

A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BORROWING

FROM ENGLISH INTO MODERN ARABIC

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'In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. ... And We have charged man concerning his parents — his mother bore him in weakness upon weakness, and his weaning was in two years — "Be thankful to Me, and to thy parents; to Me is the homecoming.'

The Quran, XXXI: 14.

A.J. Arberry's translation.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
وَوَصَّیْنَا الْاِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدِیْهِ
حَمَلَتْهُ اُمُّیْهِ وَهَنًا عَلٰی وَهْنٍ
وَفَصَّالَهٗ فِیْ عَامَیْنِ اِنْ اَشْكُرْ
لِیْ وَلِوَالِدِیْكَ الَّذِیْ الْمَصْرِیْرُ
سُوْرَةُ لُقْمٰنَ، الْاٰیةُ ۱۴

FOR

MY FATHER AND MOTHER

With Gratitude, Love, and Respect

الى
أبي و أمي
امتنانا وحباً واحتراماً

FOREWORD

The subject of this thesis was accepted by the Department of English Language, University of Liverpool, in 1963. Financial difficulties, however, prevented me from coming to Liverpool until 1969 when a generous scholarship from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon, made it possible for my plans to materialize. I am indebted to Professor Simeon Potter, who at that time granted me admission, and to the British Council, Baghdad, who made all the necessary contacts on my behalf. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor J.E. Cross, who, in his own words, was 'willing to honour Professor Potter's pledge' and accepted me in 1969, and who, throughout the period of my work at his Department as a research student, showed extreme kindness to me and gave me great encouragement and valuable advice.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Standard abbreviations and abbreviations that occur in quotations and dictionary lemmas are not, as a rule, included in this table.

A	<u>Al- 'Arabī.</u> (see p.401).
Ad	<u>Al-Adīb.</u> (see p.401).
A.H.	<u>Anno Hegirae,</u> in the year of the Hegira.
AK	Idrīs, Yūsuf. <u>Alaisa Kadhālik?</u> (see p.402).
ALDCE	<u>The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.</u> (see p.385).
Amer.	American.
Am.Sp.	<u>American Speech.</u> (see p.392).
APT.	Sperber, Hans, & Trittschuh, Travis. <u>American Political Terms: An Historical Dictionary.</u> (see p.387).
Ar.	Arabic.
AS	Anglo-Saxon.
B	<u>Al-Balad</u> (see p.401).
Bd	<u>Al-Badā'i'</u> (see p.401).
BDPF	B r e w e r, Ebenezer Cobham. <u>Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.</u> (see p.386).
<u>Bot.</u>	in Botany.
<u>Biol.</u>	in Biology.
BolchW	Bolch, Oscar, & Wartburg, Walther von. <u>Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française.</u> (see p.388).
CE	<u>Chambers's Encyclopaedia.</u> (see p.390).

- CEDEL Klein, Ernest. A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. (see p.386).
- CEL Cassell's Encyclopaedia of Literature.
(see p.390).
- CG Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la bibliothèque nationale. (see p.391).
- Chem. in Chemistry.
- Da. Danish.
- DA Mathews, Mitford. ed. A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles.
(see p.386).
- DC Partridge, Eric. A Dictionary of Clichés.
(see p.387).
- DG Hatzfeld, Adolphe, & Darmesteter, Arsène. Dictionnaire général de la langue française.
(see p.389).
- DL Tieghem, Philippe van, & Josserand, Pierre. Dictionnaire des Littératures. (see p.391).
- DLF- Dictionnaire des lettres françaises.
(see p.391).
- DMWA Wehr, Hans. A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic. (see p.405).
- DNW Reifer, Mary. Dictionary of New Words.
(see p.387).
- DNWE Berg, Paul C. A Dictionary of New Words in English (see p.386).
- Du. Dutch.
- E. English.
- EB Encyclopaedia Britannica. (see p.391).
- ed. edition/editor.
- Eg. Egyptian.

- EI Encyclopaedia of Islam. (see p.391).
- Electr. in electrical terminology.
- engl. English.
- EPPP Apperson, G.L. English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. (see p.386).
- F. French.
- fig. figurative (figurement in French dictionaries).
- fig. figuratively.
- G. German.
- Geom. in Geometry.
- Gk Greek.
- Godefroy/Godef. Godefroy, Frédéric. Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française. (see p.388).
- Gr. Greek.
- Gr.Lar. Grand Larousse Encyclopédique. (see p.388).
- H. Al-Hilāl. (see p.402).
- Harrap EF Harrap's Standard French and English Dictionary. Part Two, English-French. (see p.389).
- Harrap FE Harrap's Standard French and English Dictionary. Part One, French-English. (see p.389).
- HI Yūnus, 'Abd al-Hamīd. Hikāyat Intikhābiyya. (see p.406).
- Hist. in the Historical apparatus in Littré.
- HSU Habashī, H a s a n. Al-Harb aṣ-Ṣalībiyya al-Ūlā. (see p.402).
- Icel. Icelandic.

- IH Mahdī, 'Abd al-'Azīz, & al-Los, Bashīr. 'Ilm al-Haiawan. (see p.403).
- IN Khayyāt, Ja'far, & Mahdī, 'Abd al-'Azīz. 'Ilm an-Nabāt. (see p. 403).
- Ir. Iraqi.
- It. }
Ital. } Italian
- J Al-Jumhūriyya (see p.402).
- JA Ad-Dabbāgh, 'Abd al-Wahāb; al-Khayyāt, Ḥasan; etc. Al-Jughrāfiyā al-'Āmma. (see p.402).
- K Al-Kitāb (see p.403).
- KA Al-Jamīl, Ibrāhīm Ismā'īl, & Werdī, Farajullāh. Al-Kīmyā' al-'Āmma. (see p.402).
- KFIFP Kettridge, J.O. French Idioms and Figurative Phrases. (see p.389).
- Kluge Kluge, Friedrich. Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache. (see p.390).
- KM Al-Kātib al-Miṣrī. (see p.403).
- L. Latin.
- Lane Lane, Edward William. An Arabic-English Lexicon. (see p.385).
- LDCE A Learner's Dictionary of Current English. (see p.386).
- LF La librairie française: Catalogue général des ouvrages parus du 1^{er} janvier 1946 au 1^{er} janvier 1956. (see p.391).
- LIAM Al-Harrāwī, 'Abd as-Samī' Sālim. Lughat al-Idāra al-'Āmma fī Miṣr fi 'l-Qarn at-Tāsi' 'Ashar. (see p.402).
- lit. literal.
- lit. literally.
- Littré Littré, E. Dictionnaire de la langue française. (see p.389).

- M Al-Munjid fi 'l-Lughā. (see p.404).
- M-2 Al-Munjid fi 'l-Lughā: Supplement entitled Al-Munjid fi 'l-A'lām. (see p.404).
- MA Al-Majalla al-'Askariyya. (see p.403).
- MBM Majmū'at al-Buhūth wa 'l-Muhādarāt.(see p.404).
- MEU/G Fowler, H.W. A Dictionary of Modern English Usage, revised by Sir Ernest Gowers.(see p.386).
- Mjma Ministry of Defence, Government of Iraq. Al-Mu'jam al-'Askarī. (see p.404).
- MLS Mu'tamar Lijān as-Silm. (see p.404).
- MM Majma' al-Lughā al-'Arabiyya. Majmū'at al-Mustalahāt al-'Ilmiyya wa 'l-Fanniyya etc. (see p.403).
- Mn Al-Manār. (see p.404).
- Mnr Karmi, Hasan S. Al-Manar: An English-Arabic Dictionary. (see p.403).
- Mq Al-Muqtataf. (see p.404).
- Mrf Al-Ma'ārif. (see p.403).
- Mth Al-Muthaqqaf.(see p.404).
- MW Al-Mu'jam al-Wasīf. (see p.385).
- Mwd Ba'albakī, Munīr. Al-Mawrid: A Modern English-Arabic Dictionary.(see p.401).
- NAD Nashrat al-Akhbār ad-Dākhiliyya. (see p.405).
- NCCN The New Century Cyclopedia of Names.(see p.391).
- NED (Supp.) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (Supplement). (see p.386).
- N. & Q. Notes and Queries. (see p.396).
- ODEE Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology. (see p.387).
- OED New Supp. A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary. (see New English Dictionary, p.386.)

- OF. Old French.
- ON. Old Norse.
- Phys. in Physics.
- QA Elias, Elias A., & Elias, E.E. Al-Qāmūs al-‘Aṣrī. (see p. 402).
- QAY Ash-Shāmī, Aḥmad Muḥammad. Qissat al-Adab fi ‘l-Yemen. (see p.405).
- QJII Mazhar, Ismail. Qāmūs al-Jumal wa ‘l-‘Ibārāt al-Iṣṭilāḥiyya. (see p.404).
- QS ‘Aṭiyyatullāh, Aḥmad. Al-Qāmūs as-Siyāsī. (see p.401).
- RJ Ar-Risāla al-Jadīda. (see p.405).
- Robert (Supp.) Robert, Paul. Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (Supplément). (see p.389).
- S As-Siyāsa. (see p.405).
- SBPMFP Stevenson, Burton. Stevenson's Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Familiar Phrases. (see p.387).
- SDA Zaidān, Jurjī. Ṣalāḥ ad-Dīn al-Ayyūbī. (see p.406).
- Sk Maḥfūz, Najīb. As-Sukkariyya. (see p.403).
- Skeat Skeat, Walter W. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. (see p.387).
- SOED (Add.) Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (Addenda). (see p.387)
- Sw. Swedish.
- T At-Ta‘ākhī. (see p.405).

- TA Az-Zabīdī, Muḥammad Murtaḍā. Tāj al-‘Arūs.
(see p.385).
- Th Ath-Thawra. (see p.405).
- Theatr. in theatrical usage.
- TTAM Salāma, Jirjis. Tārīkh at-Ta‘līm al-Ajnabī fī Miṣr etc. (see pp.405 and 407).
- UA Partridge, Eric. Usage and Abusage.
(see p.387).
- u/c sp. uncommon spelling.
- UDEL Wyld, Henry Cecil. The Universal Dictionary of the English Language. (see p.388).
- Wartburg Wartburg, Walther von. Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch. (see p.390).
- WBD Webster's Biographical Dictionary (see p.392).
- Weekley Weekley, Ernest. An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English. (see p.388).
- WI Al-Wa‘y al-Islāmī. (see p.405).
- WNWD Webster's New World Dictionary. (see p.387).
- WTNID Webster's Third New International Dictionary.
(see p.387).
- WU Wa‘y al-‘Ummāl. (see p.405).
- YQ Kīlānī, Kāmil. Yolyos Qaisar. (see p.403).

PHONETIC SYMBOLS

The letters b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, z are used as phonetic symbols with their usual English values. They correspond to the sounds of the following native or adopted letters in the Arabic alphabet respectively: ك، ه، ف، د، ب، ز، ث، ت، ر، پ، ن، م، ل.

Other symbols are used with the values indicated by the underlined letters in the key-words opposite them and the native or adopted letters in the Arabic alphabet that express them.

English Sounds

Consonants

g	as in <u>go</u>	گ . Egyptian ج
s	as in <u>see</u>	س
w	as in <u>we</u>	و
tʃ*	as in <u>church</u>	چ . Also تش
dʒ	as in <u>just</u>	ج . Egyptian بچ
θ	as in <u>thank</u>	ث
ð	as in <u>this</u>	ذ
ʃ	as in <u>she</u>	ش
ʒ	as in <u>measure</u>	ژ
j	as in <u>you</u>	ي

* When [t_] and [ʃ] occur together as independent sounds, they are separated by a point thus [t.ʃ].

Vowels and Diphthongs

Only vowels and diphthongs used in transcription in this work are listed here.

i:	as in <u>see</u>	س
i	as in <u>this</u>	ـِ (kasra)
e	as in <u>get</u>	
æ	as in <u>bat</u>	بَ
ɑ:	as in <u>far</u>	ـِ
o	as in <u>hot</u>	و
o:	as in <u>saw</u>	و
u:	as in <u>soon</u>	و
u	as in <u>put</u>	ـُ (damma)
ʌ	as in <u>up</u>	ـُ (fatha)
e	as in <u>proper</u>	ـُ (fatha)
ai	as in <u>high</u>	آي
au	as in <u>how</u>	آو

Arabic Sounds

In the description of sounds, I have relied mostly on W. Wright's A Grammar of the Arabic Language. The descriptions of [ð] and [x] belong to Dr. W.J. Martin who also suggested to me the symbols.

ḍ	ض	an aspirated [d̤], strongly articulated between the front part of the side of the tongue and the molar teeth.
ḍ̤	ظ	an emphatic form of [d̤] produced by the expansion of the tongue right across the mouth.
s̤	ص	a strongly articulated guttural [s̤].
x	خ	as in Scottish <u>loch</u> .
x̤	غ	a voiced counterpart of [x]. While [x] has vocal vibration, [x̤] has not. It is like the French <u>r</u> .
q	ق	a strongly-articulated guttural [k].
ʕ	ع	a strong guttural sound produced by a smart compression of the upper part of the windpipe and forcible emission of the breath.
ʾ		ʾ(hamza) similar to <u>a</u> in <u>ago</u> , but it occurs at the beginning, middle, and end of words.
ē	ى	a long and non-diphthongal [ē].

Notes:-

1. The elements in [ej], [ij], and [je] are pronounced separately. [je] is different from the English diphthong [iə], as in [dɪfθɪəriə], diphtheria, and [zɪniə], zinnia, in that the voice does not glide from [i] to [ə] in Arabic, and [i] is pronounced a full [j].

2. The mark [˘] is used to indicate that the following letter is syllabic.
3. As the system described in this table is used in transliterating from Arabic, the customary use of [] to enclose phonetic symbols is restricted in this work to the instances where expressing the sound, not transliteration, is intended.

French Sounds

a	as in cha <u>t</u>
ɑ	as in pa <u>s</u>
ã	as in bla <u>nc</u>
y	as in pru <u>ne</u> , <u>eu</u>
y:	as in mu <u>r</u>

EXPLANATORY NOTESOn English Dictionaries and General Notes

1. The definitions of the words, combinations, phrases, etc., which are given between brackets, are sometimes taken from dictionaries. In such cases the dictionary concerned is referred to, but the lemmas, if not given, are to be found below.
2. A definition which is taken with certain adjustment is followed by the abbreviation of its reference between square brackets.
3. No appreciable regularization of the lemmas has been attempted. The purpose is to render locating words and phrases easy according to the system used in the dictionaries concerned, as standardizing the lemmas in this work is of no practical use. SBPMFP uses a system of reference in its index whereby a phrase can be located by the page number and the item number in the page. I followed this system in referring to this particular work; only I added the heading of the article, which can be considered redundant, taking it as useful.
4. NED distinguishes certain phrases and gives dated quotations which include them. In such cases, the phrase is considered recorded from that date. However, there are phrases which occur in quotations but are not distinguished

in the Dictionary as phrases; these are considered recorded in a quotation dated... . In both cases, the earliest quotation is taken, unless the sense is not the borrowed one.

5. WTNID comes after NED in my list of proper dictionaries. But as APT, DA, DNWE, EPPP, and SBPMFP also give dates, they are relied upon in this respect as much as NED within their scope; the dates given in them, however, are always compared with those given in NED. DC does not as a rule give dates, but its general information is useful, and is therefore indicated when required. When NED fails to record a word or an expression, WTNID is consulted. WTNID gives no dates, but sometimes refers its quotations. Such information, whenever available, is copied alongside the quotation. As none of the other dictionaries consulted gives dated quotations, it will not be necessary to repeat this fact everytime they are quoted.
6. Supplements to NED, Littré, Robert, and Gr.Lar. have been consulted. Littré's Additions et corrections at the end of Vol. IV and Additions at the end of the Supplément are also consulted. SOED Add. is consulted in addition

to NEDSupp. & OEDNewSupp. They have been taken into consideration in each reference. In cases where it is pointed out in the present work that no record is made of a certain sense or expression in any of the above dictionaries, it is meant that the supplements, additions and corrections are included. SOED Add. is considered part of NED in such a statement.

7. The phrases and combinations are to be understood as literal renderings, since any variations or departures from this rule are pointed out in each case.
8. All the main words in the expressions (combinations and phrases) have been checked in the dictionaries. In certain cases, the words checked are indicated.
9. The English dictionaries are taken in the following order:-
 - a) (NED, APT, DA, SBPMFP, EPPP, and DNWE) are taken as one group, as they give dated quotations.
 - b) WTNID.
 - c) UDEL.
10. When a name is given with a question mark between square brackets, it means that it is untraceable in the encyclopaedias and references available to me.

On French Dictionaries

1. Wartburg is used as the first reference, but its dates are compared with those of the quotations in Littré and Robert. When any difference is found, the earlier is put in the text and Wartburg's indicated in a footnote.
2. In the absence of such a footnote, the reliance on any other dictionary in the text means that the phrase is not recorded in Wartburg. The other dictionaries are taken in this order: 1) Littré. 2) Robert. 3) DG. 4) Gr.Lar.
3. Harrap's versions are pointed out separately, whenever they differed from those of the other dictionaries.
4. All French versions considered are from Modern French (unless otherwise indicated) and are likely to have come into Arabic through translations of works of this period.

On the Arabic Works Cited

1. Numbers of columns in books and journals are indicated by the alphabets, and those in newspapers by Arabic numerals.
2. The 2nd edition of vol.I of Mq is used as from the 3rd issue. It is possible that the numbers of pages of this edition differ from those of the 1st, because all news items are removed from it.

3. The 2nd edition of vol.I of Mn journal, which I use, does not distinguish the issues in which it was originally published. It is only a collection of the articles which the issues of the 1st edition contained.
4. Some quotations from Mq and H are given without the number of the issue they occur in. This is because notes had been made of them long before the system followed in the present work was decided on, and the volumes they were taken from could not be easily re-obtained.
5. The journal K is divided into years, each year contains 12 issues and is divided into two volumes, with continuous pagination for each of them starting from 1. Thus Vol.I of the first year, for instance, starts with issue no.1 and page no. 1, and Vol.II of the first year starts with issue no. 7 and page no. 1. In the quotations taken from this journal, the division of years into Vol. I and Vol. II is overlooked, and all the volume numbers given refer to the years only. It is hoped that the cases where, for instance, in I:6 the page number is 780 and in I:7 it is 5 will cause no confusion.
6. The edition used of Jurjī Zaidān's novel SDA has no date, but as he published his novels by instalments in H, the date of the establishment of this journal and that of his death, 1892-1914, are given between square brackets.

7. The reprint used of Sk is the 2nd, which, according to the list of the author's works at the end of the book, appeared in 1958. In the same list the date 1957 is given for the 1st printing. Thus for dating the quotations, the date 1957 is given in the present work, but for the purpose of reference (2nd repr.) is added after the number of the page.
8. TTAM and LIAM are used as historical references and as sources for linguistic quotations. In the former case, the dates of their publication are given, whereas in the latter case, the date when TTAM (an M.A. thesis) was examined, which is given inside, and the date of the introduction to LIAM, which ar-Rāfi⁴ wrote, are given.
9. No dates are given when dictionaries are quoted.

On the Arrangement of Specimens in the
Glossary of the Pure Loanwords and
the Loanblends Section

1. The words are arranged according to the English original word. The Arabic version(s) are given on a separate line, and their pronunciations are given in phonetic script on the following line.
2. Different Arabic versions and their relative pronunciations are separated by slanting lines. Commas separate possible pronunciations of a certain Arabic version. When more than one phonetic transcription are given for one Arabic version, they are separated by commas.

3. Different possible pronunciations are in certain cases compacted by putting within brackets interrupting the phonetic transcription just those parts that constitute a difference; such parts are separated by slanting line(s). In such a case, the possibilities given between the brackets should be incorporated one at a time into the word when reading the phonetic transcription. Example:

fu:lskæ(b/p) Read: fu:lskæb and fu:lskæp.

When one element is put between such brackets, it means that the two versions differ in that one includes this element and the other does not. Example:

ɔp(ə)ra Read: ɔprə ɔpərə.

In the cases where two existing transliterations, for instance, have two pronunciations loosely applied to either of them, the Arabic transliterations, separated by commas, are put between brackets, and the phonetic transcriptions indicating the pronunciations are also put between brackets.

Example:

Commonwealth (I)

(كومنولث ، كومنولث)

(kɔ:m'nwəlθ, kɔ:minwēlθ).

4. When more than one Arabic version are given, they are referred to as 1st, 2nd, etc. from left to right, as in English. However, compacted versions of loanblends are

referred to as they are read, from right to left, as in حاضر الكبريتيك (حاضر / الحاضر) الكبريتيك, where حاضر الكبريتيك is 1st and الحاضر الكبريتيك is 2nd.

5. In the cases where a similar word exists in French, German, or Italian, such a word is given between brackets alongside the language. However, when a word exists in the same spelling in such languages, only the sign (=) is used between brackets with the abbreviation of the language concerned.

On the System of Transcription of Arabic Native

Words and Loanwords from English

1. In transliterating names and titles of books from Arabic, the system most commonly used by orientalists is followed. Thus the Arabic written shape of the word is followed as closely as possible, not its pronunciation in the different grammatical contexts, that is without regarding the inflexional forms. Whenever necessary, the nominative is preferred to the other cases.

As for the definite article, its various pronunciations according to the following letter are considered, and its written shape is ignored.

The following equivalents are used for the Arabic letters

and symbols that do not exist in English, or exist in an indefinite manner:-

'	for	'	<u>sh</u>	for	ش
a	for	ا	s	for	ص
i	for	ي	d	for	ض
u	for	و	t	for	ط
<u>th</u>	for	ث	z	for	ظ
h	for	ح	'	for	ع
<u>kh</u>	for	خ	<u>gh</u>	for	غ
<u>dh</u>	for	ذ	q	for	ق
z	for	ز			

2. Apart from names and titles of books, Arabic native words and loanwords from English are transcribed by using phonetic symbols which are current in English studies. In addition to its being more precise, this method is especially useful in reflecting the differences between the English and the Arabic pronunciations of loanwords. For the symbols used, see table of phonetic symbols.

