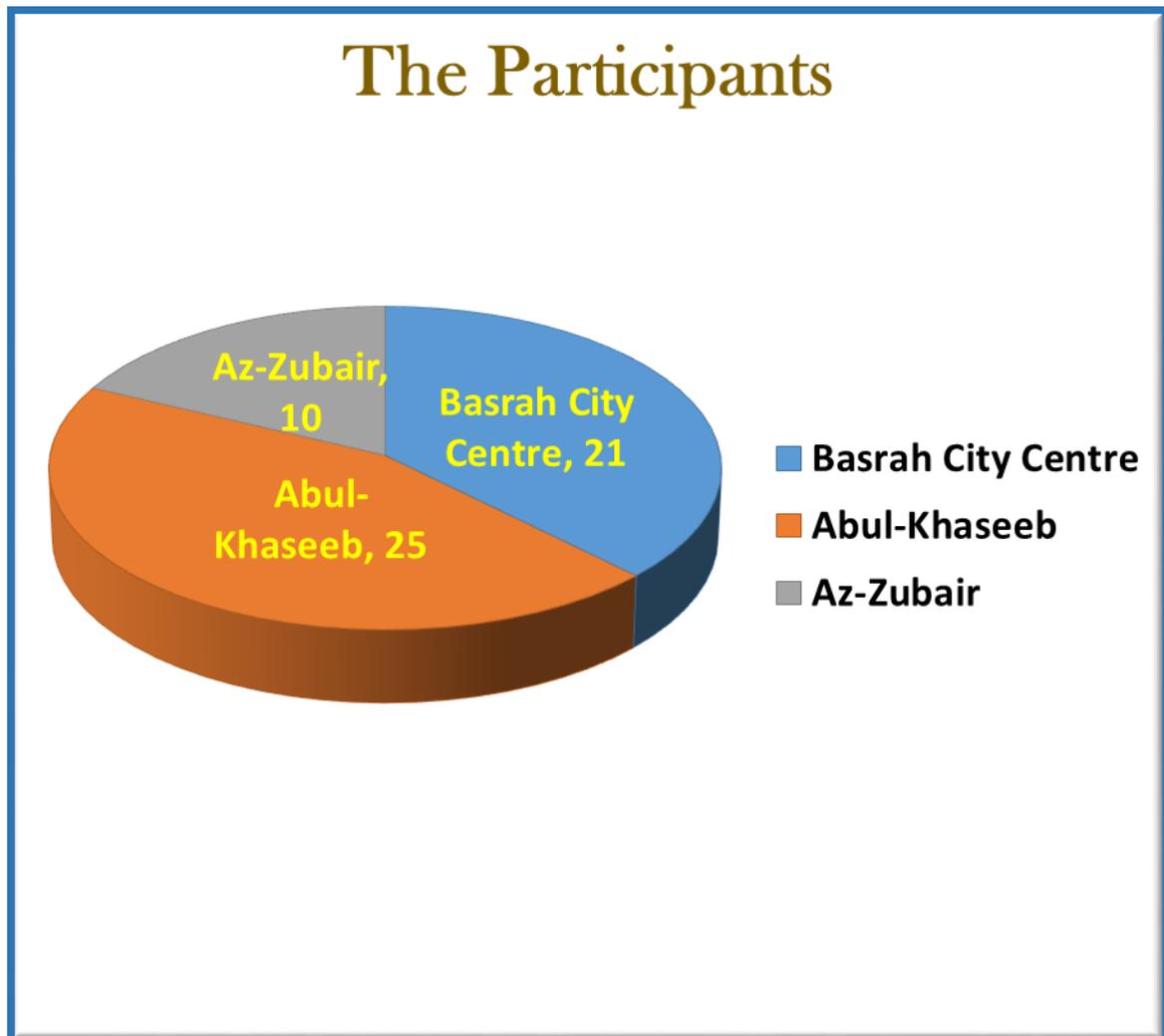


Chart (2): Informants Age Categories, Number and Gender

