

Nadir	نظير (nazīr)	Nadir
Octopus	أخطبوط (okh.tabuṭ))	Octopus
ream	رزمة (ruz.mah)	ream
Safari	سفر (safar)	Safari (trip)
Saffron	زعفران (zu.āfaran)	Saffron
Sahara	صحراء (ša.hrá))	Sahara (dessert)
Salad	سلطة (ša.la.ṭa)	Salad
sherbet	شربات (shar.bāt))	drink
Soda	صودا (ṣoda)	Soda (drink)
Spinach	سبانخ (saban.Ḳ)	Spinach (fruitful tree)
Story	أسطورة (os.tōrah)	Story
Sugar	سكر (suk.kar)	sugar
Sultan	سلطان (sul.ṭan)	Sultan . (king)
Tariff	تعريف (tä.rifa)	Tariff (cost)
Tobacco	تبغ (tabq)	Tobacco
Waist	وسط (waṣṭ)	Waist (middle)
Zero	صفر (ṣifr)	zero

Discussion

During the process of borrowing a language adaptation and assimilation process occurs on various levels of linguistic nature: among them numerous changes in phonetics, orthography, or morphology.

According to (Daulton, 2011):

Lexical borrowing refers to adopting an individual or large set of words or vocabulary items – including roots and affixes, sounds, collocations, and grammatical processes – from another language or dialect .

Tracing the list of borrowed Arabic words above it is realized that English language make use of the whole frame or lexical feature of the words with no or little slight lexical change as in (sugar : /suk.kar/ سكر , Salad: سلطة /ša.la.ṭa/, Safari: سفر safar /safar/, massage: مسح /masih/). The changing takes place at two levels: phonological and morphological level. English adapted and borrowed words into lexical English words. The examples and the list of the loan words above indicate that lexical borrowing is a common phenomenon across language communities. Jassem (2012 a-h ; 2013 a-h) revealed that, all such terms have true Arabic cognates, with the same or similar forms and meanings. However, the different forms are displayed due to the natural and possible causes of linguistic change. For example the English and French word “approach” comes from Arabic qareeb 'near, approaching' via reversal and changing /q/ to /ch/; For example, English, French, and Latin observe comes from Arabic baSar, abSara (v) 'see' via reordering and replacing /b & S/ by /v/; for example, English ‘sheep’ comes from Arabic kabsh 'male sheep' where /k & sh/ merged into /sh/.

In this regard, the author quoted Fournier P., Latrache R.(2020) :

Many Arabic loanwords in English are exclusively defined according to religious criteria when broader definitions are attested in Arabic. However, the semantic areas those loanwords cover are restricted and conditioned by translators when integrating the English language. Indeed , especially in the 19th century, direct translations from famous Arabic books ,whose topics mainly deal with religious matters, necessarily restrict the scope of the meanings of the original Arabic words in English. The topics of translated books are therefore determining parameters in the survey of semantic properties of loanwords. It appears that this translation phenomenon from literary sources can account for the great majority of Arabic loanwords in English.

The author has classified the Arabic loanwords based on some factors that many scholar shad referred the reason of borrowing:

- Islamic loanwords : *fatwa*: ,*islam*: اسلام (is.lām) , *Admiral*: أمير البحر (a.mīr al.baḥr),
- Cultural (prestige) loanwords: *sahara* , *safari* , *Maneuvering* , *Earth* , *Cave* , *Captain*.
- Social and economic/mathematics loan words: Alcohol : الكحول (al-kuḥul) , *Candle* : قنديل (gindeel) , *Algorithm*: خوارزمية (khawa-rizm).

Any language, which borrows lexical units from other ones, may face a problem of integrating the new words into its lexical stock. Scholars identified two significant procedures known as adaptation (also called complete nativization) and adoption.

To sum up discussion on this regard, it is clear that the complexity of a dictionary - making process is reflected in this case study of Arabic loanwords in English. Determining the origins of words can be challenging for lexicographers because it appears that it is difficult to account for all the loanwords of Arabic origin in English language.

Conclusion

The process of loaning words can go in both directions between English and Arabic languages when they are in contact. However, there is an asymmetry where more words go from one side to the other. Based on the previous history of loaning, there are many factors that influence the matter of loaning; these factors could be cultural, scientific or political reasons. Determining the origins of words can be challenging for lexicographers because it appears that the etymological tagging of the OED can raise questions. In this study, the author presented the following classification of Arabic loanwords/ borrowings in contemporary English: phonological borrowings, prosodic borrowings, graphemic borrowings, morphemic borrowings (transference of bound morphemes), morphological borrowings (transference of morphological patterns), semantic borrowings (transference of sememes), lexical borrowings (transference of lexemes), and syntactic borrowings (transference of syntactic rules).

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