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary Remarks and Purpose of the Study

The phenomenon of the influence of one language upon another is closely related to that of the influence of a culture upon another. Cultures⁽¹⁾ are always travelling from place to place carrying with them linguistic elements to other peoples and influencing their lives as well as their languages in various degrees. When the British and the Americans came to the Middle Eastern Arab countries⁽²⁾ as missionaries and military invaders, they brought the English language with them, and its standing in the Arab world improved considerably with the development of commercial and educational relations with Britain and America. Consequently, a process of borrowing from English into Arabic started. It was encouraged by various factors, namely insufficient knowledge of their own language among Arabic speakers, the absence of a competent body of qualified

1. Admittedly, there is much controversy about the definition of culture, and its coverage has not yet been agreed upon. For the purpose of the present work, it has been considered as 'that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.' This is E.B. Taylor's definition (Primitive Culture, 1.1 'Boston, 1874') as cited by Harry Hoijer ('Linguistic and Cultural Change', Language, XXIV(1948)p.335). I agree with Hoijer in his conclusion that language 'is one of the many "capabilities acquired by man as a member of society."'

2. The North African Arab countries, except Egypt and Libya, were under French rule.

scholars to deal with the problem of establishing equivalents,⁽¹⁾ the lack of Arabic equivalents and the ignorance of such equivalents when they exist, attraction of the English expression or image, love for the new and the strange, and a sense of inferiority. These factors were later augmented by the emergence of the mass-information media, which encouraged, and in certain cases relied on, translation, mainly from English, and employed translators whose Arabic and English were not idiomatic. On the other hand, there were factors that reduced borrowing, such as the religious and nationalist spirit which saw in borrowing a threat to the purity and continued vitality of the language, lack of emotional attachment to English, the phonological and morphological differences between the two languages,⁽²⁾ and the differences in the cultural backgrounds of the two nations which influence their modes of expression.

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1. The three Arabic Language Academies (Damascus, founded 1919; Cairo, founded 1932; Baghdad, founded 1947) have not always been able to agree on the choice of new words, and their influence has been limited.
 2. Edward Sapir (Language, pp.209-210) recognizes this factor and supports it by the following example: 'Classical Tibetan literature was a slavish adaptation of Hindu Buddhist literature and nowhere has Buddhism implanted itself more firmly than in Tibet, yet it is strange how few Sanskrit words have found their way into the language. Tibetan was highly resistant to the polysyllabic words of Sanskrit because they could not automatically fall into significant syllables, as they should have in order to satisfy the Tibetan feeling for form. Tibetan was therefore driven to translating the great majority of these Sanskrit words into native equivalents. The Tibetan craving for form was satisfied, though the literally translated foreign terms must often have done violence to genuine Tibetan idiom.'

Although in certain cases there has been a counter tendency, the trend has been to avoid the adoption of foreign phonemic and morphemic construction and to prefer shift of sense of Arabic morphemes. However, one must not overlook the fact that Arab scholars have also introduced neologisms created according to the established rules of native linguistic development and semantic change. Thus, for example, modern Arabic has from such efforts هاتف , caller, for telephone; غواصة , diver, for submarine; طائرة , flyer, for aeroplane; محرك , mover, for engine; and many others. Arabic idiomatic equivalents have also been found for English expressions, etc.

The present work is an attempt to analyze from the linguistic point of view the aspects of borrowing from English into Arabic, which present one side of the cultural influence of the contact with the British on the development of Arabic. The other side, which shows no borrowing at all, but presents native development under the British cultural impact, falls outside the scope of this work. Naturally, both sides form one aspect of the far-reaching cultural influence of the British on the Arab East.

How English Elements Found Their Way into Arabic

Historical Account and Review of Means

In order to understand the nature of borrowing from English into Arabic and even to decide on its very existence, it is necessary to study the relations between English and Arabic against a historical background. In such a study, it is necessary to survey the cultural and political aspects of the relations between the English and the Arabs together, as neither aspect is independent from the other. The cultural aspect is more important to my study than the political, but as cultural relations flourish or wither according to the amount of political support they receive from the foreign and native authorities, in this case the English and the Arab, the political aspect also becomes very important. However, the scope of my study of the political aspect will be determined by the help it gives in explaining the cultural one and how foreign influence on education and thought developed.

The basic fact in this account is that Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon played a great part in reviving Arabic knowledge and spreading modern European education throughout the Arab world. Following on their heels was Iraq around the fourth decade of the present century. The rest of the Arab world can only be considered as followers or imitators. From this I exclude Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, who were under French occupation and educational influence for a long time and lived in relative isolation, so that even if they were subjected to influence from the French language

they were not in a position to spread their borrowings in the rest of the Arab world.

Egypt played a big role in the indirect education of the Arab world in the late 19th and throughout the 20th centuries, due to the development of information media, whereas Syria and Lebanon had begun to influence the Arab world earlier, directly by the publications made and institutions set up there, and indirectly by influencing Egypt, which radiated such knowledge around to the rest of the Arab world. Therefore, a survey of the educational situation in Syria and Lebanon is the logical beginning for a study of the educational situations in Egypt and the Middle Eastern Arab countries in general, and the various means by which the Western languages influenced Arabic. But in its turn, the educational situation in Syria and Lebanon, and also elsewhere in the Arab world, was shaped by the political situation. Thus a study of the educational situation requires a study of the political one, and they often go side by side.

Syria and Lebanon were the two Arab countries to which French Catholic religious missions came to settle in after France had obtained the right from Sultan Sulaiman the Magnificent in 1536 A.D. to look after Catholics in the Ottoman provinces.⁽¹⁾ This was an important development in the history of French presence in the Middle East which had started at the time of the Crusades when France assumed a moral responsibility for promoting and spreading Catholicism in the Middle East. The acceptance of French Catholic missionaries in the two Ottoman provinces opened the door for missionaries

1. LIAM, p.85.

from other denominations. Thus Protestant missionaries came too, mostly from America. The two denominations were associated with the two languages of the French and the American peoples who the missionaries belonged to, and thus the contact between the Arabs in their homeland and the French and English languages was first established. (1)

The above missions established schools where they taught European languages. French received more attention because of the influence of the French missions and their privileges. However, the American missions also played their part and English was taught at their schools. In the second half of the 19th century, the Christian missions departed from their initially adopted course of using Arabic as the language of instruction at their schools and teaching their relative languages as separate subjects, and used their languages in instruction, giving up Arabic completely. (2)

The French Invasion of Egypt

No doubt the English political presence in the Middle East was felt in the late 18th century when the French invasion of Egypt took place. (3) The British forces engaged in military operations on Egyptian soil and occupied the country with the primary objective of expelling the French. (4) But the French invasion opened a door there for Western civilization and

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid., p.87.

3. John Marlowe, Anglo-Egyptian Relations 1800-1953, p.15ff.

4. Ibid., p.28.

thought which has never since been closed. With a long-term plan in his mind for isolating the Egyptian province from the rest of the Ottoman Empire, Napoleon began to encourage the Arabic language and education, and discourage Turkish. In this, Napoleon was reversing the situation under the Turkish rule in which Arabic was pushed to the background. After centuries of neglect, due to the prevalence of Turkish at the official, educational, and social levels, Arabic was turned back to as a national language required to fulfil the needs of the people and the state in every field. Because of a high percentage of illiteracy which isolated the people from their literary past, and the neglect that the language had suffered for centuries, the inadequate Arabic that the people had was laid open to influences from the environment.

Napoleon's efforts to re-establish Arabic and uproot Turkish involved taking certain practical steps which proved to be of great historical consequences. He brought with his expedition French scholars and the first Arabic printing press ever known to the Egyptians.⁽¹⁾ He also brought with him Arabists to help in contacting the Egyptians, translating his circulars and addresses to them into Arabic and any necessary petitions, applications, statements, etc., from Arabic into French.⁽²⁾ All decrees and administrative circulars and orders were now issued in Arabic and French as opposed to Turkish and Arabic during the Turkish rule. This was

1. LIAM, p.93, and EB, VIII.65/a.

2. LIAM, p.97.

because French was the language of the invaders and because there was a considerable number of Europeans in Egypt who could understand a European language but not Arabic.⁽¹⁾ The number of Arabists Napoleon had brought was not enough to meet the requirements of the French administration in Egypt. On the other hand, the Syrians who had learnt European languages at missionary schools in Syria wanted to put their knowledge of French into use. Thus a large number of them emigrated to Egypt during the French occupation and worked as official translators.⁽²⁾

During the French occupation of Egypt, which lasted from 2nd July 1798 till 18th September 1801, French was introduced at an official level, but with the expulsion of the French from Egypt, Turkish recovered its previous position and French disappeared.⁽³⁾ However, French remained in Egypt in the persons of the Syrians who knew French and stayed there even after the French evacuation, and the attitude of the Egyptians to it as the language of a civilized and scientifically and technologically advanced nation did not change.

In contrast with this invasion, we have the British invasion of Egypt which came to expel the French only. In spite of their stay in Egypt over half the length of time which the French occupation lasted, it achieved nothing besides the expulsion of the French. 'The British

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid., p.90.

3. Ibid., p.119.

forces were evacuated in March 1803, after an occupation of just two years. ... The British military occupation, after having accomplished its primary task of expelling the French from Egypt, had been almost entirely occupied in defending Mameluke interests against the Turks, and had made no direct contribution to the administration of the country, which, in so far as it was administered at all after the French evacuation, was administered by the Turks. The British had therefore come little into direct contact with the inhabitants, and left on the country no permanent impress of their occupation. (1)

After the French Evacuation

Nearly four years of political confusion and instability followed the evacuation of the French. Then, on 13th May 1805, Muhammad Ali assumed power in Egypt. He rose from the ranks, but was confirmed in power by the Ottoman central government. During Muhammad Ali's reign, Turkish remained the first official language, although European languages received much of his attention as he considered them the means for developing his country.

European Languages under Muhammad Ali

Muhammad Ali's reign lasted 43 years (1805-1848). It was characterized by his zest for European knowledge. Although he was illiterate himself, he wanted scientific books in European languages to be translated into Arabic, and established schools for modern education. Arabic was ordered to be the language of instruction at government schools, and books

1. John Marlowe, Anglo-Egyptian Relations, p.28.

were translated from European languages so that modern sciences could be taught at schools in Arabic. For this purpose, he sought the service of those Syrians, Moroccans, and Armenians living in Egypt who knew European languages, but at the same time he appointed Arabic scholars to go through their translations with a view to correcting their grammar and idiom, reviving old Arabic terms that corresponded to European referents, choosing appropriate names for modern concepts and inventions, and deciding on the phonological adaptation when taking a loanword into Arabic proved necessary. (1)

In 1836, he established a 'Translation School', which was known later as 'The School of Languages', to teach Turkish, Persian, Italian, French, and English, in addition to Arabic and other related subjects. From the graduates of this school he formed what was called 'Translation Bureau'. The books translated in his time were mostly scientific, including a book on each of the following : medicine, diseases of the foot, human joints, arithmetic for children, trigonometry, geology, history of the French monarchs, and Paris. (2)

I shall deal here with the main three European languages in Egypt separately :-

1. Italian

Initially, Muhammad Ali was interested in the Italian language and culture. This was due to various reasons. In the 19th century, Italian was better known in the East than the rest of the European languages. This was particularly true in Egypt due to the historical r e l a t i o n s

1. LIAM, p.348.

2. Ibid., pp.335-6.

between Egypt and Italy since the days of the Roman rule of Egypt, and to contemporary factors, namely the presence in Egypt of a big Italian community, the close commercial relations between both countries, and the Italian domination of navigation in the Eastern Mediterranean. Italian also enjoyed the prestige of being the common language of foreign consulates in Egypt at that time. Therefore, Italy was the first Western country which Muhammad Ali sent his scholars to for study and invited military experts from to train his army. In September 1820, he introduced Italian into the Egyptian schools as the first European language to be taught there and employed for this purpose Arabic-speaking members of the Italian community in Egypt.⁽¹⁾ However, this did not last long, as, for certain reasons, the Italians lost Muhammad Ali's confidence, and this resulted in their language losing its prestige in education for ever.

2. French

During the days of their invasion, the French sowed in Egypt the seeds of their culture. Thus when the Italians lost Muhammad Ali's confidence, the French were his immediate alternative. Luckily enough for the French, those whose experience he sought won his admiration and confidence. This resulted in his taking most of his experts from France, sending students to study in France, introducing French into Egyptian Government schools, and translating French books into Arabic.⁽²⁾ Even French members were included in the education committees which were set

1. Ibid., pp.154-5.

2. Ibid., p.156.

up in 1836 and 1841 to lay down educational regulations for Egypt and organize Egyptian schools. The regulations were written in French and thereafter translated into Arabic and Turkish.⁽¹⁾

3. English

In spite of their political and military presence in the Middle East at the time of the French invasion, the British never attempted to attract the attention of the Egyptians to their language or culture. However, English was not completely strange to the Egyptians, mainly because of the frequent visits of British ships to the Egyptian ports. During the reign of Muhammad Ali, the Egyptians' contact with the English language became closer when he sent some of his students on study missions to England,⁽²⁾ in the same manner that he did with Italy, France, and Austria, employed British experts in many of his schemes of modernization,⁽³⁾ and engaged instructors on shipbuilding from Britain, as well as France, after he had constructed a new naval arsenal at Alexandria in 1829.⁽⁴⁾ Also British Protestant missionaries came to Egypt in frequent, though ultimately unsuccessful, attempts between 1815-1848, to establish themselves there.⁽⁵⁾

1. Ibid., & TTAM, p.136.

2. P.J. Vatikiotis, The Modern History of Egypt, p.62, & LIAM, p.137 and p.161.

3. John Marlowe, Anglo-Egyptian Relations, p.48.

4. Ibid., p.57.

5. TTAM, p.47.

It is good evidence to the influence of English in Egypt at that time that certain terms were borrowed from English into Arabic such as ورشة , werʃe, workshop; جنيه , ginēh ⁽¹⁾, guinea; مبطي , mambu:ʔi, man-boat; and كوتر , koter, cutter. ⁽²⁾

The Reigns of Ibrahim and Abbas (1848-1854)

Following the death of Muhammad Ali, his son Ibrahim assumed power; but he was sick and died a few months later. He was succeeded on 24th November, 1848, by his nephew Abbas, who was of Turkish inclinations and preferred Turkish in every respect.

During the reign of Abbas, one can say that European education was destroyed. He closed down the schools Muhammad Ali had opened, with the sole exception of a military school, as he believed they were a waste of money. He tried to prove his belief in their futility by holding an examination for students and masters alike in which all of them failed. ⁽³⁾

His attitude towards Europeans in general was that of mistrust, but he favoured the British. Thus whereas he dismissed many of the Europeans working in the projects which Muhammad Ali had started, ⁽⁴⁾ he employed a British engineer to supervise the railway project ⁽⁵⁾ which the British had

1. This is the name of the monetary unit which was introduced by Muhammad Ali and has been in use in Egypt ever since.

2. LIAM, pp.206-7.

3. Ibid., pp.353-5.

4. EB, VIII.67/a.

5. LIAM, p.355.

advised him to build to facilitate their communications with India.

In short, the reign of Abbas was not one of learning or education. It destroyed rather than built. During it French suffered a setback, while English gained some respect at the Palace.

The Reign of Sa'id (1854-1863)

Sa'id assumed power in July 1854 following the death of his nephew, Abbas. His reign was largely similar to that of Abbas. He hated education and vacillated between opening schools and closing them, and actually re-opened some and closed some. Finally, by the time of his death, there were only a military school and a school of medicine.⁽¹⁾ The main difference between him and his predecessor was that he was of French inclinations. He admired the French, strengthened his relations with France to the point of sending a regiment to support Napoleon III in his Mexican war, and introduced French as a third official language side by side with Turkish and Arabic, to the exclusion of the other European languages existing in Egypt.

The Reign of Isma'il (1863-1879)

After the death of his uncle Sa'id, Isma'il followed in office. Unlike his uncle, Isma'il was bewitched by the European civilization, and by the French in particular, since he had stayed in France for some time and was educated there.⁽²⁾ He used to issue some of his decrees in

1. Ibid., p.363.

2. Ibid., p.383 & EB, VIII.67/b.

French, and employed a French private secretary and an English private doctor. He appointed Europeans in Government offices, and French, English, and Italian officials took charge of the major administrations. During his reign, schools which had been closed in the reigns of his predecessors were re-opened, and educational missions to Europe were resumed on a large scale. (1)

The administration of the country, however, deteriorated considerably under Isma'il and the Treasury suffered from his extravagance. Thus in the last years of his rule, many higher schools were consolidated or suppressed, and enrolment figures in the primary and secondary schools dropped. (2) The virtual bankruptcy of the country and the accumulation of debts to European lending firms opened the door for direct European intervention in Egypt. Britain and France intervened to back their debt-holders. Egypt's financial affairs were placed in the hands of a Frenchman and an Englishman, and a sort of international government was set up, with an Egyptian, Armenian, Christian, Nubar, as Prime Minister, Rivers Wilson as Minister of Finance, and de Bligniers as Minister of Public Works. (3)

But things still did not go on smoothly and Isma'il was deposed and Tawfiq appointed in June 1879. Finally, the British forces occupied

1. Robert L. Tignor, Modernization and British Colonial Rule in Egypt, 1882-1914, p.39.
2. Ibid., p.321.
3. John Marlowe, Anglo-Egyptian Relations, p.97.

Egypt in 1882 following their successful intervention in support of the Egyptian Crown against the national rebels. They were also supported by the Sublime Porte. Thus a new chapter was opened in the administration and education in the country.

English During The British Occupation

As we have seen, the English language was not strange to Egypt, but French was better known. On the whole, the standard of Arabic, English, French, and Italian was very poor in Egypt. The whole system of education was deplorable; it 'existed only on paper.'⁽¹⁾ The British, however, interfered in the running of education as well as the administration of the Government departments and services. To start with, they placed the Egyptian army completely under British supervision, and appointed to it a British Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff with a good number of British officers. They organized the police and placed it under a British General. They got rid of the French influence in the administration and appointed British nationals in the places which had been held by the French. Even the Khedive's secretary was now English. The Ministries of War, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, and Works were virtually under British direction, with mainly British officials.⁽²⁾

As for education, the British occupation authorities did very little to promote it. They were primarily concerned with eliminating French learning. They took charge of education and stopped teaching French at

1. D.A. Cameron, Egypt in the Nineteenth Century, p.213.

2. LIAM, pp.484-5.

primary schools, replacing it by English. In 1889 they converted the 'Translation and Writing Institute' into an English language teachers' training school to train students to become teachers of English at primary schools. In 1889, they abolished Arabic as a language of instruction and ordered all subjects to be taught in English or French, and followed this order by a further one in 1897 abolishing French too, and establishing English as the sole language of instruction. In 1895, study missions to France were stopped by order. In 1899, an English section at the school of Law was created to pave the way for English to replace French, which was the language of instruction at the school. The plan achieved its purpose and the French section was abolished in 1915.⁽¹⁾ English remained the language of instruction at primary and secondary schools until 1908 when the Egyptian Legislature insisted on restoring Arabic. English, however, remained as a principal subject and the first foreign language at schools. As for universities, English was ordered to be the language of instruction there and has remained as such at some of their faculties such as Engineering and Medicine up to the present day.⁽²⁾

The English occupation of Egypt lasted till 1955, and throughout this period the English language enjoyed political support, to the disadvantage of French.⁽³⁾

1. Ibid., pp.487-8, & Robert L. Tignor, Modernization and British Colonial Rule in Egypt, p.335. However, Tignor does not mention abolishing the French section altogether.

2. LIAM, p.489.

3. Robert L. Tignor, Modernization and British Colonial Rule in Egypt, p.325.

English in Other Arab Countries

Having reviewed the political situation in Egypt from the beginning of the French invasion to the British occupation, and the beginnings of Western influence in Syria and Lebanon, I proceed to give a short account of the British influence in the other parts of the Arab world, notably Iraq, and its contribution to the standing the English language obtained in them.

The British invaded Iraq in the second decade of the 20th century, established a government in a way that best served their interests, and placed the country under a mandate which lasted until the autumn of 1932.⁽¹⁾ The general policy adopted by the British now was "one of self-government under British advice and (temporary) control— and a mandate for the territory awarded to Britain by the Supreme Allied Council at San Remo in April 1920, had been accepted. Cox [Sir Percy Cox who was appointed as high commissioner in Iraq in October 1920]⁽²⁾ inaugurated an all-Iraqi council of ministers, entrusted departmental and provincial administration to Iraqis under British advice or inspection, founded an Iraqi army—and looked for a king."⁽³⁾ During the mandate, there was a large number of British advisers and experts, although their number was

1. EB, XII.530/b.

2. The square brackets are mine, and the statement between them came earlier in the page.

3. Ibid.

diminishing.⁽¹⁾

The British administration left lasting marks on Iraq from the educational and social points of view. English began to be taught at schools next to Arabic. It is still the only foreign language pupils are familiar with, as they start to learn it in the fifth year of their primary study. Even in the few existing Christian, Catholic schools which teach French to their pupils as a foreign language, English is taught as another foreign language. At universities and higher schools and institutes, English has been a compulsory subject, and in some cases it has been used in teaching certain subjects. At the faculties where many or all subjects have been taught in English, such as the faculties of Medicine, Pharmacology, and Engineering, one can say that English has been the language of instruction.

Most educational missions from Iraq were sent to England and the United States, and some to the American University of Beirut.⁽²⁾ The principle adopted by the Iraqi Ministry of Education in this respect was that a certain number of students who achieved high grades at the general secondary school examination were sent to Britain for university study, which meant that they stayed 5 years there for the G.C.E. and the graduate study. A large number of students were also sent to Britain and the United States on postgraduate courses in arts and sciences. Such missions also included members of the Armed Forces. This started

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid., p.535/b.

when, after the independence of Iraq, Britain offered to train the Iraqi Armed Forces personnel.

Such missions brought a large number of Iraqis into direct contact with the British people and the English language.