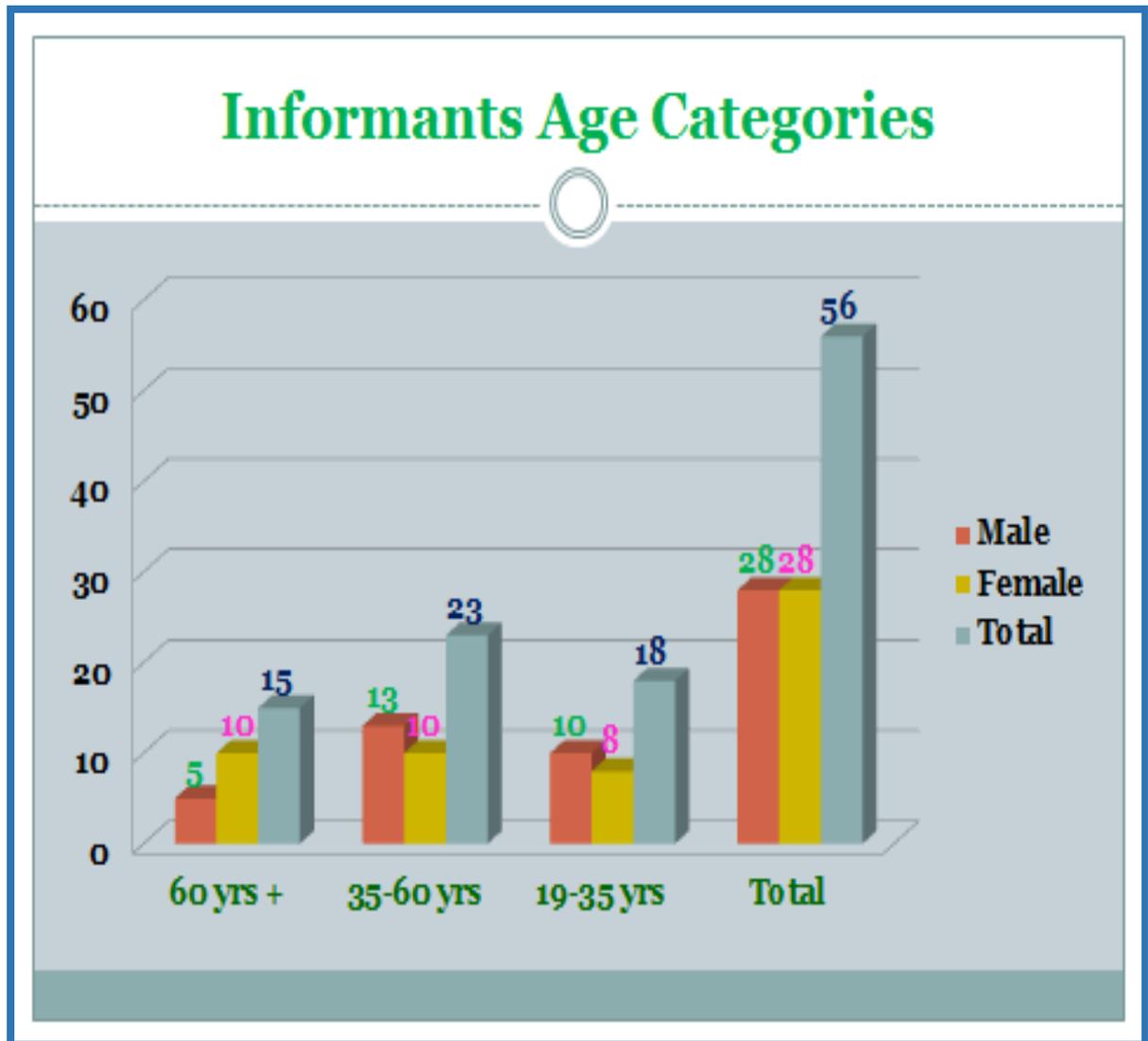


Chart (3): Data Collected, Classified and Analysed