At home, the presence of the British forces in Iraq, which came to an end in May 1959 when the R.A.F. base at Habbaniyyah was evacuated,⁽¹⁾ provided a similar medium of contact with common people, soldiers, and officers, which resulted in introducing many English terms and expressions, especially technical ones, into the language of such people.

The legal language was also influenced by the British rule. At the start of the mandate, the penal code was replaced.⁽²⁾ It was issued in English by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Occupation Forces in Iraq on 21st November 1918, to be put into force as from 1st January 1919. Two years later an Arabic translation of the original English text appeared.⁽³⁾ In spite of the various amendments to it, the penal code remained as a translation of the English original text until it was replaced by a new code on 19th July 1969.⁽⁴⁾

The economic life was also influenced by the British. Trade took place with Britain in the main, and the monetary and banking systems were

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid., p.535/a.

3. The first Arabic translation appeared in 1921; see Kāmil as-Sāmarā'i, ed. , Qānūn al-'Uqūbāt al-Jadīd ('The New Penal Code'), p.3.

4. Kāmil as-Sāmarā'i , ed. , Qānūn al-'Uqūbāt, p.200.

organized under British supervision and advice.⁽¹⁾ Commercial correspondence in English and the English commercial language had to be learnt even by simple businessmen. Books on this subject were taught in English at secondary commercial schools. A lot of translation business was, and is, done for the purpose of trade and in banks, but all between English and Arabic only.

Services in general were established by or under the supervision of the British. Thus English became the only Western language familiar to the people working at the oil industry^{and} irrigation projects, ports administration, and the telephone, telegraph, and electrical power services.

In the light of the above, it becomes evident that the entire field was dominated by English, and French had no practical attraction. Thus to learn French, or any other European language besides English, was a matter of luxury. At the present day, French is only taught at university level in the Department of French or as a second language in the Department of English.

The situation in Palestine, Transjordan, Aden, Kuwait, and the Gulf Principalities was similar to that in Iraq. No other Western power shared with Britain her political presence there; therefore the only Western language that had any political backing was English. Also those countries were in absolute need of educational and social

1. Sa'īd Ḥamāda, An-Nizām al-Iqtisādi fi 'l-'Irāq (The Economic System of Iraq'), pp.435-7.

institutions and public services in order to cope with modern life. These were set up directly by, or with the help of, the British. Thus the English language was ensured a good standing in the educational system, and the people themselves recognized its usefulness as the language of a nation whose help was necessary to achieve the required development.

The above survey showed that no other Western language besides English existed in this group of countries. But it should be added here that French elements infiltrated into them through the Egyptian and Lebanese information media, which had secured a large audience there.

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Besides the political and administrative sphere, which contributed considerably to the standing English achieved in the Arab countries, there were social and individual factors which merit special consideration and will be dealt with separately below, in spite of their occasionally inevitable overlapping with the official factor.

Christian Missions and Foreign Schools

The earliest of these factors is the Christian religious missions. Although their main aim when they landed in Syria and Lebanon was to introduce the Christian faith to non-Christians and look after the Christians religiously, these missions dedicated much of their time and efforts to teaching local Christians their relative Western languages.

The success their students had in getting translation and clerical jobs in Syria and Egypt greatly encouraged the missions to pursue their activities.

The American Protestant mission in Lebanon launched a large-scale educational programme, using Arabic as the language of instruction. This programme included teaching the various modern scientific subjects which the Arab world was in a great need of. In order to achieve this purpose, they established the Syrian Protestant College (later the American University of Beirut) whose three Western⁽¹⁾ scholars George Post, Cornelius Van Dyck, and William Wortabet, who mastered English and Arabic, wrote scientific books in Arabic. But the missions in Syria in general changed their plans later in the 19th century and began to use their own languages in teaching, instead of Arabic.⁽²⁾ The American University of Beirut is still in existence.

In Egypt, missionary work virtually started with a political episode. In 1840, Muhammad Ali needed the support of the Maronite Christians of Syria and Lebanon for his rule there. This was secured by the Head of the Lazarist Mission who went to Syria for this purpose and made an endeavour which met with sympathy from the French authorities.⁽³⁾ Following this notable service, Muhammad Ali could only submit to the

1. George Post and Cornelius Van Dyck were American, but I could not find out what Wortabet's nationality was.

2. LIAM, p.87.

3. TTAM, p.43.

demands of the mission. Thus Catholic missions started to come from France to Egypt and their number between 1844 and 1943 amounted to twenty-three.⁽¹⁾ After the British occupation, however, the Catholic Church in Egypt was indirectly weakened to a considerable degree by the British steps to weaken the French influence, since the majority of its supporters and workers were French. But the schools established by the Catholic missions were not interfered with by the British occupation authorities and continued to function freely, partly because the British policy in Egypt was to encourage the establishment of foreign schools,⁽²⁾ and partly because there was an agreement between Britain and France signed in 1904 which ensured freedom for such schools to work under the British occupation as before.⁽³⁾

British missionaries were not active in Egypt or anywhere else in the Arab world in any comparable degree with the French. On the other hand, the American Protestant missionaries worked very enthusiastically. They started their activities in Egypt in 1855 by opening their first school for boys in Cairo. In the following year they opened a school for boys and another for girls in Alexandria. In 1860, they opened a school for girls in Cairo, and five years later they opened one in Asyut. Thereafter, their schools began to spread in towns and villages in large numbers,⁽⁴⁾ so that in 1896 they totalled 168 with 11014 boys

1. Ibid., pp.43-4.

2. Ibid., p.113.

3. Ibid., & p.136.

4. Ibid., p.48.

and girls enrolled in them. The mission used to supply the said schools with books and teachers.⁽¹⁾

Unlike the French missions, which seem to have concerned themselves only with primary and secondary school education and made no attempt at establishing postgraduate institutes in the Arab countries they settled in, the American mission established three universities, namely the American University of Beirut, the American University of Cairo,⁽²⁾ and al-Hikma University in Baghdad. The first two have been working ever since their establishment without interruption, whereas the third was taken over by the Iraqi education authorities in 1968, just a few years after its establishment.

Missionary schools in Iraq have been limited in number and largely following the curricula of the Ministry of Education. In general, missionary work in Iraq has not been on the same scale as that in Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt, and its achievements have been limited, particularly those of the French missions, since the Americans at least established a good secondary school, which is still running, and a university, which was later taken over by the Iraqi education authorities.

Western non-missionary schools have been rare. A few schools were opened in Egypt by the British occupation authorities, but they were mainly for the children of the British in Egypt in order to prepare them

1. Ibid., p.49.

2. The American University of Cairo was established by the mission in 1919, but became independent of it in 1922 (ibid., p.210).

to join British universities.⁽¹⁾ Twenty per cent of the seats at such schools, whose staff was fully British, were allocated to non-Britishers. According to Egyptian statistical records, such schools numbered 4 before the occupation and 22 after.⁽²⁾

The Printing Press and Journalism

Although its effectiveness largely depends on the spread of education, the availability of a large reading public, the quantity of the material printed, and above all the type of such material, the printing press has played a very important part in spreading borrowings from Western languages into Arabic. This started during the reign of Muhammad Ali in Egypt, when he used the printing press with Arabic type which Napoleon had brought with him, to print the official gazette (1822)⁽³⁾ in Arabic and Turkish in a hundred copies per issue, other books of Arabic literature, and some translations to which I referred earlier. In Beirut, The American Press was established in 1834 to be followed some time later by another press belonging to the Catholic missionaries. Both presses printed a large number of religious books, but in addition, the former printed scientific books whereas the latter printed literary

1. Ibid., p.93.

2. Ibid., p.112.

3. LIAM, p.303. EB says Dec. 1828(VIII.66/b); but this is the second series which was published under the name al-Waqā'i' al-Miṣriyya. The first series which appeared in 1822 was entitled Jūrnāl al-Khidaiw.

works, mainly related to the Arabic language and history.⁽¹⁾ Other presses were established also in the 19th century, both in Lebanon and Egypt.

The Egyptian official gazette cannot be considered to have made any great contribution to borrowing from Western languages into Arabic, since it was of a purely local nature. After assuming its editorship in 1842, Rifā'a at-Tahtāwī, who had had some education in France, introduced into it small world news items and excerpts from European literature. This was a short-lived innovation, since a few years later it was stopped by order from Muhammad Ali, and at-Tahtāwī himself left the editorship in 1850.⁽²⁾ During the reigns of Muhammad Ali's successors, Abbas and Sa'īd, the gazette received fatal blows; the former discontinued it altogether within a few weeks of his accession⁽³⁾ and the latter offered the printing press as a present to a friend of his. After his accession, Isma'il reissued the gazette in the name of the Government on 22nd November 1865.⁽⁴⁾

Thus we can see that the Egyptian official gazette did not have the opportunity to pursue the plan made for it by at-Tahtāwī, which would have led to spreading Western knowledge and borrowings at an

1. 'Tārīkh at-Ṭibā'a' (History of Printing), H, VI (1897-8) p.253. Zaidan's name as author of the article is not given, as usual.
2. LIAM, pp.304 and 309-10.
3. EB, VIII.67/a.
4. LIAM, p.364.

earlier time than that when it actually happened.

The first major step on the way to spreading Western knowledge and borrowings was the appearance in Lebanon of the monthly journal al-Muqtaṭaf in June 1876.⁽¹⁾ This journal played an extremely important part in introducing and popularizing Western scientific terms and thought, for it explained to laymen subjects from chemistry, physics, meteorology, geology, astronomy, archaeology, etc. and published news about scientific inventions and modern theories. It was so popular that the first-year numbers had to be reprinted.

In order to understand the nature of the influence exercised by al-Muqtaṭaf, we have to know who its editors were, and to consider the sources of the material published in it. The first volume (June 1876 - May 1877) is being taken for this purpose, partly because it shows the sources that first influenced the readers and partly because it is hard to consider all the volumes that appeared throughout its life, which lasted over three quarters of a century.

The editors of al-Muqtaṭaf, Ya'qūb Ṣarūf and Fāris Nimr, were two Syrian, Christian graduates of the American College in Beirut classed 'among the most manifest examples of the extensive influence of English literature and culture.'⁽²⁾ Their education at the College at the hands of American scholars ensured indirect and direct influence for such scholars over the readers of al-Muqtaṭaf. The indirect influence was achieved through the editors, and the direct through regular and c o n s i d e r a b l e

1. It was subsequently transferred to Cairo in 1884 as its editors moved from Lebanon to stay there.

2. Dr. Sāmī 'Azīs, as-Ṣaḥāfa al-Miṣriyya wa Mawqifuhā min al-Iḥtilāl al-Ingilīzī ('The Egyptian Press and Its Attitude to the British Occupation'), p. 283.

contributions to the journal made in Arabic by such scholars. The books written in Arabic by such scholars also constituted one of the main sources that the editors drew on in preparing material for their journal.

Among the contributions of the editors were direct translations and excerpts from European books, which were mostly written in, or translated into, English. The following titles appear in different places throughout the first volume of al-Muqtataf as references :-

1. The New American Encyclopedia
2. The Philosophical Magazine
3. The Scientific American
4. The American Artisan
5. Chemical News
6. Medical News
7. Medical Record
8. Dental Quarterly
9. The American Agriculturist
10. Maryland Farmer
11. Report of the U.S. Board of Agriculture. (1)

On page 27, the editors say they had intended to deal with the subject thoroughly, but as the books they had ordered from Europe failed to arrive, they had to rely on a Report of the U.S. Board of Agriculture.

Referring to the sources of a particular article, they say on page 20, 'We relied on the best German books translated into English, such as Rudolph Wagner's Industrial Chemistry.' (2)

The next journal which had a similarly far-reaching effect in spread-

1. The original name of this publication is not given. This is my translation of the Arabic name given in the journal.
2. Three French, Italian, and German references are also mentioned.

ing European thought and influencing Arabic in modern times is al-Hilāl, which appeared in Egypt in 1891 with Jurji Zaidān, a Syrian Christian too, as founder, owner, and editor. Like the editors of al-Muqtaṭaf, Mr. Zaidān was educated at the American College in Beirut, and the name of his master Van Dyck frequently occurs in his writings. Zaidān's journal, which was fortnightly for many years then became monthly, was unique in that it was written almost exclusively by him. He published a number of articles in each issue under his name and left the rest anonymous. However, most of them became known to be his by certain betraying remarks or references, or when they were collected later and published in books under his name. It is self-evident that, however versatile he might have been, Jurji Zaidān could not have been able to write on so many subjects and to give very elaborate answers to the readers' questions, which covered science, philosophy, history, archaeology, etc., without relying on Western references, including encyclopaedias. While going through a few of the early volumes of al-Hilāl, I was convinced that much of their contents was translated from European references. It is hard to say with absolute confidence that Jurji Zaidān translated and relied on English references only, but in his memoirs he only mentions that he studied English⁽¹⁾ and a little Latin⁽²⁾ at the American College in Beirut.

Al-Hilāl has never ceased publication since it appeared, but after the death in 1914 of its founder, different writers contributed to it.

1. Jurji Zaidān, Mudhakkirāt Jurji Zaidān (Memoirs of Jurji Zaidān'), pp.32-4.

2. Ibid., pp.61- 2.

Al-Mashriq, a fortnightly journal, which appeared in Beirut on 1st January, 1898, was founded by Father Lewis Shaikho. Whenever there is a question of European influence in this journal, it is mostly French. In general, al-Mashriq was not as popular and influential as al-Muqtataf and al-Hilāl.

All other journals are of minor importance to the present study because they did not have a large reading public. Journals edited or contributed to by writers who were not influenced by any European language are not mentioned here because they exercised no influence on their readers from the point of view of borrowing.

The political and daily papers were among the most powerful means of influencing modern Arabic, ⁽¹⁾ because the daily paper goes everywhere,

1. The political papers can be considered among the most powerful means of encouraging the study of English too at the expense of French. As the papers in Egypt at the end of the Nineteenth century were pro-Ottoman, pro-British, or pro-French (see 'Kuttāb al-Jarā'id wa 'l-Majallāt' "Writers" of Newspapers and Magazines", H, VI '1897-8' p.127.), those pro-British, such as al-Muqattam (owned by the founders of al-Muqtataf), al-Watan, and al-Ittihad al-Misri were all the time propagating the study of English, discouraging the study of French, and supporting the British Occupation authorities in their policy of spreading English and eliminating French. Al-Muqattam of 19th November 1889 defended the British policy of sending Egyptian educational missions to England, and described the British schools as among the best in Europe. In its issue of 15th July 1890, it attacked French and said that the Egyptians and the peoples of other Eastern countries such as India and Japan all wanted to study English, because it was the language of a nation who had world-wide trade, and the highest standard of education and civilization... On 21st November 1890, the same paper invited the people to study English, because it was spreading in Egypt very quickly and was indispensable for a large sector of the Egyptians. It added that if the situation remained so, English would prevail in a few years; therefore, it said, the wise was he who prepared himself to make use of it before the others. On 18th February, 1891, it published an article encouraging the Egyptians to study English, pointing out that it was the language of two great peoples, the English and the American, and that some researchers believed it would be the language of the greatest part of humanity, if not all. (see Sāmī Āzīz, as-Sahāfa al-Misriyya, pp.277-9).

attracts all sorts of people, and offers something interesting to every kind of disposition. The most important section of the contents of newspapers, namely international news and political commentaries, was predominantly translated from Western papers, mostly without acknowledgment,⁽¹⁾ and from the cables dispatched by Reuter's News Agency. According to Jurji Zaidān, the foreign news published in Arabic papers were wholly taken from Western papers, and the papers most commonly used by their editors are : The Times, The Daily News, The Daily Telegraph, and New York Herald Tribune from the English papers, and le Temps and Débats from the French.⁽²⁾ He also mentions Levant Herald and two Turkish papers published in Turkey, but clearly adds that 'there is hardly any translation made directly from German, Greek, or Russian papers'.⁽³⁾

Reuter's News Agency (for a considerable period pronounced [ruwəjtər] by Arab newscasters) played a major role in providing the Arab world with news. Suffice it to say that in Iraq its name has become jocularly used among friends for a person who always has some news to tell. If one looks at early newspapers, one will see the name of Reuter occurring many times in every number. Later, other news agencies joined in this field, such as United Press, Associated Press, etc. All such agencies transmitted in English. Even Reuter's Arabic service actually transmits a translation of the English text of the cables. Both Tass News Agency

1. 'Kuttāb al-Jarā'id wa 'l-Majallāt' (Writers of Newspapers and Magazines), H, VI (1897-8), p.133 • Zaidān's name as author of the article is not given, as usual.

2. Ibid., p.132.

3. Ibid.

and the News Agency of the German Democratic Republic transmit their messages to the Arab world in Arabic, but I do not know what language the French News Agency transmits in. This shows that news agencies, even those of non-English speaking countries, contributed considerably to the influence of English on Arabic.

The invention of the radio and the television and their incredible spread everywhere, even in very poor cottages, added to the effect of news agencies.

Reverting to newspapers and the attraction of international news, I quote the following from Jurji Zaidān : 'You would see drivers of animal-carriages, house servants, and common shopkeepers pay generously to buy newspapers. Those who could not read themselves bought papers and asked someone passing down their way to read for them the day's cables and what the paper had to say on the development of the war.'⁽¹⁾ It was not an uncommon scene to find servants, donkey drivers, and other illiterate people assembled round someone, listening to him while he read for them. The streets of Cairo witnessed many such crowds. Some papers sold two thousand copies or more in Cairo only, apart from subscriptions, and the same number in Alexandria.'⁽²⁾ The same thing happens nowadays with radios and televisions in cafés and everywhere whenever there is important news given.

1. The Greek War.

2. Ibid., p.131.

Translations of Literary Works

Translations of European novels and detective stories secured an amazingly large reading public, most probably because of the lack of this kind of literature in Arabic. To attract their readers, newspapers and magazines began to publish serialized stories and novels, or offer them as free supplements. According to Dr. Samī 'Azīz, most of the stories published in the papers after the British occupation of Egypt were translated from English.⁽¹⁾ The popularity of such stories and the profit their publishers made encouraged hurried, literal, and inaccurate translations. Instead of repelling, such literal translations made the readers force themselves to understand the foreign idiom, in order to follow the events of the story. It is only natural for the readers who are deprived of similar stories in their own literature to overlook the difficulties they face in understanding or enjoying the language of a translated detective story or emotional novel such as Wuthering Heights. This explains, for instance, why in spite of the poor translations provided for it, including a wrong title,⁽²⁾ Wuthering Heights is a well-known novel which appeared in different editions.

As such translations were made from English and French, the influence of each of the two languages seems dependent on the number of works translated from it. But, apart from the absence of a statistical

1. Aṣ-Ṣaḥāfa al-Miṣriyya, p.285.

2. All translators have taken Wuthering as the name of the heights, and thus translated the title Murtafa'at Wuthering. I am sure that any new translation that renders Wuthering by an Arabic adjective describing the heights would mistify the readers.

record, which is necessary for such an assessment, the type of story or novel and the number of copies each of them sold is another important factor. Shakespeare's plays, all translated into Arabic, cannot be compared in their influence on the general reading public to Agatha Christie's detective stories or the abridged versions of Dickens' novels. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod has made a detailed statistical study of foreign literature translated into Arabic for the first three quarters of the nineteenth century in his book The Arab Rediscovery of Europe (Princeton, 1963), and the Index Translationum compiled by UNESCO gives precise data on works translated into Arabic from 1958 to the present. The latter shows a considerable preponderance of English over other languages in the originals of the works translated into Arabic.

School textbooks are mostly translated. Sometimes this is not acknowledged but understood from the language used. The bibliographies attached to textbooks which are not translated usually show that the main foreign references used in writing them are English.

The wide range of vocabulary such books use renders their translations among the most important means of introducing new usages and expressions into Arabic.

Quality of Translators

Good translation depends on good knowledge of the two languages dealt with and experience in expressing the contents of a work in a certain language in an idiomatic way in another. These requirements were not fulfilled by the early translators of Western works into Arabic, and have hardly been fulfilled later. When Muhammad Ali ordered translations to be made from French in the early days of the modern translation movement, he appointed Arabic scholars to check them

from the point of view of Arabic idiom. However, this has not always been practicable. There has been such great demand on translation for scientific, literary, and journalistic purposes that any reasonable knowledge of English by an Arab whose knowledge of literary Arabic might have been very limited has been enough to give him a chance to work as translator or publish translations of English works. Thus, because of their limited knowledge of literary Arabic, lack of understanding in certain cases of the English expressions, and unfamiliarity with the existence of semantic fields for words in their relative languages, such translators introduced literal renderings which varied in the degree of literality according to their knowledge of the two languages and their experience. This is, however, one side of the picture only. There have been good translators who, in addition to providing good, idiomatic Arabic translations of Western works, produced happy Arabic equivalents to foreign terms and expressions which have filled a need or added to the stock of expressions in Arabic. Both kinds of renderings secured popularity according to the means of circulation their makers had.

Bilingual Dictionaries

As making a bilingual dictionary involves a work similar to that of translating a book, the same problems that face a translator face a dictionary maker, and the equivalents given and the renderings made vary in correctness and felicity according to the knowledge of the language concerned and the experience the dictionary makers have. The special importance of a bilingual dictionary as a means of introducing borrowings lies partly in that it lists vocabulary and expressions from all fields of

knowledge, including words without equivalents in the other language, with a narrower or a wider semantic field, with figurative uses that do not exist in the other language or with equivalents that have figurative uses in the other language only, and peculiar compounds, phrases, and proverbs, and partly in that it is a reference that translators consult and students use intensively. A student who has no better knowledge, and a hurried translator who has no time to think and find out for himself, use the renderings given in a dictionary and force themselves and the readers to understand them in the meanings of their English models. The above facts apply to English and French. However, the degree of influence of the bilingual dictionaries of each of the two languages depends on the extent to which they are used, since a dictionary of a language which a lot of translation is made from has a better chance of spreading its innovations than that of a language which less translation is made from. The existence of a good number of English - Arabic dictionaries which ran into many editions at short intervals against a few French - Arabic dictionaries which were printed a limited number of times shows that this means has contributed to the introduction or spread of borrowings from English more than French.

Conclusion

The historical account has briefly explained the situation of English and French in the Arab world and the factors that favoured or worked against them. It showed how the French expedition to Egypt failed to leave any lasting mark on the country and how the educational system under Muhammad Ali and his successors vacillated between French

and English until the British occupation of Egypt, which lasted over seventy years, firmly established English. It also showed that the American Protestant missions in Syria and Lebanon had been extremely influential in spreading Western education and the English language there and in Egypt, through their schools and universities, their students, and their publications. Similarly, it explained the role played by the information media, which were introduced at the time when English was established in Egypt and Lebanon and all circumstances were favourable to it, in spreading borrowings very quickly throughout the Arab world. It remains now to be added that at this time when English was established, many Western inventions were introduced into the Arab world, and people began to know them mainly through the English people and language. Later, international developments and World War II made English spread everywhere, and this, in its turn, increased the interest in it in the Arab world as an internationally useful and sometimes necessary language. In Syria and Lebanon, however, which were under French occupation from about 1920 till 1946, the French language was supported by the occupation authorities and taught at schools. Thus even after the evacuation of the French forces and the independence of both countries, French continued to be an important foreign language there. But in general, though the popularity of English has been achieved at the expense of French, the latter is still studied particularly for literary and legal purposes, and translation of French literary works (novels as well as historical, political, philosophical, and social works) and journalistic articles appear

regularly. Therefore, although the role of English is stressed, that of French should always be taken into consideration when studying the borrowing into Arabic of elements existing in English and French. (1)

Scheme and Method

The analysis given in this work distinguishes four main kinds of borrowing related to the phonemic and morphemic structures of the word, the purely semantic aspect of the word, morphemic arrangements, and grammatical and stylistic features. They are dealt with in four chapters under the titles loanwords, loanshift, loan-grammar, and loan-style, with specimens, mostly supported by quotations or references. The specimens are selected with a view to being familiar and from as many fields as possible. The scientific specimens are selected from the words and terms that an Arab student between the age of 15 and 18 meets with in his books of chemistry, physics, zoology, and botany, whereas the non-scientific are selected from the words and expressions which an average, educated Arab meets with in modern, original Arabic writings or translations or hears on the radio and television. Certain obsolete Arabic versions of the loanwords are listed side by side with the current ones, because they have a certain historical interest. Similarly, a number of loanwords which are used less frequently now have been listed because at some time they were the only words available to writers in respectable journals and people are still familiar with them.

1. It should however be noted that V. Monteil, in his L'Arabe Moderne (Paris, 1960), states that 'C'est le français qui fournit à l'arabe moderne la plupart de ses emprunts' (p.154), and he instances a number of loanwords which I regard as being taken primarily from English.

Quotations and references are provided in most cases to support the specimens. Whenever an early quotation was found, it was preferred to a later one, unless the latter reflected Arabic usage more closely or had a particular significance. School textbooks, periodicals, and newspapers were the main works consulted for this purpose, although certain other books were also helpful and contributed some of the quotations. Modern Arabic as well as bilingual dictionaries were drawn upon when the effort to locate a certain specimen in the above works failed. Unfortunately, certain specimens have had to be left without quotations as, in spite of all efforts, I have not been able to find one, although this does not change the fact that they are current in Arabic. Loanwords and loanblends are predominantly supported by references to pages in works where they occur, whereas full quotations are mostly given for loan-shifts, loan-grammar, and loan-style.

CHAPTER I

LOANWORDS

The term loanword is used here for an English word taken into Arabic with degrees of morphemic and phonemic importation and substitution.

This definition is more specific than what has so far been given in dictionaries and linguistic glossaries, and is based on Einar Haugen's terminology in his study of American Norwegian.⁽¹⁾ The definition NED gives s.v. Loan, sb.¹ 5, is simply '[= G. lehnwort], a word adopted or borrowed from another language.' WTNID does not go any further when it says '[trans. of G. lehnwort]: a word taken from another language and at least partly naturalized: a borrowed or adopted word—called also loan.' Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor's A Dictionary of Linguistics adds nothing when it says, 'A word taken over from another language,' neither does Mario Pei in the definition he gives in A Glossary of Linguistic Terminology, namely '1. A borrowed or adopted word from another language.' What J. Marouzeau adds to such definitions in his lexique de la terminologie linguistique

1. Einar Haugen 'An Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing', Language, XXVI (1950) pp. 214-5, and The Norwegian Language in America, II. 390-1, and 402.

(p. 74) is of no help in specifying what a loanword actually is. (1)

Loanwords constitute an old linguistic phenomenon. Long ago, the Arabs recognized it and, being sensitive to them, they called such words دخيل ad-dəxi:l, intruders. If there is any accuracy in this term, it is historical. Such words find their way to the language by force : cultural force, psychological force, or the force of necessity, but afterwards when they remain in the language they become part and parcel of it.

However, the term holds true, in fact, only when such intruding words violate the morphological forms and patterns or the phonological system of the language, since in such a case the term stands as descriptive of a state of fact. Loanword is not a

happy term either. Certain linguistic books that use this term point out its inappropriateness, yet suggest no alternative. (2)

This is probably because European linguists are conscious of the tremendous exchange which has taken place between the European

1. He defines the French emprunt thus: 'Ce mot désigne à la fois l'acte par lequel une langue accueille un élément d'une autre langue et l'élément emprunté lui-même. L'emprunt peut se faire par voie orale (emprunt auditif ou phonétique) ou par l'écriture (emprunt visuel ou graphique). Usuels sont les emprunts de vocabulaire, plus rares et souvent contestables ou du moins indirects les emprunts de syntaxe, de flexion, de prononciation.'
2. R. H. Robins, General Linguistics, p. 313, and Otto Jespersen, Language, p. 208, n. 1. Jespersen, ibid., says it is a convenient and firmly established term, although not exact.

languages throughout their history and which is still going on at present. This was indicated in a reply by an English lecturer on the history of the English language when I was an undergraduate at Baghdad University. A classmate asked her : 'When are you going to give these loanwords back?' And she answered: 'We are now doing so. The other day I heard an electrician saying wire, holder, etc.' But the answer was not satisfactory to us, as we did not see a give-and-take process going on between Arabic and English. Moreover, such words in Arabic were considered colloquial and unnecessary, that is intruders.

At any rate, for the present purpose, I am using the term loanword with the specific definition given above, admitting the facts that terms cannot always be self-explanatory, that definitions for them are necessary, and that to change terms all the time would only achieve confusion.

The Attitude of Arabs to Loanwords

As previously stated, the general tendency of the Arabs has been to avoid the borrowing of morphemic and phonemic constructions, i.e. loanwords, although there have always been advocates of such borrowing. Those rejecting this type of borrowing have either a nationalistic or a linguistic reason or both. The first reason is clear, since English is associated in the minds of the people with the British occupation and political influence. The second is that English morphology and phonology are considerably different from those of Arabic, and an indiscriminate borrowing of words with their morphemic and phonemic constructions would

disturb the established morphological and phonological systems of the Arabic language. On the other hand, the people advocating this type of borrowing have been emphasizing the cultural importance of the referents to which the foreign words stand and the possible lack of accurate expression of them by native words. They also point to the internationality of many words, especially the scientific terms.

Neither of the two parties has been deprived of some success in shaping the course of borrowing. Thus while loanwords from English have been taken into Arabic, their number has been limited considering the favourable political, international, and cultural conditions.

The Reasons for Adopting Loanwords

I remember here an incident where an elderly man who knew very little English was angry at a young man in his twenties who had attended short technical courses in England, because the latter used certain English words in his conversation.

'Tell me,' he said, 'why do you, young men, use English words in your speech?' 'Either because no equivalent exists in Arabic,' the young man answered, 'or, honestly, because we want to show off!'

Such showing off not only refers to the knowledge of a foreign language, but reflects the psychological effects of the British military conquests, since nobody would feel proud

1. The case with French is the same.

of being able to speak Turkish or Persian, unlike English.

The third reason which I think should be added to those given by the young man is that they do not know the Arabic equivalent that does exist.

However, the necessity of finding equivalents quickly for the names of the numberless modern inventions, concepts, etc., which are pouring from the West, the difficulty of analyzing the foreign words etymologically, the use of certain words in English as patent names, and the tendency among scientific scholars to adopt terms which are used internationally provide further explanation for the existence of loanwords from English in Arabic.

The Position and Prospects of Loanwords in Arabic

There are large numbers of loanwords that one encounters in spoken and written Arabic which are not firmly established in Arabic for reasons that can be seen from the above discussion of the attitude of Arabs towards loanwords and the reasons for adopting them, in addition to the fact that few people understand them.

Many such words came into Arabic and stayed for a long time but eventually dropped out of use, and others remained in use on a limited scale from the points of view of frequency and the number of people using them.

The prospects of English loanwords in Arabic are difficult to predict. In the early years of this century when the French

automobile was adopted into Arabic, purists rose against it and proposed in its stead the word سيارة in the form فَعَالٌ (the (2) feminine of فَعَالٌ (1)), which is اسم المبالغة, the noun of intensiveness, from the verb سار, to walk. This form 'is frequently employed to designate an instrument or machine, as doing something, or (3) by means of which something is done, regularly and constantly'. Yet some people, such as Qāsim Amīn, an Egyptian man of letters (4) educated in France, mocked them and preferred the French word. Finally, the Arabic word achieved currency at the expense of the French to the extent of practical extinction of the latter in Arabic usage.

The closer contacts between England and America on the one hand and the Arab world on the other are establishing psychological grounds for such loans. Also the study of the English language and the subsequent use of it in certain fields of higher education within the Arab world as well as abroad (mainly in English-speaking countries) are familiarizing a large number of Arabs with English morphology and phonology. Such people are becoming more or less bilingual. They seem to be 'tuned' for both languages; thus the foreign word does not jar on their

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1. W. Wright, A Grammar of the Arabic Language, I. 176, § 288.
 2. Ibid., 137, § 233.
 3. Ibid., 176, § 288.
 4. Qāsim Amīn, Kalimāt, Ba'abdā (Egypt), 1906, p. 11, cited by Māhir Ḥasan Fahmī, Qāsim Amīn, p. 202.

ears.

Therefore, the future of such loanwords as do exist in Arabic at present and the possibility of their increase in number seem to be dependent on the continuation and improvement of the favourable factors. In my opinion, this is important in order to avoid the losses French has suffered in the Arab world since the British occupation of Egypt. (1)

Transliteration and Pronunciation of Loanwords

The Arabic transliteration and pronunciation of loanwords from English are linked together, and they show aspects of conformity and others of disparity with their English models.

Apart from minor departures for which transliterators are responsible, this is due to the degrees of possibility of expressing English sounds in Arabic alphabets (including the Arabic diacritical marks which stand for short vowels), (2) which in their turn bring about degrees of accuracy in reproducing the original English sounds in Arabic speech. Therefore, I shall discuss the points of disparity between the Arabic and

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1. The losses French suffered in its influence on Arabic would have been greater if English had not had many French elements as well as points of similarity with the French language and culture, which have perpetuated the influences of French in many cases.
 2. Two of these marks, namely ˆ and ˆ, are written on top of the letters, the first representing the sounds (ʌ/ə) as in up and the, and the second representing the sound (u) as in German unter. The third mark, namely ˘, is written beneath the letters and represents the sound (i) as in ink.

the English phonetic systems, as these form the core of the problem.

The points that will be discussed include vowels, diphthongs, consonants, syllables, and stress.

Vowels and Diphthongs

The following English vowels and diphthongs (expressed in symbols) have no equivalents in Arabic and cannot be accurately expressed in it in any way :-

[e] as in general. To express it by ع or ج with each of د [dʒ], and ن [n], would make it dʒənə and dʒini respectively, whereas to express it by the vowel ي after each of them would make it dʒi:ni:. (1)

[ɔ] as in October and hot. When initial, this sound is expressed by (ا) and hamza(^ء), (2) i.e. (ا) followed by ,. This cluster can only be pronounced [u:] according to Arabic phonetics, not [ɔ]. When in a middle position, however, the only way of expressing this sound is by using ,, which can be pronounced in different ways according to the short vowels (the

1. I disagree with W. Wright when he maintains (A Grammar of Arabic, I. 7, § 4a) that the sound of ع in Arabic resembles that of (e) in English pet; cf. p. 47, n. 2.
2. Hamza has a vague sound that can only be imitated in English after a short vowel is added to it; thus with the short u sound (ء), it is the u in German unter; with the short a sound (أ), it is the a in ago; with the short i sound (إ), it is the i in ink.

diacritical marks) that will be haphazardly assigned to it, or to the preceding letter, only if a zero mark is assigned to it, so that it fits in an Arabic morphological pattern. The different ways of pronunciation referred to are əwə, əwu, əwi, uwə, uwu, uwi, iwə, iwu, iwi, əw, uw, and iw. However, people have become familiar with this sound due to the increase in their knowledge of English.

[ɔ:] as in saw. The previous comment on [ɔ] in a middle position applies here too.

[ē:] as in sir. In its stead, the r is kept in the transliteration and fully articulated, and the i (or u in words like fur) is turned into something like [e] but long (and non-diphthongal); it is expressed by ي, and represented in this work by the symbol [ē]. However, with words where o occurs instead of u or i as in world, the o is written two وs and the r follows, fully articulated.

[ei] as in lady. It is expressed by the short vowel ا, and ي [j], but the voice does not glide from the first to the second, i.e. it is not a diphthong.

[ou] as in note. It is treated like [ɔ:] and the comment on the latter applies here.

[aj] as in hydrogen. It is not very difficult to express. It is written آ. However, this is rather emphatic in English, whereas in Arabic, wherever it occurs, آ, a, is soft and the following vowel is lengthened by an additional short vowel, as in بايع, bæ ji'; آيب, æjib; لاين, læjin, etc. The short vowel ا, e,

followed by the vowel ي (as in حَيْثُ, həjθu) do not make up the sound of this diphthong though frequently thus expressed in transliteration, as in هَيْدُ رُوجِينِ həjdrədʒi:n. This sound exists in the colloquial due to Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian influence.

[ɔi] as in boy. The only way to express it is by using the letters و, and ي, which, according to Arabic morphological rules, have to be given short vowels. As a result, we have the following possible pronunciations of the word boy : buwujj, buwəjj, buwijj, bəwujj, bəwəjj, bəwijj, biwujj, biwəjj, and biwijj. The final zero suffix can be replaced by an inflectional short vowel suffix according to the grammatical case. Clearly, none of these forms corresponds to English [ɔi]. However, this sound exists in the colloquial, due to Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian influence.

[ɛə] as in fair. In its stead, the r is kept in the transliteration and fully articulated, and the vowel elements (ai in this case, and e in a case like there, etc.) are turned into something like [e] but long (and non-diphthongal); they are expressed by َ, and represented in this work by the symbol [ē].

[ɔə] as in four. In its stead, the r is kept in the transliteration and fully articulated, and the vowel elements (ou in this case, and o in a case like sore, etc.) are turned into [ɔ] and expressed by و. The comment on [ɔi] above applies here too.

[uə] as in moor. The comment on [ɔə] applies here too.

The above survey, which applies to the language at large,

not to the specimens given in this chapter only, makes it clear that the differences between the Arabic and the English vowel systems are bound to make the transliteration of English vowels approximate. Whereas the English tend to glide from one position to another in pronouncing their long vowels and thus produce diphthongs, the Arabs maintain maximum purity in pronouncing them, not making the slightest motion in the lips or the jaw. Thus coat is pronounced more or less like caught, shade as [ʃēd], and so on. However, while commenting on the different diphthongal sounds, mention was made of the unwritten colloquial and the influence of Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian on it. To clarify this point it is necessary to point out that there are aspects of similarity between the English vowel system and those of the above three languages and sub-standard Arabic dialects; and because of the influence of such languages and dialects on colloquial Arabic, people have come to know and use their diphthongs in the colloquial. Subsequently they made use of their familiarity with them in correctly pronouncing English loanwords, as far as the diphthongs [ei], [ai], and [oi] are concerned. But actually, a state of confusion between the standard and the substandard, the foreign and the native, the written and the inferred or understood⁽¹⁾ has emerged and has been aggravated by the duality of the

1. Since the short vowels in Arabic (the diacritical marks) are mostly understood and very rarely written, and the inflectional short vowels are to be inferred.

source of borrowing , English and French, which sometimes have the same word with a different vowel or pronunciation. Thus many loanwords have come to have different versions or possible versions of spelling and pronunciation.

Consonants

Consonants also present some difficulty, as there is no [g], [p], [v], [tʃ], or [ʒ] in Arabic. In transliterating such letters and sounds, Arabic has resorted to the Arabic alphabets of the Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian languages which had developed modified characters to provide for the above sounds, which they shared with English. Thus the following characters have come to be used in Arabic for their English counterparts : ⁽¹⁾ گ for [g], پ for [p], ف for [v], چ for [tʃ], and ز for [ʒ] (the last not very common). However, type is not available for such letters at every Arabic printing press. Thus, the letters expressing the nearest sounds to them, according to Arabic judgement , are adopted in such cases. These are ك, k, for [g]; ب, b, for [p], ف, f, for [v], چ, [tʃ], for [tʃ], and ز, [ʒ], for [ʒ].

In the Egyptian dialect, the Arabic چ, [tʃ], is pronounced [g]. To supply the need for a letter to express the English sound [dʒ], the Egyptians took up the letter چ, which in Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian is pronounced [tʃ], and used it for [dʒ].

1. It is very commonly expressed by ز, x, following the early Arab translators in their transliterations of Greek words.

To express the English sound [t̄], the Egyptians adopted the cluster تش, tsh, which for non-Egyptian Arabs constitute two independent sounds. Some of the Arabs followed them and others used the modified Arabic characters or their nearest equivalents.

As a result of the deficiency of Arabic in the above-mentioned consonants and the different ways adopted in expressing them in Arabic, a state of confusion in transliteration developed. Loanwords were written in various ways, and were consequently learnt by people in various, and sometimes mixed, ways.

In this state of confusion, there is a phenomenon that is worthy of attention. Whereas Arabic has no p and has been at pains to supply a makeshift character to express it, sometimes English words which have b would be pronounced with [p̄] by an Arab. This phenomenon, which the state of confusion partly explains, can be ascribed to the feeling an Arab has that an English word must have [p̄], since [b] is Arabic.

Consonants are fully articulated in Arabic. This has resulted in full articulation of their English counterparts. Included in this rule is the final r and the r which is followed by a consonant, both of which are silent in English. (1)

1. According to the Received Pronunciation.

In this we can say that the Arabic treatment of the English r is like that of the Scots. The g in the ng cluster is also (1) fully articulated.

Syllables and Stress

The syllables of English words are not always retained when borrowed into Arabic. A word beginning with two consonants will generally have the first of them made syllabic by adding sometimes a very short i, represented in this work by ('), and sometimes an ordinary i. Examples are isket.ʃ : for sketch, 'stu:dʒo: for studio, and isterli:ni for sterling.

When two consonants occur in a middle position, a vowel is sometimes inserted between them, as in sandwich where [e] is inserted between the [d] and the [w], and bilharzia where [i] is inserted between the [r] and the [z].

Such change in syllables naturally leads to change in stress. However, stress is also affected by another factor, namely that the pronunciation of English loanwords is based on simple reading of their spelt forms in English or the Arabic transliteration. Thus the correct English stress is generally absent in loanwords. They are sometimes pronounced with neutral stress throughout and sometimes given Arabic stress by analogy with certain Arabic words, such as im.pir.ʃal

(1) ʃ'l'n for shilling and isterli:ni for sterling are exceptional.

(imperial) by analogy with is.tiq.læ1 (استقلال, independence) in which process one syllable of the English im.pi.ri.al is dropped, and sən.də.wi:tʃ (sandwich) by analogy with dər.də.bi:s (درديس, old woman).

Types of Loanwords

As already explained, a loanword exhibits degrees of morphemic and phonemic importation and substitution. This enables us to distinguish two types of loanwords, namely pure loanwords which is also called loanwords for the sake of brevity, and loanblends.

The above discussions apply to both types, but there are points which apply to one type only and not to the other. Such points will be discussed in their proper places below, and a selection of specimens will be given with each of the two types.

1. Pure Loanwords

This type of loanwords exhibits importation of the morphemic and part or all of the phonemic constructions of an English word into Arabic.

Grammar of Pure Loanwords

The grammar of pure loanwords in Arabic consists of gender, plural, and inflexion.

Gender

Arabic, like French, has two genders, masculine and feminine, but within this system, there are words that can be treated

either as masculine or as feminine. The assignment of pure loanwords to genders seems to happen automatically in Arabic, according to word-endings. Although not applicable to all feminine words in Arabic, a final short or long \bar{a} , i.e. [a] or [æ], points to the feminine gender. Thus, such loanwords as dahlia, zinnia, cinema, camera, bacteria, and influenza are usually treated as feminine. Words without such an ending are mostly considered masculine, such as aster (as against dahlia and zinnia), cinematograph (as against cinema), film (as against camera), microbe (as against bacteria), and rheumatism (as against influenza).

Sex is considered important for nouns representative of persons or animals; therefore such nouns are assigned to the gender that corresponds to their natural sex.

Plural

According to an Arabic grammatical rule, English pure loanwords, like all other loanwords, are given the feminine plural, which is formed by adding the suffix ات, to the word. In spite of this rule, however, a masculine or a broken plural, both reserved for native words, is sometimes given to an English loanword. The masculine plural, formed by

1. The masculine & feminine plurals and the dual are regular, whereas the broken plural is irregular. For the sake of brevity, I used regular and irregular with the specimens.

either of the suffixes ون, u:n, and ين, i:n, according to case, is used when the sex of the referent demands, such as لوردين, lɔ:rdi:n, for lords, and مليونيرين, miljɔ:nēri:n, for millionaires. The broken plural, which can be used for masculine and feminine words alike, is, however, irregular and affects the structure of the word, such as in افلام, ɛflæm, for films, and قناصل qənæʃil for consuls. Although there are scales for forming broken plurals in Arabic, people do not seem to observe them, and such loanword plurals do not always fit in properly in the broken-plural system.