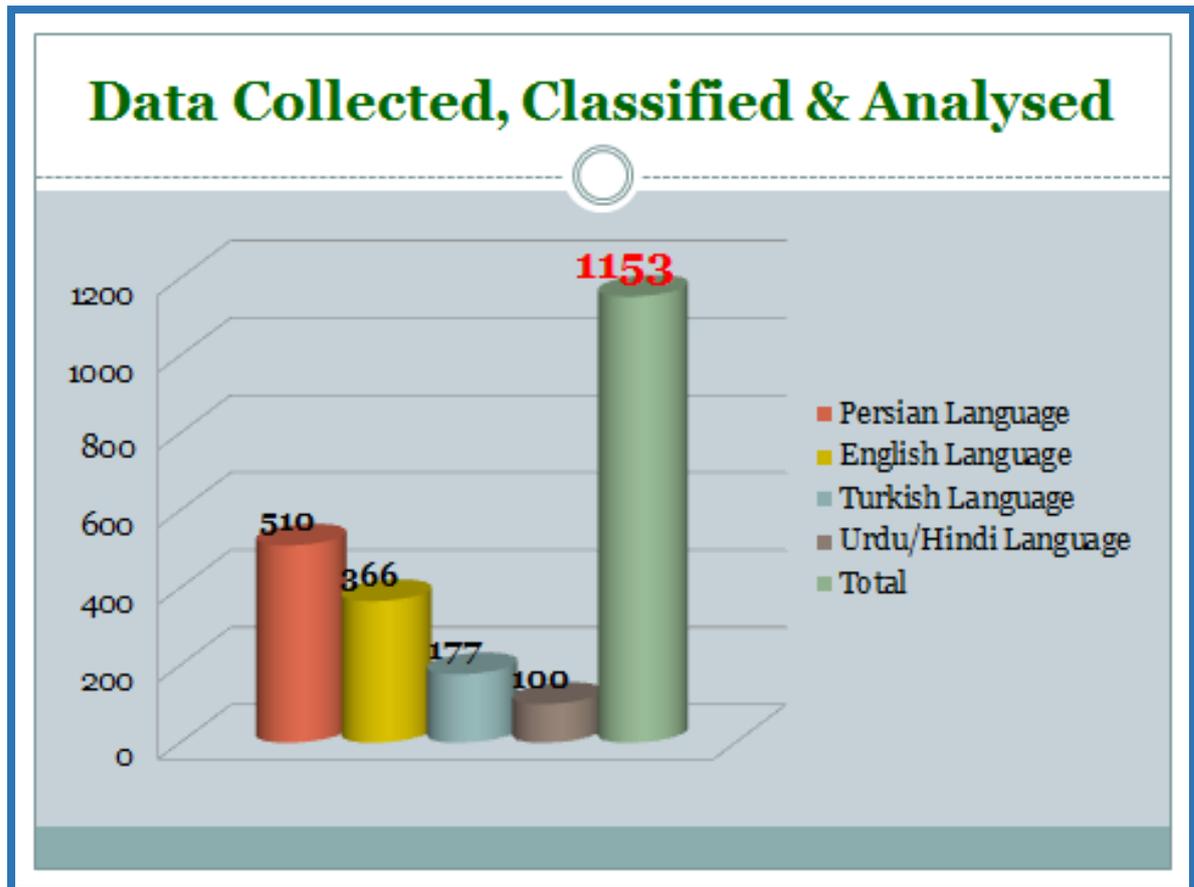
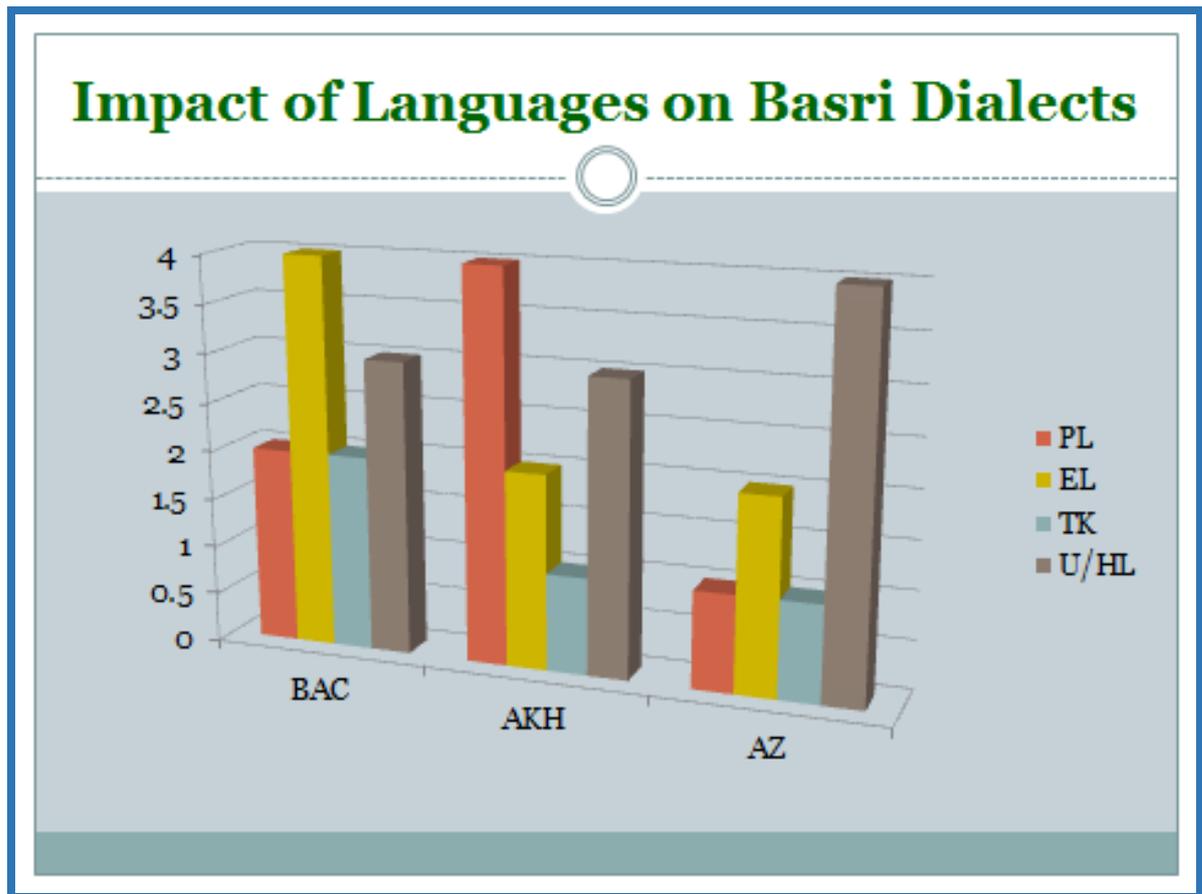