In forming the dual , there is no difference between native words and loanwords, as they all take either of the suffixes آن, æn, and ين, ɛjn, according to case.

Inflexion

Inflexion of English pure loanwords is limited to endings, since only nouns are borrowed. Such endings consist in the short vowels u, e , i (the diacritical marks) for the nominative, accusative, and (genitive and dative) respectively. Grammatically, pure loanwords differ from native words in that they take the e ending in the genitive and the dative in addition to the accusative, and their short vowel inflexional endings cannot (1) be doubled, i.e. they cannot be given the nunation, as they

1. 'The marks of the short vowels when doubled are pronounced with the addition of the sound n. This is called التنوين the tènwin or "nunation" (from the name of the letter ن nūn).'
W. Wright, A Grammar of Arabic, I. 12.

can in native undefined nouns. In practice, however, and due to the chaotic situation that resulted from the introduction of French and English in the Arab world as other influential languages besides Turkish, which later they replaced, English pure loanwords have in many cases been given the i ending and the nunation. Predominantly, however, a zero ending has been preferred to overcome the difficulty of their inflexion and to preserve their original termination.

Basis for Deciding on Pure Loanwords from English

In deciding on loanwords from English, there are straightforward as well as complicated cases. The main problem in the latter lies in the large number of French loanwords in English and the many scientific terms with Latin and Greek elements used in English, French, and other modern European languages. But as no other European language besides English and French has had any appreciable influence on Arabic, due to complete lack of, or very little, contact of any kind, words etymologically derived from such languages can be said with reasonable certainty to have come into Arabic via English or French.

Pronunciation, wherever applicable, has been considered here as a principle for distinguishing between loanwords from English and loanwords from French. Thus if a word presents an English pronunciation, it is considered as English, and if it presents a French one it is left out as French. This principle

(1)

has been applied to loanwords of French origin and to loanwords indirectly introduced into Arabic by English and French from any other language. However, there are cases where the English pronunciation departs from the spelling or is rather complicated and alien to Arabic, whereas the French pronunciation is consistent with the spelling and sometimes easier for an Arab to guess and produce. In such cases, a French pronunciation results by sheer coincidence. But it is important to note that individuals differ in pronouncing certain loanwords that exist in both English and French depending on which language they have borrowed them from.

Thus both ايدروجين, idrɔ:dʒi:n, and هيدروجين, haidrɔdʒi:n,⁽²⁾ for instance, are used by different people.

The indirect role played by English in introducing and perpetuating French and other loanwords in Arabic is considerable. English had a larger area of influence in the Arab world in the late 19th century and the first half of the twentieth century than that of French, and has gained international currency and superseded French in numerous places and at various international levels. If English had had other

-
1. The subject being loanwords from English, words of English origin and non-English pronunciation have been included here.
 2. The difference in pronunciation is expressed by the Arabic transliterations.

words for such French loanwords they would have most probably superseded them in Arabic and any other language which had been influenced by French. This also applies to other loanwords in English.

On these grounds, loanwords which represent this aspect of the influence of English on Arabic are included here.

Scientific terms which are coined from Latin and Greek in the modern age by English and other scientists and which are used in English are considered here as cases of direct or indirect influence on Arabic according to the nationalities of the scientists.

However, I have found it useful to mention roughly the classes of origin the words belong to, in Roman numbers between brackets, for reference. Such classes, though not based on established etymological principles, give rough information which is based on the etymologies and histories of words given by the etymological dictionaries of Skeat, Weekley, Klein, the Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology (and sometimes Partridge's Origins) and compared with NED. Also the French dictionaries of Bolch and Wartburg, Littré, and Robert have been consulted for this purpose. Concerning the history of scientific terms and the nationality of their coiners, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Chambers's Encyclopaedia, Grand Larousse, and Der Grosse Brockhaus have been consulted wherever the above-mentioned dictionaries afforded no help.

The classes of origin referred to are :-

- I. Words which are self-evidently English.
- II. Words dating as far back as Anglo-Saxon, or of native origin or development.
- III. Abbreviations of English words and terms, whether consisting of one word or more, and whether they have become names or remained just as abbreviations.
- IV. Patent names of English and American firms.
- V. Scientific coinages made and names given by the English and the Americans.
- VI. Old borrowings from Greek, Latin, German, Italian, and other languages, and words of unknown origins.
- VII. Old borrowings from French, that is words borrowed into English before the 19th century, when the contact of the French with the Arabs first started.
- VIII. Recent borrowings from other languages.
- IX. Scientific coinages made by German and other scientists of different nationalities.
- X. Recent borrowings from French into English.
- XI. Scientific coinages made and names given by the French to their inventions and borrowed into English.

As it is clear from the above classes, the first five show direct influence, whereas the rest show indirect influence. Accordingly, I have divided the specimens into two categories, A and B, within each subject group.

Subject Grouping of the Specimens

In grouping the specimens in subjects, I have avoided detailed categorization, either because of technical difficulties resulting from overlapping or because of the scarcity

of specimens in a certain subject. Related subjects have been put together, such as art, music etc.; books, printing, stationery, etc. Certain words could have been listed in other than the groups in which they appear here, but there will always be an argument also for their present place. (1)

1. Barometer, for instance, appears under Instruments, Machines, Tools, Vehicles etc. whereas it could have been listed under Science. Again, under Science there are words such as chimpanzee and gorilla which one does not usually expect to find under science. However, as a barometer, for instance, is an instrument, though a scientific one, it is not wrong to be in its present group, and as chimpanzee and gorilla are biological and anthropological words, they are not out of place in their present group either.

GLOSSARY OF THE PURE LOANWORDSArt, Music, etc.

-A-

film (II)

فیلم / فلم

film, f'l'm / film

The 2nd phonetic form represents its pronunciation in Ir. colloquial Ar.

For all kinds of photographic films and moving pictures.

Not as a verb.

«1st, DMWA, p.727/b».

«2nd, Th, 26.11.1970, p.6, s.v. «فی الفكر والادب»».

harmonica (V)

هارمونيكا / هرمنيكا

hərmɔ:ni:kæ / hæ:rmɔ:ni:kæ

For the musical mouth instrument.

«1st, Mwd».

jazz (I)

جاز

dʒæz

For the kind of music.

« K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p. 421 ».

microfilm (II)*

میکرو (فیلم / فلم) / مایکرو (فیلم / فلم)

maikrɔ:film / m(əj/i:)krɔ:film

Film is not pronounced f'l'm here as when alone.

panorama (V)**

بانوراما

(b/p)ænɔræmæ

Mostly written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

Often in شاشة بانورامية, panoramic screen.

« Mwd. ».

« شاشة بانورامية, panoramic screen, DMWA, p.40/a ».

* Classified under II depending on film, as the coiner of this word is untraceable in the dictionaries.** F. panorama is from E. (Robert).

photography (V)

فوتوغرافيا (u/c sp.)
 fo:to:xra:fj(æ/ə)/fo:to:x ra:f
 « 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p. 13 ».
 « 2nd, H, VI:4 (15.10. 1897) p. 144 ».

rock and roll (I)

روك اند رول
 rok ænd rɔl
 The contracted Rock'n'Roll is not known in Ar.
 For the type of dance and music.
 « A, no. 68 (July 1964) p. 157 ».

stereoscope (V)

ستيريوسكوب
 sti:rjɔ:sko:(b/p)
 « Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p. 13 ».

- B -

accordion (IX)

اكورد ييون / اوكورد ييون
 ækkɔ:rdjɔ:n/ɔkkɔ:rdjɔ:n
 « 1st, J, 6.11.1970, p. 12/5 ».

caricature (VII) (= F.)

كاريكاتور
 kærɪkætɔ:r
 « Mwd ».
 « (adj), K, I:9 (July 1946) p. 367 ».

carnival (VI) (= F. carnaval)

كرنفال ، كرنفال
 kærn(ə/i)væl
 Written with ف , [f], and ق , [v], but always pronounced with [v].
 « 1st and 2nd, H, VI:13 (1.3.1898) p. 499 ».

cartoon (X) (=F. carton)

كارتون

kært(ɔ:/u:)n

Mostly with فلم, film, preceding it.

«J, 28.11.1970, p.11, s.v. تلفزيون».

chorus (VI)

كورس

ko:ras

Mostly in singing and occasionally in drama.

The Ar. مجموعة, group, is becoming more frequent.

«DMWA, p.846/a».

circus (VI)

سرکس

særk's

«B, 22.7.1966, p.6, s.v. أخبار العراق, citing papers of 22.7.1926.»

clarinet (VII) (= F. clarinette)

كلارينيت

kla:rnēt, klærinēt

«J, 6.11.1970, p.12/5».

concert (VII) (= F.)

كونسرت/كونسرت

konsert/konsērt

«1st, Th, 3.11.1970, p.8, s.v. يعزف باصبع مكسور».

drama (VI)

دراما

dræmæ

For the kind of literature, and sometimes for a play.

«Mwd».

flute (VII)

فلوت

flu:t

«J, 6.11.1970, p.12/5».

mosaic (VII) (= F. mosaïque)

موزائيك / موزاييك

mo:zæji:k / mo:zæ'i:k

Also for mosaic tiles.

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.28/b ».

opera (VI) (= F. opéra)

أوبرا، أوبرا، أوبره

op(ə)rə

Written with ب, [b], and پ, [p], but always pronounced with [p].

Sometimes applied to an opera house too.

« 1st, الأوبرة الخديوية (the Khedive's Opera) i.e. opera house, H, VI:14 (15.3.1898) p.549 ».

« 2nd, Mn, Vol. I, 1898, p.542, 2nd ed. ».

« 3rd, DMWA, p.33/b ».

orchestra (VI) (= Ital.)

اوركسترا

ork(i/e)str(ə/æ)

« J, 6.11.1970, p.12/5 ».

piano (VI) (= F.)

بيان / بيانو

pjæno:/pjæn

« 1st, H, VI:17 (1.5.1898) p.664 ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.84/a ».

sketch (VI)

اسكتش

iske(tʃ/tʃ)

In the transliteration, tch is rendered ت, [t], followed by ش, [ʃ]. As a result, we have a literal pronunciation and a learned one, the former articulating each of the two letters distinctly, and the latter pronouncing them [tʃ].

« DMWA, p.17/a ».

studio (VIII)

ستوديو / استوديو / استوديو

'studjo:/ 'stu:djo:/stu:djo:

Used in photography, painting and broadcasting stations.

« 1st, K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p.420 ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.16/a ».

Books, Printing, Stationery, etc.

- A -

foolscap (I)

فلسكاب / فولسكاب

fu:lskæ(b/p)/fulskæ(b/p)

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [b̄] and [p̄].

For the size of writing paper, usually 17 x 13 inches.

« 1st, Mwd ».

offset (I)

اوفسيت

ɔfset

For the printing method.

« Th, 26.11.1970, p.9, s.v. مصرف الرافدين. ».

- B -

atlas (VI) (= F.)

اطلس

ʌt l(ə/ʌ)s

For a book of maps.

« H, VI:7 (1.9.1897) p.280 ».

carbon (—)* (= F. carbone)

كاربون / كاريون

kərbɔ:n, kɑ:rbɔ:n

For carbon paper. Also with ورق, paper.

catalogue (VII) (= F.)

كتالوك / كتالوج

kətælɔ:(g/dʒ)/kət(æ/e)lɔ:k

The 1st shows Eg. transliteration, which resulted in the [dʒ].
version of pronunciation in some Arab countries, e.g. Saudi Arabia.

For a commercial, mostly illustrated, book advertising goods.

Not as a verb.

« 1st, DMWA, p.812/a ».

* The origin of this sense is untraceable in the dictionaries.

cellophane (IX) (= F.)

سليفون / سلوفين / سيلوفين / سيلوفان

s(i/i:)lɔ:fæn/si:lɔ:f(i:/ē)n/silɔ:f(i:/ē)n/sili:fɔ:n

«1st, Mwd».

encyclopaedia (VI) or (VII) *

انسيكلوپيديا

ins(i/ai)klɔ:pi:dʒə

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

«انسكلوپيديا, insiklɔ:pi:ðʒə, the change of د, [d], into ز, [ð], is possibly due to a misprint as the difference between the two letters is only a dot. Mq, I:5 (Oct. 1876) p.106, 2nd ed.».

«H, VI:18 (15.5.1898) p.703».

journal (VII) (= F.)

جرنال

(dʒ/g)urnæl

The [g] pronunciation is Eg.

Used in reference to scientific bulletins, etc., as in the quotation, until the Ar. مجلة was agreed upon. However, it is used in Egypt and Lebanon at present mostly in the sense of newspaper, which possibly reflects F. influence.

«Mq, I:1 (June 1876) outside of back cover».

stencil (VI) or (VII)**

ستينسيل / استنسيل

istensil/stens'l

For a wax-covered sheet of paper used in duplication.

«1st, Mwd».

Cloth, Clothes, etc.

- A -

nylon (IV)

نايلون / نيلون

n(əi/i:)lɔ:n/nailɔ:n

The [i:] pronunciation is closer to F.

It is extensively used by the public for various kinds of waterproof sheets and materials, and occasionally for plastic ware.

«1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.69/b».

«2nd, KA, 1965, p.ز, vii».

* Either anglicized from L. or after F. encyclopédie.

** According to Skeat and ODEE, it is from -F.-L., while Weekley suggests obs. Du. origin.

pyjamas (II)
بجامه / بيجامة، بيجاما

(b/p)i:dʒæmə/(b/p)idʒæmə

Written with ب, [b], but sometimes pronounced with [p] also.

Curiously, the word, which has undergone semantic extension in E., never came into Ar. from Urdu or Persian, where it meant just loose trousers tied round the waist (NED).

It is only used in Ar. in its E. sense of a sleeping suit of loose trousers and jacket. I do not think that dropping the plural s in Ar. is due to a recognition of the Persian or Urdu original, or due to F. I am more inclined to believe that it is dropped in order to give the word an Ar. feminine ending, which the a, already before the s, ensures.

« 1st and 2nd, DMWA, p.85/a ».

- B -

beret (X) (= F. béret)

بيريه

bi:rē, bērijje

The 2nd phonetic form represents popular pronunciation in Iraq.

« Mwd ».

bikini (X) (= F.)

بيكيني / بيكيني

pi:ki:ni/pikki:ni

Strangely, b is generally pronounced [p], though it is written with ب, [b]. See earlier discussion of transliteration and pronunciation.

« 1st, Mwd ».

chiffon (X) (= F.)

شيفون

ʃi:fɔ:n

« DMWA, p.498/b ».

jute (VI)

جوت

dʒu:t

« اعلان مناقصة (الشركة العامة لمنتجات الجوت) (جوت) » J, 28.11.1970, p.9, s.v.

mohair (VI)*

موهير

mɔ:hēr

« Mwd ».

* F. mohair is from E. (Robert).

muslin (VII) or (VI)*

موسلين / موسلين / مسلين

musli:n/mosli:n/məwsili:n

Curiously, the Ar. name is not known.

« 1st, H, VI:6 (15.11.1897) p.229 ».

« 3rd, KA, 1965, p.483 ».

poplin (VI)

بولين

po:pli:n

Mostly written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

« DMWA, p.81/a ».

Drink, Food, etc.

- A -

beer (II)

بیره، پیرا

bi:rə

The word is AS, but seems to have come into Ar. via Ital. birra, or undergone such modification due to the existence in Ar. of the homophone بیر, bi:n a well.

« 1st, H, VI:4 (15.10.1897) p.137 ».

« 2nd, H, VI:12 (15.2.1898) p.464 ».

brandy (II)**

براندی

brændi

« H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.564 ».

cake (II)***

كيك

kəjk, kək

The 2nd phonetic form is Ir. colloquial Ar.

* Either from F. mousseline or because it is originally based on Mosul, city in Iraq.

** F. brandy is from E. (Robert).

*** The phonetic development in E. of ON. kaka (Icel., Sw. kaka, Da. Kage) is important here, as it made the word sound completely different. Thus I classed it under II, while otherwise it should have been classed under VI. F. cake is from E. (Robert).

Coca Cola (IV)
کوکا کولا

kɔ:k(æ/ə)kɔ:l(æ/ə)

It is frequently shortened in speech to kɔ:kə.

« A, no. 68 (July 1964) p. 60 ».

grape fruit (I)

جریب فروت، کریب فروت

grēpfru:t

The 2nd is Eg. transliteration.

It is more frequent than الجنة (ليمون/نوم), paradise lemon.

« 1st, Mwd ».

ice cream (I)

آیس کریم

aisi'kri:m

Introduced popularly in Iraq by the Dairy Administration which started making ice cream under this name a few years ago. Earlier, people used to have only a Turkish loanword for it, دوند رمة, dɔ:nd'rmə, but now it is used for ice cream in general while آیس کریم ice cream, is used for that made by the above administration in the same way that موتة, mɔ:tə, Motta, is used for another firm's ice cream.

Pepsi Cola (IV)

پیبسی کولا

p(i/e)psikɔ:l(æ/ə)

It is frequently shortened in speech to pipsi.

pineapple (I)

باینابل / پاینایل

painap'l

Written with پ , [p], and ب , [b], but always pronounced with [p].

It exists side by side with انناس, enənæs, ananas.

sandwich (II)

سند وچ / سند وچ / سند ویتش

səndəwi:(t.ʃ/tʃ)/səndəwi:tʃ/səndəwi:dʒ

The 2nd and the 3rd are mostly used in Iraq, with an occasional [ə] ending in speech to indicate smallness. The native لفة, lit. a thing wrapped up, is, however, still frequently used.

« 1st, Mwd ».

seven up/7 up (IV)

سفن اپ / سیفن اپ

sev'nap

sherry (II)*
شيري / شري
ʃeri/ʃeri
« 1st, Mwd ».

strawberry (II)
ستروبری
stro:beri

whisky (II)**
ويسكي
wēski
« KA, 1965, p.468 ».

- B -

cigar (VII) (= F. cigare)
سيجار / سيكار
si:kɑ:r/si:gɑ:r
« 1st, H, VI:13 (1.3.1898) p.510 ».
« 2nd, MW ».

hamburger (VIII)
هامبرگر / هامبرگر
hæmbarger
It is found in menus and on the signboards of small shops in Iraq.

Economics and Money

- A -

banknote (I)
بنكوت
bænk'no:t
Especially in Egypt and Lebanon.
« MW, p.71/b ».

* F. sherry (or cherry) is from E. (Robert).

** F. whisky is from E. (Robert).

cent-(I)

سنت

sent

For the U.S. money, and in Aden until its independence.

« A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.169 ».

cheque (II) or (IV)*

شيك / تشيك

tʃək/ʃ(ē/i:)k

Although the ش, [ʃ], in the 2nd suggests F. influence, it can well be due to the confusion some Arabs have about the sound [tʃ] as it is manifested by various other cases.

Popularly in Iraq, one either uses the colloquial جك, tʃək, or the standard Ar. صك, sək.

dollar (I)

دولار

du:lɑ:r, dɒləɾ

The 2nd phonetic form represents the pronunciation used only by newscasters who try to imitate the E. correctly.

For the U.S. money.

« Mn, Vol. I, 1898, p. 53, 2nd ed. ».

farthing (I)

فارذنج / فارذك / فارذن

fɑ:rðin/fɑ:rðin(k/g)/fɑ:rðin(x/g)

Though written with ك, [k], or غ, [x], the 2nd and 3rd are mostly pronounced with [g].

For the British money. With its disappearance from British monetary use, it disappeared from Ar. writings.

« 1st, فارذات (pl.), H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.582 ».

guinea (II)**

جنيه

(dʒ /g)unəjh, ginēh

The [g] phonetic version represents Eg. pronunciation and the 2nd phonetic form represents the pronunciation in Eg. colloquial Ar.

For the E. and Eg. money. The distinction between Guinea and

Pound in value is made only by a few people.

* Either from to check, i.e. E. development (ODEE) or from Ar. sakk, from Persian čäk (CEDEL & Kluge).

** I consider this as E. development of the name of the African country, therefore I class it under no. II.

«H, VI:5 (1.11.1897) p.178. On this page there is an explanation of the word and how it came into use in Egypt from E.».

pence (I)

پنس / بنس

(b/p)əns/pəns

Mostly written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

For the E. money. Used as singular for a penny. To make it plural, an Ar. plural ending ات, æt, is added.

«1st, والبنس من النحاس يقسم الى اربعة فارذات (And the pence, which is made of copper, is divided into four farthings.) H, VI:15

(1.4.1898) p.582. This quotation shows pence used for a penny.»

penny (I)

بيني / بيني / پني

peni/peni/beni

For the E. money. Unlike بنس, pence, this is only occasionally used. To make it plural, an Ar. ending ات, æt, is added, since pence is not considered as plural.

«1st, DMWA, p.78/a».

pound (II)

باوند / باون

pau(ʌ/ə)n/pau(ʌ/ə)nd

For the E. money.

«1st, J, 25.11.1970, p.2, s.v. «كتاب بريطاني»».

shilling (I)

شلينج / شلن / شلين

ʃ'li:n/ʃ'l'n/ʃ'li:ng

The 3rd is not very common.

For the E. money, and in Aden until its independence.

«1st, Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.96, 2nd ed.».

«1st (Aden money), A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.52».

«2nd, H, VI:5 (1.11.1897) p.178».

«3rd, Mwd, s.v. Penny, whereas it gives the 2nd version only s.v. Shilling».

sterling-(I)

استرليني

isterli:ni, 'sterli:ni

For the E. money.

The final ي, i, is an Ar. adjectival formative introduced to make an Ar. adjective from sterling to describe pound. The final g is dropped for easy pronunciation.

« الاسترليني (the sterling) K, V:7 (May 1950) p.416 ».

« جنيه استرليني (Guinea Sterling), K, I:7 (May 1946) p.77 ».

« كتاب بريطانيا ني s.v. باون استرليني (Pound Sterling), J, 25.11.1970, p.2, s.v. ».

- B -

bank-(VII) (= F. banque)

بنك

bánk; bang

The 2nd phonetic form represents the popular pronunciation in Iraq.