Chart (4): Impact of the Specified Languages on Basri Dialects under Study



تحديد اثر التنوع المجتمعي في اللهجة البصرية
دراسة في علم اللغة الاجتماعي

إعداد

افتخار توفيق عبد المحسن محمد الدغمان

المستخلص

لقد كان للتغاير المجتمعي الأثر الكبير في اللهجة البصرية . وحيث أن مدينة البصرة تعد من المدن العالمية ، لذا كانت هدفا دائما لاستيطان العديد من الشعوب والثقافات لما تتمتع به من موقع استراتيجي على رأس الخليج العربي وكونها الميناء البحري الوحيد للعراق. لذا فإن تنوع الشعوب والثقافات واللغات للوافدين الى البصرة وخصوصاً اللغة الفارسية، والانكليزية، والتركية، والهندية او الاوردية كان له الأثر الكبير في اللهجة البصرية والتأثير في خواصها اللغوية. ان اختلاط هذه اللغات والثقافات وتداخلها خلق نقاط توتر بين الانظمة اللغوية لهذه اللغات وبين اللهجة العربية التي يتكلمها سكان البصرة. مما ادى الى تكوين لهجة متميزة تختلف كثيراً عن باقي اللهجات العربية المتكلمة في بقية انحاء العراق.

وبما ان الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو الاستقصاء بالتجربة عن مدى أثر التنوع المجتمعي في اللهجة المحلية البصرية وليبيان مدى هذا التأثير الحاصل وتطور اللهجة، لذا تم اختيار اللهجة البصرية المستخدمة في مركز المدينة بالمقارنة مع اللهجة المحلية المستخدمة في قضاء ابي الخصيب، واللهجة المحلية المستخدمة في قضاء الزبير في دراسة مقارنة لبيان ما اذا كانتا قد تأثرتا بهذه الثقافات واللغات بالدرجة نفسها ام لا. وهل كان للموقع الجغرافي لهذه المناطق الأثر في درجة ونوعية التأثير الحاصل في هذه اللهجات.

لتحقيق الغرض من هذه الدراسة تم طرح الفرضيات الآتية:

- 1- ليس للتباين المجتمعي أثراً كبيراً في اللهجة البصرية.
- 2- لا توجد فروقات واضحة بين اللهجة البصرية في مركز المدينة وبين اللهجات البصرية الاخرى ومنها اللهجة الخصيبية واللهجة الزبيرية.
- 3- ليس للتوزيع الجغرافي والمكاني أثر في اللهجة او اللهجات التي تتكلمها المجتمعات.