« Mq, I:11 (April 1877).p.251, 2nd ed. ».

cartel-(X) (= F.)

كارتل

k(æ/ɑ:)rt'1

« MM, 1957, p.101 ».

Games and Sports

- A -

golf (II)

غولف / جولف

(dʒ/g)ɔlf/(x/g)ɔlf

The 1st transliteration is Eg. The [g] version of their pronunciations is predominant, although the [dʒ] and [x] versions are also heard.

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p. 38/b ».

« 2nd; Mwd ».

hockey (II) or (VI)*

هوكي

ho:ki

«TAM, 1960, p.173 ».

rugby (II)

رگبي / رگبي

ragbi

«1st, Mwd ».

- B -

bridge (VIII)

برج / بردج / بریدج

bridʒ

Mostly among people who have lived in England and learnt the game there, in spite of the supposed Near Eastern origin; see ODEE.

« 1st, Mwd ».

cricket (VI) (= F.)

کریکت / کریکیت

krikit/krik't

« 1st, TAM, 1960, p.172 ».

olympiad (VI) or (VII) (= F. olympiade)

اولمپياد / اولمپياد

ɔl'mpjæd

Written with پ, [p], and ب, [b], but always pronounced with [p].

« 1st, Mq, I:2 (July 1876) p.26 ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.35/b ».

polo (VIII)

پولو

po:lo:

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

« DMWA, p.83/b ».

* The name is E., but its origin is probably F., from OF. hoquet, bent stick. According to Robert, hockey in F. is a loanword from E., though its ultimate origin is OF.

tennis-(VII) (= F.)

تنس

ten's, t(e/e)nis

« A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.38/b » .

Geography, etc.

- A -

Crater (I)

كربت

krēter

A city in Aden.

« A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.59 » .

Ethiopia (II)

ايشيوييا / ايشوييا ، ايشويية

iθj(u:/ɔ:)(b/p)je/i:θj(u:/ɔ:)(b/p)je

Written with ب , [b̄], but pronounced with [b̄] and [p̄].

It cannot have come into Ar. from F., since F. l'Éthiopie is different phonetically.

It seems that it is replacing the Ar. الجبشة, el-hebeʃe, gradually, though both are in use at present.

« 1st, with the native word between brackets, J, 25.11.1970, p.2, map » .

« 2nd, MLS, 1970, p.62 » .

Garden City (I)

جاردن سيتي

(g/dʒ)ɑ:rd'n siti

A quarter in Cairo. The [dʒ] version is heard outside Egypt.

Hungary (II)

هنغاريا

hən(g/x)ærje

The y is changed into [je] in Ar. by analogy with Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, etc.

It cannot have come into Ar. from F., since F. la Hongrie is different phonetically.

« Mwd » .

New Delhi (I)

نيو دلهي

nju:dəlhi

Sometimes new is translated.

« M-2, p.535/a ».

Newfoundland (I)

نيوفاوند لاند / نيوفوند لاند / نيوفاوند لاند

nju:faundlənd/nju:fəwndlænd/nju:faundlənd

« 1st, Mwd ».

« 2nd, M-2, p.535/c ».

New York (I)

نيويورك

nju:jo:rk

The state and the city in U.S.A.

« the city, Mn, Vol. I, 1898, p.51, 2nd ed. ».

New Zealand (I)

نيوزيلندا، نيوزيلندا / نيوزيلاندا

nju:zi:lændə/nju:zi:ləndə

Sometimes new is translated.

To give it a more acceptable ending in Ar., [e], written ە or ا, is added.

« 1st, M-2, p.535/c ».

« 2nd, M-2, map after p.48 ».

« 3rd, J, 25.11.1970, p.2, s.v. كتاب بريطاني ».

Poland (II)

بولندا، بولندا

pɔləndə

To give it a more acceptable ending in Ar., [e], written ە or ا, is added.

It has replaced بولونيا, pɔ:lɔ:njə .

« 1st, DMWA, p.83/b ».

- B -

canal (VII) (= F.)

قنال

qənæl

There has been an attempt to introduce a distinction between "it and the" similar, native word قناة, qənæt , which makes the loanword mean an artificial watercourse, and the native word a natural watercourse,

smaller than a river. This distinction, however, is not observed regularly in practical use. The British Channel, a natural water-course, is rendered القنال البريطاني, el-qənæl el-beri:təni, whereas the Suez Canal, an artificial one, is called in both ways.
« H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.24 ».

circus (VI)

سركس

sərk's

A quarter in Baghdad where a circus was set up by an Indian (?) establishment a few decades ago. Now it is a residential area.

Instruments, Machines, Tools, Vehicles, etc.

- A -

barometer (V)

بارومتر

ba:ro:met'r

« Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.68, 2nd ed. ».

bus (II)

باص

(b/p) a:s

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [b] and [p].

« باصات (pl.); Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.125 ».

gramophone (V)

غرامافون، كرامافون، غرامفون، كرامفون

græməfɔ:n/græməfɔ:n

The initial g is sometimes transliterated ك, [k], as in the 1st and the 3rd, and sometimes غ, [x], as in the 2nd and the 4th; but it is always pronounced [g].

This is more popular than الآلة الحاكية (elliptically الحاكية) which is a loanshift combination modelled on talking machine.

« 1st, MjMA ».

« 3rd, Bd, 25.12.1925, p.1, s.v. القهاوي والآلات الحاكية ».

jeep (III)

جيب

dʒēb, dʒi:p

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [b] and [p].

Mostly with سيارة, car.

« DMWA, p.150/b ».

landrover (I)

لاند روٲر

lændrɔ:vər

« A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.68/a ».

linotype (IV)

لاينوتايب

lainɔ:tai(b/p)

Mostly written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

For the machine producing lines or bars of words for printing.

Sometimes shortened to لاينو, lainɔ:.

microphone (V)

مكرفون / مايكروفون / ميكروفون

m(i:/əj/ai)krɔ:fɔ:n/maikrɔ:fɔ:n/mekrəfɔ:n

The Ar. neologism محكاة, is used in the Ir. Army only.

« 1st, DMWA, p.935/b ».

phonograph (V)

فونوغراف

fɔ:nɔ:xrɑ:f

Less common than غرامفون, gramophone.

« H, VI:11 (1.2.1898) p.426 ».

primus (IV)

بريموس

pri:mɔs, prēm's

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

The 2nd pronunciation is Ir. colloquial Ar.

For a stove burning vaporized paraffin oil.

« Mwd ».

radar (III)

رادار

rɑ:dɑ:r

« K, I:5 (March 1946) p.628 ».

roneo (IV) and (III)*

رونو

rɔnʒo:

For the duplicating machine. They also say آلة الاستنساخ, copying or duplicating machine.

« Th, 25.10.1970, p.5, s.v. مكتبلا خلاص. »

telephone (V)

تلفون / تليفون

teli:fo:n/tal(ə/i)fo:n

Almost the only word used in speech, but in writing هاتف, hætif, is used in Syria and Lebanon, and since 1968 in Iraq as well by official order. (1)

« 1st, Mq, XIV:3 (1.10.1889) p.210 ».

« 2nd, H, VI:5 (1.11.1897) p.190 ».

teleprinter (I)

تليپرنتر / تيليپرنتر

teliprinter/teliprinter

thermos (IV)

ترموس / ترمس

termus/term(u:fo:)s

Rendering th ت, [t], can be due to F. influence or to lazy pronunciation; cf. thermometer, group B below.

For the vacuum flask.

« 1st, Mwd ».

torpedo. (II)

ترديد / طوريد / طوريد (u/csp) ترديد و

turbi:do:/to:rbi:d/turbi:d/turbi:d

The 2nd and the 3rd show a considerable difference between the E. and the Ar. which cannot be due to another language, since F. has torpille, Ital. torpedine, and G. Torpedo.

« 1st, Mq, VII:4 (Nov. 1882) p.250 ».

« 2nd, H, XX:4 (1.1.1912) p.242 ».

« 3rd, MW, p.559/a ».

« 4th, MW, p.83/a ».

* It is a patent name as well as an abbreviation of rotary + neostyle.

1. The order applied to official writings of the department concerned, not to the public, although the public seemed to like the new word and many started using it in writing.

tram (II) and tramway (I)

تراموي and ترام
træm and træmwai

The 1st is popular now whereas the 2nd has lost frequency.

« 1st, TAM, 1960, p.177 » .

« 2nd, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.24 » .

transistor (IV)

ترانزستور / ترانسستور
trænsistər/trænzistər

Mostly pronounced in the above ways, although transliterated with
ور, [ɔ:r], at the end.

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.40 » .

« 2nd, Mwd » .

typewriter (I)

تايب رايتير
taipraiter

Though written with ب, [b], it is always pronounced with [p].

It is losing frequency due to the Ar. neologisms الطابعة، الآلة الطابعة
and الآلة الكاتبة which have become popular.

« H, VI:19 (1.6.1898) p.743 » .

- B -

balloon (XI)

بالون
bælu:n, bæld:n, bæ:lɔ:n
« H, VI:17 (1.5.1898) p.665 » .

camera (VI)

كامره، كامرا / كاميرا

kæmeræ/kæmirə

« 1st, H, VI:14 (15.3.1898) p.538 » .

cinema (XI)

سينما
s(i:/i)nəmə

« H, XXXVIII, 1.11.1929, p.79 » .

cinematograph (XI)

سينماتوغراف / سناماتوغراف / سيناماتوغراف

si:nəmætɔ:xræf/sinəmætɔ:xræf/si:nəmætɔ:xræf

G is mostly pronounced /x/.

Not as common now as سینما, cinema .

« 1st, H, VI:5 (1.11.1897) p.189 » .

« 2nd, H, VI:14 (15.3.1898) p.540 » .

« 3rd, K, III:5 (March 1948) p.364 » .

compass (VII).

قنباص / کنباص

kumbā:s/quumbā:s

Although written with قن, [n], instead of م, [m], it is pronounced [m] according to an Ar. phonetic rule.

It is used in the Ir. Army side by side with the Ar. equivalent حك .

« 1st, Mjma » .

helicopter (XI). (= F. hélicoptère)

هلیکوپتر / هیلکوپتر

h(i/e)likɔ(b/p)tər

It is used very popularly in spite of the existence of Ar. neologisms for it, namely الطائرة السمتية, zenithal (over-head) plane, and الطائرة العمودية, vertical plane. Sometimes هیلکوپتیر, helikɔ(b/p)tər, which reflects F. influence, is encountered.

« 1st, Th, 26.11.1970, p.7/1 » .

« 2nd, DMWA, p.1032/b » .

microscope (VI)

میکروسکوب / میکروسکوب / میکروسکوب / میکروسکوب

mækr'skɔ:b, m'kr'skɔ:b/mækrɔ:skɔ:b, m'krɔ:skɔ:b/

m(i:/ai)kr'skɔ:b/m(i:/ai)krɔ:skɔ:b

The [i:] version of the 3rd and the 4th reflects F. pronunciation, though due to Ar. transliteration and phonetics, it is capable of both ways of pronunciation.

It is moderately used in writing nowadays, due to the Ar. neologism مجهر, but it is very common in speech.

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.14 » .

« 2nd, H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.572 » .

« 3rd, K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p.311 » .

« 4th, IH, 1947, p.44 » .

parachute (XI)

براشوت / باراشوت

pæræʃu:t, pærəʃu:t/per(æ/e)ʃu:t

The 2nd phonetic form of each of the 1st and 2nd Ar. transliterated forms is colloquial pronunciation.

Written with ب , [b], but pronounced with [p].

It is not very frequently used nowadays in writing due to the Ar. neologism مظلة, which has become popular.

« 1st, QS, p.174 ».

« 2nd, Th, 8.10.1970, p.8, s.v. «الكلمات الاخيرة» .

telegraph (XI)

تلغراف

telɛxra:f, telɛxra:f, tel'xra:f

It is not very frequently used nowadays due to the Ar. neologism

البرق . A Lebanese paper has this word for a name.

« Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.24. ».

telescope (VI)

تليسكوب / تلسكوب

tɛlisko:b, tel'sko:b/tɛlisko:b

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.15 ».

« 2nd, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.78, 2nd ed. ».

thermometer (VII)

ترمومتر / ثرمومتر

θɛrmo:met'r/termo:met'r

Rendering th ت , [t], in the 2nd can be due to F. influence or to lazy pronunciation; cf. thermos, group A above.

Although both are less frequently used nowadays due to the Ar.

neologism محرار, the 1st disappeared from usage earlier.

« 1st, Mq, I:2 (July 1876) p.29 and p.36 »

« 2nd, DMWA, p.94/a ».

Materials

- A -

crystal (II) or (VII)* (= F. cristal)

كريستال

kr(i/i:)stæl

For a particular kind of glass used in making expensive glass ware.

- B -

asphalt (X)

اسفلت

əsfəlt

« H, VI:4 (15.10.1897) p.149 ».

cement (VII)

سمنت / اسمنت

ism(i/ə)nt/simint, s'm'nt

Only for the material used in building.

« 1st, H, VI:3 (1.10.1897) p.111 ».

« 2nd, J, 25.11.1970, p.5/7 ».

coke (VI) (= F.)

فحم الكوك / كوك

k(ɔ:/u)k/fəhm əl-k(ɔ:/u:)k

Fəhm is the name applied to either of the two solid fuel substances, coke and coal. In order to specify this kind, coke has been transliterated into Ar. and used in the genitive after fəhm.

« Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.92 (n.), 2nd ed. ».

concrete (X) (= F. concret)

كونكريت

kɔ:nkri:t

Only in building. Sometimes metaphorically in speech, for a strong thing.

fibre (VII) (= F.)

فايبر

faibər

For a variety of hardboard.

Measures and Numbers

- A -

inch (II)

انچ / انج

indʒ/inʃ

For the E. measure of length.

The 1st is more common than the 2nd.

« 1st, IH, 1947, p.46 ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.31/a ».

pound (II)

باوند / باون

pau(ʌ/ə)n/pau(ʌ/ə)nd

For the E. weight measure.

« 1st, pl., IN, 1963, p.243 ».

« 2nd, KA, 1965, p.451 ».

yard (II)

يارد / ياردة / يرد

jərd/jærdə/jɑ:rd

For the E. measure of length.

The 2nd is suffixed with an Ar. feminine ending ة, [ə].

« 1st, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.85, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.1105/a ».

- B -

billion (VII) (= F.)

بليون

biljɔ:n, b'ljɔ:n

Confusedly used for 1000m. and a million million, due to Amer., E., and F. influences. This is shown by the following quotation in which the writer reveals his confusion :

« والبليون في امريكا وفرنسا غيره في انجلترا . فهو في امريكا وفرنسا مليون مليون »

(A billion in America and France is different from England. In America and France it is a million million),

A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.105 ».

According to WTNID, a billion equals 1000 m. in the Amer. system, while in the British system it equals a million million.

gallon (VII)

غالون / كالون / جالون

(dʒ/g)æljɔ:n/(k/g)æljɔ:n/(x/g)æljɔ:n

X The 1st transliteration is Eg.

As a measure and container of such measure.

In Ir. colloquial Ar., people say galan, which is still not the E. galen, but the influence of the presence of the British troops and petroleum companies can be seen in it.

« 1st, Mq, I:7 (Dec. 1876) p.163, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.808/a ».

« 3rd, J, 25.11.1970, p.12, s.v. «مسيرة العلم».

hectare (X) (= F.)

هكتار

hiktɑ:r

For the area measure.

The possibility of F. influence could only be considered on the assumption that the initial h was erroneously read, contrary to F. phonetics.

« K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.885 ».

hectolitre (X) (= F.)

هكتولتر

hiktɔ:lɛt'r

For the liquid measure.

The possibility of F. influence here is like hectare above.

« H, VI:2 (15.9.1897) p.75 ».

litre (VII) (= F.)

لتر

lɛt'r, lɪtr

For the liquid measure.

« Mq, I:5 (Oct. 1876) p.105, 2nd ed. ».

million (VII) (= F.)

مليون

miljɔ:n, m'ljɔ:n

« Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.3 ».

Petroleum

- A -

gasoil (I)*

غازويل

gæzɔj'l

This is used in Iraq. Gas is pronounced with [z] after F.

* Gas is not E., but oil is. The coiner of the word is untraceable in the dictionaries. The word is evidently E., because of oil.

gasolene/gasoline (—)* (= F. gasoline)

كازولين / غازولين

gæzo:li:n

The 1st is written with گ, [x], and the 2nd with ك, [k], but both are generally pronounced [g].

« 1st, T, 16.11.1970, p.3/2 ».

kerosene (IV)

كيروسين

ki:rɔ:si:n

« KA, 1965, p.452 ».

vaseline (IV)

وازلين / فازلين

væzeli:n/wæzeli:n

The 1st is written with ف, [f], but mostly pronounced with [v].

Rendering و, [w], in the 2nd is due to the inexistence in Ar. of such a sound.

- B -

benzene (IX)

بنزين

benzi:n, pa:nzi:n

The 2nd phonetic form represents Ir. colloquial Ar.

This is the only word known for what the E. call petrol.

« H, VI:6 (15.11.1897) p.229 ».

paraffin. (IX)

برافين / پرافين / بارافين / پارافين

pæræfi:n/bæræfi:n/pæræfi:n/bæræfi:n

The 2nd and the 4th, which are written with ب, [b], are also mostly pronounced with [p].

« 1st, Mq, I:5 (Oct. 1876) p.104, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, H, VI:18 (15.5.1898) p.708 ».

« 3rd, KA, 1965, p.455 ».

« 4th, KA, 1965, p.25 ».

* The origin is untraceable in the dictionaries. I list it here as direct borrowing due to the presence of British and Amer. oil companies in large parts of the Arab world.

Politics (with related military words)

- A -

CENTO (III)

سنتو

s(ə/ē)ntɔ:

For the Central Treaty Organization.

« MLS, 1970, p.8 ».

Commonwealth (I)

كومنيولث، كومنيولث

(kɔ:m'nwəlθ, kɔ:minwēlθ)

An Ar. equivalent has been coined, namely رابطة الشعوب البريطانية، Association of the British Peoples, but it is only occasionally used.

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.48 ».

« 2nd, Th, 12.10.1970, p.2, s.v. « دول تهديد » ».

Congress (I)*

كونغريس / (كونغريس، كونغريس)

(kongris, kongr's)/kongrēs

The 2nd transliteration is Eg.

For the U.S. parliament.

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.78 ».

« 3rd, Th, 12.10.1970, p.7/3 ».

dominion (II)**

دومينيون

dɔ:minjɔ:n, dɔ:m'njɔ:n

For the British dominions.

« S, 30.12.1924, s.v. « تلغرافات عمومية », general cables, translating Reuter's cable on the situation in India entitled

« مطالب الاتحاد الحرفي الهند ».

* The reference is to the U.S. Congress, and this makes the word self-evidently E.

** Judging by the sense, it is an E. development. Robert says it is a borrowing from E. into F. Thus it comes under II. I ignored the etymological origin of the word.

NATO (III)

نيتو/ناتو

nætɔ:/nētɔ:

The 2nd is rather learned.

For the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

« 1st, Th, 8.10.1970, p.7, s.v. «مغزى زيارة نيكسون» ».

OPEC (III)

اوپيك / اوپك

ɔ:pik, ɔ:p'k/ɔ:pēk

Written with ب, [b], but always pronounced with [p].

For the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

A loanshift phrase modelled on the full name exists in Ar.,

namely منظمة الدول المصدرة للنفط, but the E. abbreviation is nearly

always mentioned afterwards. It has become very common and even appeared on a postage stamp in Iraq.

« 1st, Th, 3.11.1970, p.2, subtitle: «مؤتمر الاوپك يوصي الدول» ».

parliament (II)

برلمان / برلمان

(b/p)ərlemən/(b/p)ərlemənt

Though always written with ب, [b], it is pronounced with [b] and [p].

The sense borrowed is that which was developed in England; thus the word comes under II, and the F.-influenced pronunciation of the 1st, which is more common in Ar. at present, does not prevent from including the word in the present list. Logan Pearsall Smith says, 'Even the great word Parlement, as the French now use it, derives its modern meaning from this country. ... But in England the Parliaments or great Councils of the Plantagenet Kings developed in the course of history into that modern two-chamber institution which most foreign nations have imitated, borrowing with it the English meanings of the words parliament and parliamentary.⁽¹⁾ This fact is recorded in Robert. It seems to me that there was a conflict in Ar. between the two versions given here, and that the 1st has eventually prevailed.

« 1st, H, VI:5 (1.11.1897) p.189 ».

« 2nd, H, VI:17 (1.5.1898) p.668 ».

(1) Words and Idioms, p.33.

Pentagon (I)*

بنتاغون / بنتاجون

pentəgɔ:n

The 1st transliteration is Eg.

For the U.S. Pentagon (Department of Defence).

« 1st, QS, p.218 ».

« 2nd, Th, 12.10.1970, p.8, s.v. «عدسة».

SEATO (III)

سيټو

si:tɔ:

For the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

« MLS, 1970, p.8 ».

UNESCO (III)

يونيټسكو / يونيسكو / اونيسكو

ɔ:niskɔ:/jɔ:niskɔ:/jɔ:ni:skɔ:

« 1st, K, IV:2 (Dec. 1948) p.649 ».

« 2nd, J, 25.11.1970, p.5/9 ».

- B -

cadre (X) (= F.)

كادر

kædər; kæd'r

For the skeleton or establishment of a firm, department, etc. In this we find some free use of the word beyond the limits of its sense in E. Further, it is being applied to the staff members themselves and therefore made plural كوادرة, kewædir

« J, 28.11.1970, p.3/1 ».

« pl.: فدايشين كوادرة فنية, lit. employing technical cadres; ibid., p.3/6 ».

« pl.: الكوادرة الصناعية, lit. the industrial cadres; NAD, 30.6.1969, p.8 ».

« pl.: الحزب وكوادرة, lit. the party and its cadres; Th, 26.11.1970, p.3/7 ».

commando (VIII)

كوماندو

kɔmændɔ:

Especially non-Arab commandos, since the Arabs are called فدايشين,

Fidæ'ijji:n, self-sacrificers or ransomers, or مغاوير, mæx æwi:r, brave warriors.

« MLS, 1970, p.62 ».

* What is considered here is not the origin, but the reference, which is self-evidently E.

dictator (VI)

ديكتاتور، دكتاتور
diktəto:r

Though looking like a G. loan, the pronunciation in Ar. could be due to simple reading of the E. word, without considering E. phonetics.

« 1st, H, XXXVII:2 (1.12.1928) p.161 ».

« 2nd, ibid., in the index to the number ».

militia. (VI)

مليشيا

mili:ʃj(æ/ə)

This is frequently used in translations, especially in foreign news, in spite of the existence of a loanshift combination modelled on popular resistance, namely المقاومة الشعبية. Sometimes popular militia, is used.

« J, 25.11.1970, p.1/8 ».

police (VII) (= F.)

بوليس

(b/p)ɔ:li:s

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [b] and [p].

Mostly used in translations or in reference to foreign police forces. It used to be the official word in Egypt, but has been replaced by an Ar. word شرطة, which has a background in the Arab history. The people there, however, still use the loanword.

« For Eg. police, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.23 ».

« For E. police, ibid., p.29 ».

protocol (VII)

بروتوكول

pro:to:ko:l

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

For (a) a document and (b) diplomatic etiquette.

« (a) S, 1.1.1925, p.1, s.v. « الاتفاق الانكليزي والفرنسي » .

« (b) QS, p.197 ».

tactic (VI) (= F. tactique)

تكتيك

takti:k

It occurs mostly in political contexts, meaning skill, manoeuvre, device, method, etc. Those who use it in the military sense, meaning tactics, are probably influenced by F., as the military science concerned is mostly called tactics in modern E. (1)

« Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.23 ».

veto (VII) (= F. vétq)

فيتو

vi:to:

Mostly written with ف, [f], but always pronounced with [v].

Not as a verb.

With reference to the U.N. Also used humorously in the spoken language.

« DMWA, p.734/b ».

Ranks, Titles, etc.

All titles and ranks are used in translations or in reference to foreign (some of them only E.) people, unless otherwise stated.

- A -

B.A. (III)

بي.أ.ي.

bi:ej

Used among students and officially at the educational level to refer to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or its holder.

B.Sc. (III)

بي.اس.سي.

bi:es si:

Same as B.A. above, for Bachelor of Science.

(1) The 1st sense of tactic given in WTNID is tactics.

gentleman (I)

جنتلمان

dʒent'lmæn

Though mostly found in translations, this word is also used in speech among people who have some knowledge of E. and the 'idea' of the E. gentleman. However, they mostly mean a well-behaved person who shows consideration for the feelings of others. None of the other social applications of the word in E. has come into common use in Ar.

« K, I:1 (Nov. 1945) p.20, in a quotation from G. Bernard Shaw. ».

knight (II)

نایت

nait

As a title of honour. Sometimes translated فارس •

« H, VI:14 (15.3.1898) p.525. ».

lady (II)

اللاڊي

el-lædi

As a title of honour. Always preceded in Ar. by the definite article ال, el. The Ar. spelling and pronunciation are due to the E. spelling and the limited knowledge of Arabs of E. phonetics.

lord (II)

لورد

lɔ:rd

As a title of honour, and for a member of the British House of Lords.

In Ir. colloquial Ar., the word indicates richness, especially in negative statements such as 'I am not a lord!'.

« Lord Byron, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.24 ».

« اللورد سالسبوري, the Lord Salisbury, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.25 ».

M.A. (III)

ام.اى، ايم.اى

em əj

Same as B.A. above, for Master of Arts.

master (II)

ماستر

mɑ:stər

For the academic degree.

Mr. (II & III)

مستر

m'ster, mister

«Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.71, 2nd ed.».

Mrs. (II & III)

ميسز

misiz, m's'z

«Mwd».

M.Sc. (III)

ايم اس سي

em es si:

Same as B.A. above, for Master of Science.

senator (I)*

سيناتور، سناتور

sinæt(ɔ/ɔ:)r

For a member of the U.S. Senate.

« 1st, Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.89».

sir (I)

سر / سير

sēr/sr

«1st, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.87, 2nd ed.».

«2nd, H, VI:4 (15.10.1897) p.146».

- B -

captain (VII)

كابتن / كبتن

kə(b/p)t'n/kə(b/p)t'n

Though written with ب, [b], it is mostly pronounced with [p].

For the army rank.

It used to be common in colloquial Ar. for captain of a team, but it has become rare now.

The pronunciation is that of E. even when translating F. capitaine.

Curiously, the latter gave Ar. the moderately used قبطان, qəbtæn, for captain of a ship. It is wrong and unintelligible here to say كابتن,

kəpt'n, instead.

« 1st, الكبتن منيفولد, the Captain Manifold, H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.562».

« 2nd, الكابتن بليفيير, the Captain Playfair, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.57».

* The reference is to the U.S. Senators, which makes the word self-evidently E.

colonel (VII) (= F.)

كولونيل

ko:lɔ:nēl

For the army rank.

Its closeness to F. in pronunciation can well be due to the misleading spelling.

« رتبة كولونيل (أميرالاي) », the rank of colonel (əmi:rələj), H, VI:4 (15.10.1897) p.123».

« الكولونيل بروود ود », the colonel Broadwood, H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.562 ».

consul (VI) (= F.)

قنصل

qunṣul

For the diplomatic office. It is also used for the chief magistrates of the Roman Republic.

« diplomatic : Mn, I (1898) p.21, 2nd ed. ».

doctor (VII) (= F. docteur)

دكتور

dukto:r (in colloquial Ar. in Iraq dəkto:r and sometimes texto:r).

For a medical doctor, a dentist, and a doctor of philosophy.

« doctor of philosophy : Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.20 ».

« medical doctor : H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.30 ».

general (VII) (= F. général)

جنرال

dʒənərəl, dʒeneræl

For the army rank.

« الجنرال السير فرانسيس غرانفيل », the General the Sir Francis Granville, H, VI:4 (15.10.1897) p.146».

lieutenant (VII)

لفتنت / لفتنانت

lɛftinɛnt, lɛftənɛnt/lɛftənɛnt

For the army rank.

Curiously, the F. and Amer. pronunciation of u here has not become common in Ar.

lieutenant-colonel (cf. both words above)

لڤتنانٽ ڪولونيل

lɛftinɛnt kɔ:lɔ:nɛl or the other pronunciations given above.

For the army rank.

For other details, see words separately.

lieutenant-general (cf. both words above)

لڤتنانٽ جنرال

lɛftinɛnt dʒɛnərəl or the other pronunciations given above.

For the army rank.

For other details, see words separately.

« Th, 12.10.1970, p.2, s.v. وفدِ عسڪرى پاڪستاني » .

major (VII)

ميجر / ماڃور

mædʒɔ:r/mɛdʒər

For the army rank.

The closeness of the 1st to F. pronunciation can be due either to the spelling or to F. influence. However, the 2nd is more common nowadays.

« 1st, H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.562 » .

« 2nd, IH, 1947, p.100 » .

major-general (cf. both words above)

ميجر جنرال

mɛdʒər(dʒɛnərəl/dʒɛnərəl)

For the army rank.

I have not seen major rendered ماڃور, mædʒɔ:r, in this combination as when independent.

« الميجر جنرال, the major-general, T, 7.11.1970, p.2/4. » .

millionaire (X) (= F. millionaire)

مليونير

miljɔ:nɛr, m'ljɔ:nɛr

For the very rich man.

« H, VI:11 (1.2.1898) p.426 » .

prince (VII) (= F.)

پرنس

(b/p)rins

Written with پ, [b], but mostly pronounced with [p].

For the royal title. Nowadays mostly translated أمير, Emir.

Science

- A -

a.c. (III)

أيسى

(ē/əj)si:

For the alternating current. Very common.

aluminium (V)

المنيوم / الومنيوم / الومنيوم (u/c sp.)

əlɔmi:nɔ:m/əlɔmi:njɔ:m/əlɔm'njɔ:m/əlɛm'njɔ:m

«1st, Mq, I:11 (Apr. 1877) p.252, 2nd ed. ».

«2nd, H, VI:8 (15.12.1897) p.311 ».

«3rd, H, VI:22 (15.7.1898) p.861 ».

«4th, KA, 1965, p.191 ».

antibiotic (V)

انتي بايوتك / انتيبايوتك

əntibaiotik

In the 1st, it is written as one word; in the 2nd, انتي , anti, is written separately.

astigmatism (V)

استيجماتيزم

istigmætiz'm

bilharzia (V) or (IX)*

بلهارسيا / بلهارزيا

bilhærizj(æ/ə), bilhær'zj(æ/ə)/bilhærisj(æ/ə), bilhær'sj(æ/ə)

«1st, IH, 1947, p.95 ».

«2nd, DMWA, p.75/a ».

calcium (V)

كالسيوم / كالسيوم

kælsijɔ:m/kæl'sjɔ:m, kælisjɔ:m

«1st, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.93, 2nd ed. ».

«2nd, KA, 1965, p.237 ».

* Named at the suggestion of the E. biologist T.S. Cobbold, after the G. physician Theodore Bilharz, discoverer of this parasite. According to the 1st fact, the word comes under V, and according to the 2nd it comes under IX.

carbohydrates (II)*

كاربوهيدرات

kɑ:rbɔh(ai/i)dræt

The plural s is dropped, because آت, æt, is a plural ending in Ar.

« IH, 1947, p.23 ».

celluloid (V)

سيللويد / سللويد / سيللويد / سللويد (u/c sp.)

siljɔɔɔid/s'lɔɔɔid/silɔɔɔid/s'l'lɔɔid/sililɔɔid

«1st, H, VI:11 (1.2.1898) p.429 ».

«2nd, KA, 1965, p.488 ».

«3rd, KA, 1965, p.488 ».

chloromycetin (V)

كلورومايسين / كلورومايسيتين / كلورومايسيتين

klo:ro:m(əj/i)siti:n/klo:ro:maisi:ti:n/klo:ro:maisi:n

The 3rd is more common in Iraq.

« 1st, M, p.695/a ».

« 2nd, Mwd ».

d.c. (III)

دى سي

di: si:

For the direct current. Very common.

a.c./d.c. (III)

اى سي / دى سي

(ē/əj)si: di:si:

For the electrical machines and equipment that work on either of the two currents.

In Ir. colloquial Ar. this has become a general expression for dual-purpose things or persons.

electron (V)

اليكترون / الكترون

el'ktrɔ:n/ɛliktrɔ:n

«1st, K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.144 ».

farad (V)

فاراد

fɑ:ræd

«QA ».

* This is an E. development of the separate F. words hydrates de carbone.

geology (V)

جيولوجي / جيولوجيا

dʒijɔlɔdʒjə/dʒijɔlɔdʒi

«1st, Mq, I:5 (Oct. 1876) p.101, 2nd ed.».

«2nd, Mjma» .

glycerin (V)

غليسيرين، كليسيرين / جليسيرين، غليسيرين، كليسيرين

glēsri:n/glēsiri:n

The 3rd transliteration is Eg.

« 1st, Mq, I:7 (Dec. 1876) p.153, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, H, VI:12 (15.2.1898) p.466 ».

« 4th, H, VI:13 (1.3.1898) p.501 ».

« 5th, Mwd ».

gorilla (V)

غورلا

(g/x)ɔ:rill(æ/ə)

«H, XX:7 (1.4.1912) p.395 ».

hormone (II) or (V)*

هورمون / هورمون

hɔ:rmɔ:n/hurmo:n

«1st, DMWA, p.1037/b ».

«2nd (pl.), K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.256 ».

hypo (II)

هايپو

haipɔ:

In photography.

« KA, 1965, p.548 ».

ion (V)

آيون

aiɔ:n

«(pl.), K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.885» .

«KA, 1965, p.133 ».

* The modern sense which concerns me here was first applied by the E. physiologist Ernest Henry Starling in 1903 (CEDEL). As an E. sense-development, this word comes under II, and as a name given by the E., it comes under V.

kilocycle (—)*(= F.)

كيلوساىكل

ki:lɔ:saikˈl

The E. pronunciation is adopted; cf. F. [kilɔsikl].

« MjMA ».

magnesium (V)

مغنيسيوم / مغنيسيوم

mæxni:sjɔ:m/mæxnisjɔ:m

« 1st, Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.57 ».

« 2nd, MM, 1957, p.180 & IN, 1963, p.214 ».

neon (V)

نيون

nijɔ:n

For (a) the element and (b) the electric lamps using it.

« (b), K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.143 ».

« (b), Mwd. ».

ohm (V)

اوم

ɔ:m

« DMWA, p.35/b ».

penicillin (V)

بنسلين

pensili:n

Mostly written with پ , [b], but always pronounced with [p].

« MM, 1957, p.313 ».

potassium (V)

پوتاسيوم / بوتاسيوم

(p/b)u:tæsɔ:m

Written with پ , [p], or ب , [b], but mostly pronounced with [p].

« 1st (with پ , [p]), Mq, I:6 (Nov. 1876), p.130, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd (with ب , [b]), K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.143 ».

* The coiner of the word is untraceable in the dictionaries. NED Supp. records it from 1921, whereas Robert records it in F. from 1931.

proton (V)

بروتون / پروتون

pro:to:n

Written with پ, [p], or ب, [b], but always pronounced with [p].

« 1st (with پ, [p]), KA, 1965, p.158 ».

« 2nd (with ب, [b]), K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p.310 ».

silicon (V)

سليكون

siliko:n

«H, VI:22 (15.7.1898) p.861 ».

sodium (V)

صود يوم

sodjo:m

«Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.89, 2nd ed.».

streptomycin (V)

ستريپتومايسين

stri(b/p)to:maisi:n

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [b] or [p].

«MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p.63».

watt (V)

واط / وات

wæt/wast

«1st, Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.129».

«2nd, A, 68 (July 1964) p.78».

- B -

albumin (X)

البومين / البومين(u/c sp.) / البيومين

elbju:min/elbumin/elbumi:n

«1st, Mq, I:6 (Nov. 1876) p.129, 2nd ed.».

«2nd, H, VI:11 (1.2.1898) p.428».

«3rd, KA, 1965, 499».

alumina (XI)

الومينا / الومينا(u/c sp.)

elomi:nə/elomi:nje

«1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.6».

«2nd, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.81, 2nd ed.».

ammonia (IX)

امونيا

əmo:njə

«Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.70, 2nd ed.».

amoeba (VIII)

اميبا

əmi:b(æ/ə)

«IH, 1947, p.14».

ampere (XI)

امبير

əmp̄er

Mostly written with ب , [b], but always pronounced with [p].

«K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.884».

anaemia (VIII)*

انيميا

əni:mj(æ/ə)

«H, 1.3.1931, p.770».

anopheles (VIII)

انوفيليس / انوفيليس

ənɔfili:s/ənɔfil's, ənɔf'l's

«1st, K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.883».

«2nd, IH, 1947, p.49».

antitoxin (IX)

انتي توكسين / انتيتكسين

əntituksi:n/əntito:ksi:n

«1st Mwd».

aster (VI) (= F.)

استر / اسطر

əst̄ər

«1st, Mwd».

* According to ODEE: XIX.-mod L.-Gr. None of the dictionaries mentions the coiner of the word. F. anémie [anemi] is different phonetically.

azote (XI)

آزوت

æzo:t

Not so commonly used as نايتروجين , nitrogen.

« Mq, I:9 (Feb. 1877), p.195, 2nd ed. In this quotation it is put between brackets, whereas a transliteration of nitrogen is outside them. ».

bacteria (IX)

بكتريا / بكتيريا

bækti:rjə/bæktirjə, bækt' rjə

This is taken as singular, for its singular is unknown in Ar. A plural of it is made by adding a suffix آت, æt. However, it is usually used as a collective noun.

« 1st, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.15 ».

« 2nd, IH, 1947, p.12 ».

belladonna (VI)

بيلاادونا / بيلاادونا / بيلاادونا

bəlædɔ:nne/bəlædɔ:nə/bəlædɔ:næ

«1st, Mwd ».

«2nd, QA ».

biology (XI)

بيولوجيا / بيولوجيا

b(ai/i)ɔlɔdʒj(æ/ə)/baiɔlɔdʒi

«1st, IH, 1947, p.15 ».

bismuth (IX)

بزموت

bizmɔ:θ, b'zmɔ:θ

« Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.4 ».

bronze (X)

برنز / برونز

burunz

«1st, Mq, I:9 (Feb. 1877) p.210, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, IH, 1947, p.456 ».

canary (VII) (F. canari)

كنارى

kənæri

For the bird.

« MW, p.806/b ».

carbon (XI)

کاربون (u/c sp) کریون

kərbɔ:n/kɑ:rbɔ:n

« 1st, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.79, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, KA, 1965, p.235 ».

cellulose (XI)

سليلوز / سيلولوز / سلولوز

s'ɫɔɫɔ:z/silɔɫɔ:z/sililɔ:z

« 1st, IH, 1947, p.13 ».

« 2nd, KA, 1965, p.488 ».

« 3rd, KA, 1965, p.422 ».

centigrade (X) (= F.)

سنتگراد / سنتیجراد ، سنتیکراد ، سنتکراد

s(e/ə)ntigrɑ:d/senti(x/g)rɑ:d

The pronunciation shows F. influence, but the diphthong question explained earlier allows E. influence to be considered as valid here.

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.4 ».

« 4th, K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p.309 ».

chimpanzee (VII) (= F. chimpanzé)

شیمبانزی

ʃembænzɪ

Rendering ch ش , [ʃ] ... can be due to mistaken pronunciation or to F. influence. The p is always transliterated and mostly pronounced ب , [b], but [p] is occasionally heard.

« H, XX:7 (1.4.1912) p.393 ».

chloroform (XI)

کلوروفورم

klɔ:ro:fo:rm

« KA, 1965, p.323 ».

chlorophyll (XI) (= F. chlorophylle)

کلوروفیل

klɔ:ro:fi:l

« IH, 1947, p.13 ».

cholera (VI)* (= F. choléra)

كوليرا

kɔləɾə, kul̄ɾə

The 2nd is colloquial.

The Ar. الحمى, əl-həjdə, is also popularly used.

« H, VI:5 (1.11.1897) p.191 ».

chrome (XI)

كروم

krɔ:m

« Mq, I:9 (Feb. 1877) p.196, 2nd ed. ».

chromosome (IX) (= F.)

كروموسوم

krɔ:mɔ:sɔ:m

« JH, 1947, p.301 ».

cobalt (VI)

كوبالت/كوبلت

kɔ:balt/kɔ:bɑ:lt

« 1st, Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.61 ».

« 2nd, Th, 26.11.1970, p.2, s.v. «تخصيمات اضافية» ».

cobra (VIII) (= F.)

كوبرا

kɔ:br(ɑ:/ə)

« IH, 1947, p.301 ».

colon (VII) (= F. cōlon)

قولون

qɔ:lɔ:n

« IH, 1947, p.38 ».

* An old borrowing from L., but was applied in the 19th century to the disease endemic in India, from the resemblance of its symptoms to those of European cholera, (ODEE).

cytoplasm (VIII) (= F. cytoplasme)

سايتوبلازم

saito:plæz'm

The pronunciation of cyto is E, whereas F. is [sitɔ].

« IH, 1947, p.13 ».

dahlia (IX) (= F.)

داليا

dælje

« DMWA, p.269/a. ».

D.D.T. (—)*

ديدي تي

di: di: ti:

diphtheria (XI) (= F. diphthérie)

دفتريا / دفتيريا / دفتيريا

difθērje/dəfθirje, dəfθ'rje/diftērje/dəftirje, dəft'rje

The 1st and 2nd (1st - 3rd phonetic) reflect E. influence, whereas the 3rd and 4th (4th - 6th phonetic) reflect F. influence. However, the Ar. word دفتر, dəftər, writing book, bears close similarity to the F. word. This fact can be considered to have either caused the change in pronunciation of the E. word in Ar. or favoured the F.

alternative, as the 3rd and 4th Ar. forms are now much more

frequent. The Ar. الخناق, əl-xunæq, is the most common.

«1st, Mq, I:6 (Nov. 1876) p.138, 2nd ed. ».

«2nd, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.16 ».

«3rd, QA ».

«4th, K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.889 ».

dynamite (IX) (= F.)

ديناميت

dinæmēt

Closer in pronunciation to F.: [dinæmit].

« H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.27 ».

* The coiner of this abbreviation is untraceable in the dictionaries.

dysentery (VII)* (= F. dysenterie)

دزانتري / دزنتاريا / دستاريا / دوسنتاريا / دوسنطاريا

dosintɑ:rjə/dosintərjə/disintərjə/dizintərjə/d'zænt'ri

The 5th is colloquial, especially in Iraq.

« 1st, IH, 1947, p.36 ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.301/b ».

eczema (VI) (= F. eczéma)

اكزيما

ə(k/g)zime

« QA ».

enzyme (IX) (= F.)

انزاييم / انزيم

(i/ə)nzi:m/inzaim

The 1st is closer in pronunciation to F.: [ɑzim].

« 1st, IN, 1963, p.197 ».

ether (IX)

ايثر

i:θər

« Mq, I:9 (Feb. 1877) p.208, 2nd ed. ».

fahrenheit (IX)

فهرنهايت / فھررھنھيت / فارنھيت

fɑ:r'nhejt/fəhrenhejt/fərenhait

The 1st is not common now, although it is closer to the correct G. pronunciation adopted in E.

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.4 (n.1) ».

« 2nd, MjMA ».

« 3rd (adj.), Mwd ».

gelatin(e) (X)

جلاتين

dʒəlæti:n

« Mq, I:7 (Dec. 1876) p.154, 2nd ed. ».

* An old borrowing from F., but it was coined by the Gk. physician Hippocrates.

glucose (X)

جلوكوز ، غلوكوز ، كلوكوز

glu:kɔ:z

Mostly, the three forms are pronounced in the same way.

« 1st, IN, 1963, p.84 » .

« 2nd, Mwd » .

granite (VI) (= F.)

جرانيت ، غرانيت

grænēt

The 2nd transliteration is Eg.