أعتمدت الباحثة طريقة التحليل الكمي المستخدمة في علم اللغة الاجتماعي و استخدام العينة التي خضعت للتحليل في بيان التصنيف الفئوي. تم اختيار العينة لتشمل فئات اجتماعية مختلفة حسب المتغيرات : العمر والجنس والفئة الاجتماعية وغيرها. اختيرت العينة من متحدثي اللهجة البصرية مكونة من 56 من الذكور والاناث تشمل ثلاث أقضية من محافظة البصرة هي: مركز مدينة البصرة ، وقضاء ابو الخصيب الواقع في الجنوب الشرقي ، وقضاء الزبير الواقع في الجنوب الغربي من المحافظة. لغرض التحقق من ان هذه اللهجات تأثرت بالطريقة نفسها ام لا. تم تحليل البيانات التي

جمعت من الناحيتين الصوتية والصرفية. تم جمع البيانات من خلال اجراء لقاءات مسجلة مدة كل منها حوالي 30 دقيقة. ولضمان التأكد من الصدق الظاهري لفقرات المقابلات تم عرضها على لجنة محكمين من المتخصصين في مجال اللغة الانكليزية وعلوم اللغة. استخدمت معاجم اللغات اضافة الى الموسوعات اللغوية للتأكد من الكلمات المستعارة وكيفية نطقها وكتابتها في لغاتها الأصلية ووضعت على شكل ملاحق في اخر الرسالة.

اظهر تحليل البيانات العديد من النتائج منها ؛ اولاً : ان للموقع الجغرافي اثر كبير في اللغة التي يتكلمها الناس و له اثر كبير في نوعية الكلمات المستعارة. ثانياً: إن جميع اللهجات الثلاثة موضوع البحث قد تأثرت بالتنوع المجتمعي ولكن لم يكن التأثير بالطريقة نفسها ولا المستوى ولا النوعية. وإن جميع الكلمات المستعارة قد خضعت لعمليات التغيير والتناغم اللغوي التي اتسمت بها اللغة العربية او اللهجة المحلية البصرية من الناحية الصوتية والصرفية. ثالثاً: تختلف اللهجة البصرية اليوم عما كانت عليه قبل خمسين سنة. ويظهر الاختلاف جليا في الناحيتين الصوتية والصرفية للكلمات المستعارة. كما ان عامل العمر اثبت بانه متغير شديد الفعالية وله الاثر الكبير والمنهجي وكان ذلك واضحا على المشاركين في نوعية الكلمات المستعارة. مما يدعو الى اجراء دراسات اخرى مستفيضة في هذا الشأن على صفات وخصائص اللهجة البصرية قبل موتها وزوالها للابد. وبينت الدراسة بأن أغلب الكلمات المستعارة في اللهجة البصرية تتعلق بالحاجات الاجتماعية والانسانية في المجتمع ومنها على وجه الخصوص: الطعام والشراب، الأدوات المنزلية والأثاث، المهن واحتياجاتها، المكائن والمعدات واجزائها، الأنسجة ، وغيرها، بينما اصبحت الكلمات المستعارة للأجيال الحديثة تتجه نحو التكنولوجيا الحديثة والتي تشمل مايتعلق بالسيارات الحديثة، والكومبيوتر، وتقنية المعلومات، وغيرها. وعلى الرغم من ان قضائي ابو الخصيب والزبير منطقتان مختلفتان بالكامل من الناحية الجغرافية والاجتماعية ويتكلمان لهجتين مختلفتين بالكامل، إلا أنهما يشتركان بالعديد من الصفات اللغوية والتي يتطلب تحديد المزيد منها وتسليط الضوء عليها ودراستها بصورة مستفيضة.

وتضمنت الدراسة مجموعة من الإقتراحات لإجراء دراسات أخرى في اللهجة البصرية وخواصها وصفاتها اللغوية اضافة الى دراسة اللهجات الأخرى في محافظة البصرة.

This study aims to investigate empirically the impact of having a heterogeneous community on the speech of Basri Iraqi-Arabic speakers. The Basri Iraqi-Arabic dialect spoken in the city centre has been selected in contrast with the dialects spoken in Abul-Khaseeb and Az-Zubair.

The comparison is geared to finding out that whether these sub-dialects have undergone a similar impact or not and whether the geographical distribution of these sub-dialects makes any difference.

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