« 1st (adj.), H, VI:6 (15.11.1897), p.223 » .

« 2nd (adj.), K, I:7 (May 1946) p.79 » .

hemoglobin/haemoglobin (IX)

هيموكلوبين / هيموجلوبين / هيموغلوبين

hi:mɔ:(x/g)lɔ:bi:n/hi:mɔ:(dʒ/g)lɔ:bi:n/hi:mu(dʒ/g)lɔ:bi:n/

hi:mɔ:(k/g)lɔ:bi:n

The 1st is written with the standard غ; [x], for g, and pronounced in both ways. The 2nd and 3rd are Eg. transliterations and are pronounced with [g] in Egypt and [dʒ] or [g] elsewhere. The 4th is written with ك; [k] but mostly pronounced with [g].

« 1st, IH, 1947, p.118 » .

« 2nd, MM, 1957, p.281, s.v. anaemia » .

« 3rd, MW, p.1015/c » .

« 4th, KA, 1965, p.499 » .

hydrogen (XI)

هايدروجين (u/c sp.) هيدروجين / هيدروجين

hi:drɔ:dʒi:n/hidrɔ:dʒi:n/haidrɔ:dʒi:n

The pronunciation shows E. influence. F. influence is exhibited by another form, namely ايدروجين, (i:ɔ:j)drɔ:dʒi:n.

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.24 » .

« 2nd, Mq, I:7 (Dec. 1876) p.155, 2nd ed. » .

« 3rd, IN, 1963, p.214 » .

hysteria (VIII). (= F. hystérie)

هستيريا / هستيريا / هستريا

histirjə/histi:rjə/hi:sti:rjə

Also used in a metaphorical sense.

« 1st, MjMA » .

« 2nd, DMWA, p.1028/b » .

« 3rd, ibid. » .

influenza (VIII) (= F.)

إنفلونزا / انفلونزا

influwənzə/infiluwənzə

In Ir. colloquial Ar., they say flowənzə as well.

Also loosely applied to a bad cold.

« 1st, Mjma ».

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.166 ».

« 2nd, MW, p.30/b ».

kangaroo (VI)

کنغر / قنغر

qənxɑr/kənxɑr

The final oo were probably dropped because they were meant to be expressed by a short vowel u, [u], on top of the final consonant, r, [r]. However, this short vowel cannot be considered here, as it has a changing grammatical relation, i.e., it depends on the case.

« 1st, IH, 1947, p.371 ».

« 2nd, QA ».

malaria (VI) (= F.)

ملاريا

məlarjə

« K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.174. ».

manganese (X)

منکنیز / منغنیز / منجنیز / منغنيس

mənχəni:s/mən(dʒ/g)əni:z/mənχəni:z/mənkəni:z

The 2nd transliteration is Eg. and is pronounced with [g] in Egypt and in both ways elsewhere.

« 1st, Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.65, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, MM, 1957, p.180 ».

« 3rd, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.168 ».

« 4th, KA, 1965, p.623 ».

microbe (XI)

میکروب / میکروب

mikrɔ:b, m'krɔ:b/mi:krɔ:b

Closer in pronunciation to F.: [mikrɔb].

« 1st, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.16 ».

« 2nd, H, VI:3 (1.10.1897) p.110 ».

morphine (XI) (= F.)

مورفين

mɔ:rfi:n

Also used in a metaphorical sense.

« IN, 1963, p.133 ».

neptune (IX)

نبتون / نپتون

nɪptɔ:n/nɪb(p)tɔ:n

Though the 2nd is written with ب, [b], it is mostly pronounced with [p].

« 1st, Mq, I:2 (July 1876) p.33 ».

« 2nd, K, I:3 (Jan.1946) p.308 ».

nickel (IX)

نيكل (u/c sp.) / نكل

nik'l/nɛjkəl

« 1st, Mq, I:3 (Aug. 1876) p.61, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, H, VI:8 (15.12.1897) p.311 ».

nicotine (X)

نيكوتين

ni:kɔ:ti:n

« QA, s.v. Nicotinize ».

nitrogen (XI)

نايتروجين / نيتروجين

n(əj/i:)trɔ:dʒi:n/nitrɔ:dʒi:n/naitrɔ:dʒi:n

« 1st, Mq, I:4 (Sept.1876) p.79, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, Mq, I:7 (Dec. 1876) p.155, 2nd ed ».

« 3rd, IN, 1963, p.23 ».

oxide (XI)

اوksid / اكسيد

uksi:d/oksi:d

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.3 ».

« 2nd, IN, 1963, p.23 ».

oxygen (XI)

اوكسجين / اكسيجين / اكسجين

uksidʒi:n, uks'dʒi:n/uks(i/i:)dʒi:n/ɔks'dʒi:n, ɔksidʒi:n

« 1st and 2nd, Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.23 ».

« 3rd, IH, 1947, p.128 ».

pellagra (VIII)

بلاجرا

b(-/ə)læ(dʒ/g)rə

The transliteration is Eg., but only the [g] phonetic version is Eg., whereas the [dʒ] is used in other Arab countries.

« DMWA, p.71/b ».

plasma (IX)

پلازما / بلازما

plæzm(æ/ə)/(p/b)læzm(æ/ə)

« 1st, QA ».

« 2nd, IH, 1947, p.151 ».

polypodium (VI)

بوليبوديوم

pɔ:lipo:djo:m

Mostly written with ب , [b], but pronounced correctly with [p].

« IN, 1963, p.279 ».

protein (XI) (= F. protéine)

پروتين / بروتين

pro:ti:n

Written with ب , [b], and پ , [p], but always pronounced with [p].

« 1st, A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.31/a ».

« 2nd, QA ».

protoplasm (IX)

بروتوپلازما / پروتوپلازما / بروتوپلازما / پروتوپلازما / پروتوپلازما / پروتوپلازما

pro:to:plæs'm/pro:to:plæz'm/pro:to:(b/p)læz'm/(b/p)ro:to:(b/p)læz'm/
(b/p)ro:to:(b/p)læsmæ/pro:to:plæzmæ/(b/p)ro:to:(b/p)læzmæ

Though some forms are written with ب , [b], instead of پ , [p], they are mostly pronounced with [p] also.

« 1st, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.79, 2nd ed. ».

« 3rd, IH, 1947, p.22 ».

- « 4th, ibid., p.55 ».
 « 5th, H, VI:7 (1.12.1897) p.277 ».
 « 6th, QA ».
 « 7th, Mwd ».

radium (XI)

راد يوم

rɑ:dʒɑ:m

Closer in pronunciation to F.: [radʒɑm].

« K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.144 ».

rheumatism (VI) or (VII)* (= F. rhumatisme)

روماتزم

rɑ:mætiz'm

« Mq, I:6 (Nov.1876) p.130, 2nd ed. ».

rhizome (VIII) (= F.)

ريزومة

rɛjzu:mə

The suffix ة, [ə], is added to give the word a feminine ending;
cf. yard.

« IN, 1963, p.91 ».

salvia (VIII)

سليبييا

sili:bjə

This is the name commonly heard in Iraq.

sardine (VII)

سرد ين

sərdi:n

Sometimes a singular is made of it, سرد ينقة, sərdi:nə.

« MW, p.428/b ».

sulfate (XI) (= F.)

سلفات

sɛlfæt

Closer in pronunciation to the F.: [syɫfat].

« DMWA, p.423/a ».

* Either from F. or late L.

syphilis (VI) (= F.)

سيفلس / سيفلس

siflis, sifl's/siflis, s'fl's

« 1st, Mq, I:1 (June 1876), outside of back cover » .

« 2nd, IH, 1947, p.436 » .

technique (X) (= F.)

تكنيك

təkni:k

It occurs in scientific and artistic contexts, meaning the appropriate or skilful way of doing a thing.

« وما الظواهر الاخرى التي تتصف بها عادة البلدان المتخلفة اقتصاديا (ضعفالتكنيك ، رأس المال ، انخفاض الدخل الفردي والوطني ...) »

Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958), p. 18» .

thorium (IX)

ثوريوم

θɔ:rjɔ:m

« H, VI:22 (15.7.1898) p.861 » .

T.N.T. (—)*

تي ان تي

ti:enti:

toxin (IX)**(= F.)

توكسين

tɔ:ksi:n

« IH, 1947, p.51 » .

trachoma (VI) (= F.)

تراخوما

trɑ:xɔ:m(æ/ə)

Ch is pronounced [x] here as in Gk. and G. However, I do not think it is a Gk. or G. loan, as there is no Gk. learning in the Arab world in the modern age and G. has had very little influence, if any. Furthermore, in G. Trachom the final a is missing.

« IH, 1947, p.169 » .

* The coiner of this abbreviation is untraceable in the dictionaries.

** According to Robert: 'donné par Brieger en 1887'. However, NED records it from 1886.

tungsten (IX)

طنجستان / تنجستن ، تنجستن / تنجستين / تنجستن

tən(g/dʒ)st'n/tən(g/dʒ)sti:n/təŋ'st'n/tən(g/x)istæn

The 1st and 2nd transliterations are Eg.

« 1st, H, VI:22 (15.7.1898) p.861 ».

« 2nd, M, p.66/a ».

« 3rd, KA, 1965, p.387 ».

« 5th, QA ».

turpentine (VII)

ترينتين

tərbenti:n

« KA, 1965, p.319 ».

typhoid (XI) (= F. fièvre typhoïde)

تيفويد / تيفويد

ti:foid, tejfoid/taifo:'i:d

The 2nd (3rd phonetic) is more common now.

In Ir. colloquial Ar. they also say ti:fo:.

« 1st (الحمى التيفويدية), H, VI:18 (15.5.1898) p.709 ».

« 2nd, IN, 1963, p.252 ».

typhus (XI)* (= F.)

تيفوس

ti:fo:s

Closer in pronunciation to F.: [tify:s].

« H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.15 ».

uranium (IX)

يورانيوم (u/c sp.) / اورانيوم

u:r(æ/ɑ:)nʃo:m/ju:r(æ/ɑ:)nʃo:m

« 1st, Mq, I:9 (Feb. 1877) p.196, 2nd ed. ».

« 2nd, K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.144 ».

uranus (IX)

اورانوس

u:r(æ/ɑ:)no:s

Closer in pronunciation to F.: [yrany:s].

« Mq, I:2 (July 1876) p.33 ».

* F., but popularized by the British (CE).

vitamin (IX)

فيتامين

(v/f)i:tæmi:n

Though mostly written with ف, [f], it is only occasionally pronounced so, since [v] is predominant. An interesting indicator to its E. source of borrowing in Ar. is the way the letters and numbers assigned to the different vitamins are pronounced, e.g. أى, aj, A; بى, bi; B; سى, si; C; دى, di; D; بى ١, bi:wan, B1; بى ٢, bi:tu, B2; بى ١٢, bi:twelv, B12. There are Ar. translations of these letters and numbers, but the E. forms are commoner.

« (pl.), K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p.479 ».

volt (IX)

فولت / قولت / فولت / فلت

fult/(f/v)o:lt/vo:lt/fult

« 1st, K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.884 ».

« 2nd, DMWA, p.733/b ».

« 3rd, J, 25.11.1970, p.7, s.v. «بدايقسريعة».

« 4th, Mwd ».

zinc (VI)

زنك

z(ə/i)nk

« Mq, I:12 (May 1877). p.285, 2nd ed. ».

zinnia (IX) (= F.)

زينيا

zi:nje

Pure Loanwords in the Colloquial

In this class of pure loanwords I include the words usually restricted to speech and hardly used in writing.

The term colloquial is used in preference to slang and jargon for two reasons: first, that slang is a 'language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense,' (NED), whereas most of such words, admittedly highly colloquial, have been in the language at the same level and in the same sense they were associated with at the time of their introduction into Arabic common speech for four decades at the minimum; second, that although some of the words in this category belong to technical fields, such as car parts and electrical fittings, they have become familiar to laymen through social and business contacts with professional people. Colloquial, which means 'belonging to the common speech; characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, as distinguished from formal or elevated language,' (NED), is a term that allows room for what may be considered by some people as jargon or slang. Words capable of being interpreted as jargon are marked with* .

It is clear that colloquial speech travels much more slowly than the written language. Therefore, unless one lives long enough in the various parts of the Arab world one cannot know what English words the people in those parts use in their speech.

A few loanwords that one happens to know from the colloquial speech of certain places are not enough to make this section complete. Therefore I shall restrict myself in this section to the Arabic colloquial speech in my country, Iraq.

Some pure loanwords which are used in formal writing have a somewhat different pronunciation in the colloquial, because educated people learned the words from books and pronounced them according to what they thought was correct, whereas the commoners learned them directly from the British occupation forces. In certain cases this resulted in more accurate pronunciation on the part of the commoners as a result of successful imitation, whereas in others they failed to imitate correctly and the educated, who knew what the words were, pronounced them more accurately.

Unlike loanwords in written Arabic, the source of borrowing of pure loanwords in the colloquial can only be English, since most of such words are used by people who never came into contact with the French or read translated French books, and the pronunciation of the words that exist in both European languages is closer to that of English.

As this group of loanwords seldom occur in Arabic writing, it has been considered enough to list them in phonetic script. Words that are occasionally written are marked with +.

The words are grouped under subjects and arranged in alphabetical order. A separate group of miscellaneous words is given at the end.

GLOSSARY OF THE PURE LOANWORDS

IN THE COLLOQUIAL

Buildings and Places

block

blo:k⁺

A group of houses.

bungalow

bangala

Mostly in army barracks, a big and lightly-built room for soldiers, with sloping roofs, and baths and lavatories.

cabin

kæbi:nə

A small place such as a little room in a train, etc.

canteen

kænti:n

Mostly a small shop in an army unit.

corridor

kərido:r , k'li:do:r

The 1st is used by those who know E., whereas the 2nd is the common people's word.

A passage in a house or a building.

gallery

gæləri

Specially in the cinema.

garage

gəra:dʒ⁺

Both for a repair garage and a housing garage.

hall

hɔ:l⁺

For the family sitting-room in a modern house built on the Amer. style.

office

ɔ:fi:s , ɔ:fi:z

park

pɑ:rk⁺

A car park. Also there is a quarter in Baghdad called Park as-Sa'dūn, in which park means a big and public garden.

Car Parts, etc.

axle

əks'ɪ*

ball bearing

bɔ:lber'n*

battery

pætri⁺

body

bɒdi

bonnet

bɒn't*

brake

brek

carburettor

kæbrete*

chassis

ʃɑ:si⁺*

choke

tʃɔ:k*

clutch

klətʃ, klatʃ*

The second is used by the more educated.

cushion

kuʃ'n

Mainly for car cushions.

cylinder

s'l'ndər*

engine

indʒ'n*

exhaust

gzɔ:z*

fly wheel

flæwi:n*

gasket
gæzkēt*

gauge
gēdʒ*
Sometimes also used for other gauges.

gear
gēr

horn
hɔ:r'n

jack
dʒʌg*
A hoisting device; pronounced like jug.

light
lait

piston
p'st'n*

plug
plək

puncture
pəntʃər

radiator
rædētə, rædētər⁺
The articulation of r in the 2nd seems to be a later variant due to the more educated who see such words written in E., and read them without knowing E. phonetics.

silencer
ʃɑ:lənʃə*
No r articulation, unlike radiator.

spare (part)
spər

starter
stɑ:rtə*

steering wheel
stēr'n
Elliptical.

stop

stɑ:p

For the brake.

switch

swi:tʃ, s'wi:tʃ

tube

tʃu:b

For the rubber tube in the wheel and the like.

tyre

tæjə

wheel

wi:l

Clothes, etc.

breeches

b'rdʒ's, burdʒis

gaiter

gētə

Used in army speech for a covering for the ankle.

jacket

dʒækət, tʃækət⁺

raincoat

rɛnkə:t

sandles

ʃændəl

shorts

ʃɔ:rt

For the shorts worn in sports.

smoking

smə:kin⁺

sports (jacket)

spɔ:rt⁺

Used after dʒækət, jacket, or the Ar. equivalent, sutrə.

Containers, Measures, etc.

bottle

butul⁺

Both as a container and a pint's measure.

cwt

hənd'rwēt*

Not very common.

double

dəb'1, dəbəl

A double size of anything that has a standard size.

dozen

dərzən⁺

gross

grɔ:sɜ⁺

12 dozens.

jerry can

dʒərikæn⁺

Almost exclusively in the army.

For an imported 5-gallon fluid container of a special shape.

jug

dʒʌg

Rather affected.

kettle

kitli, k'tli

The only word in use.

king size

kingsaiz⁺

For cigarettes only.

mile

mɑ:j'1

This pronunciation prevails only among taxi drivers; it shows that it is a borrowing from E. The Ar. ميل, mi:l, is a very old borrowing, presumably from L., which has undergone loan-shift extension under the influence of E., so that it means now 1760 yards.

packet

pɑ:kēt⁺

Such as a packet of cigarettes and a packet of butter.

set

sēt

A number of things of the same kind or related to each other that go together, or are used together, such as a set of stamps, lady's clothes, etc.

tank

tæ nki⁺

For any water or paraffin tank only. This shows British influence, due to the presence of oil companies and the construction of water supply tanks in Iraq by British engineers.

Electricity

aerial

ə rjəl

armature

ɑ :rmət̄ ∫ə(r)*

coil

kɔjil

contact

kɔ :ntæ k*

earth

ērθ

fuze

fju :z⁺

globe

glɔ :b

For the bulb itself, not the glass covering it.

insulation

s'lē ∫'n

For the insulating tape.

leak

li :k*

meter

mi :tər

plug

plək

short-circuit
 ʃɔ:rt*
 Elliptical.

socket
 sɔ:k't, sɔk't

switch
 swi:tʃ, s'wi:tʃ

transformer
 trænsfɔ:rmər

wire
 wæjər

Food and Drink

baking powder
 bɛk'n paudər

biscuit
 p'sk't.
 The written alternative is pronounced biskəwi:t, whereas
 this shows direct E. influence.

chips
 dʒɪps and sometimes tʃɪps
 Elliptical for potato chips. It is, however, used for
potato crisps only.

chocolate
 tʃuklɛt
 For toffee only.

cream
 kri:m⁺
 For the oily substance which rises in milk, and for certain
 kinds of skin and hair creams.

custard
 k æstər⁺

lime juice
 lajɪm dʒu:z

loaf

lɔ:f

Only for the E. type of loaf, which is not the common shape of bread in the Arab world.

orange

ɔ:rʌndʒ

For orange squash only. Not very common now.

roast beef

rɔ:st bi:f⁺

sauce

sɑ:s⁺

A liquid seasoning for food.

toffee

tɔ:fi⁺

Recently introduced, to be used side by side with tʃuklēt.

General Words and Expressions

all right

ɔ:rrait

Affected or jocular.

bye-bye

baibai

Children's expression. Very common.

chance

tʃəns (ʃəns)

Plural (irreg.): tʃwa:n's; good luck.

company

k ɔ:mpəni

Group of friends. Sometimes jocular or pejorative in the sense of villains in the expression xɔ:ʃ kɔ:mpəni (lit. a good company).

good morning

gudm ɔ:rnɪŋ

Jocular. The answer is infrequently more jocular : gud mɔ:rnɪŋ æt (pl. of morning with the suffix æt).

guarantee

gə'rənti

As noun only.

hands up

hənzɑ:p

Children's play expression.

hello

hələw, həlləw⁺

Very common as a form of greeting. The 1st is ordinary while the 2nd shows great happiness to see a person. The 1st is also used in connection with the telephone (some people say həl əw.) The word became popular because of its similarity to hələ, the colloquial variant of the Ar. greeting expression, هلأ، أهلاً. Thus, as usual with the Ar. expression, bi: (preposition) and a suitable pronoun are also used after hələw, such as hələw bi:k, welcome to you, hələw bi:hum, welcome to them, etc.

no!

nɔ:

Jocular.

O.K.

ɔ:kəj

Jocular.

sport

spɔ:rt

For sportsman. Figuratively only: one who endures rather harmful jokes, or goes out in informal dress without worry.

take it easy

tək't i:zi

Jocular.

varnish

wɑ:rni:ʃ

Flattery. Also used elliptically as verb, considering that the usual expression is uṣbuḫ (paint) wɑ:rni:ʃ. Thus when used alone it seems like a verb, but it is not taken as a verb.

yes!

yəs

Jocular.

zigzag

zizgæg

As line shape, and way of conduct, the latter being pejorative.

Mechanics, Vehicles, etc.

air-conditioner

ēr̄kond' ʃ'n⁺, ērkondē ʃ'n

air-cooler

ēr̄ku:l̄ər

See cooler below.

anchor

əngər

bicycle

paɪs'k'l

The diphthongized i shows that the word came from E., since it is a monophthong in F. The initial b is curiously changed into p.

boiler

b'aɪl̄ər⁺

For the central water boiler, especially at homes and buildings.

bulldozer

buldɔ:zər⁺

cooler

ku:l̄ər, kul̄ər

For the air-cooler. It is less popular now, due to the neologism مبردة, muterride, taking its place.

crane

kr̄en, kr̄enə*

Especially among those who work on it. The 2nd form is blended with an Ar. feminine suffix.

drill

drɪl

Mostly for the electric drill.

dynamo

daɪnəmɔ

feed pump

fi:dpʌmp

freezer

fri:zə

For the freezing compartment in a refrigerator.

geyser

gi:zər⁺Used as boiler above.

heater

hi:tər

Mainly for a small electric cooking heater, but sometimes also for an electric stove.

lorry

lɔ:ri⁺

motor

mɑ:tɔ:r⁺

1. A power generator, confused with dynamo.
2. A steam engine.
3. Elliptically, for motor-boat.

pedal

paɪdɑ:r

For the bicycle pedal.

plate

plēt, plētə

For a piece of flat metal. The 2nd form is blended with an Ar. feminine suffix.

pliers

plæj's

pump

pʌmp

Especially a bicycle pump, and pumps of such size and function.

rail

rēl

For the train. Very limited in use now.

roller

rɔ:lə

The non-articulation of the final r can be due to direct imitation of E. speakers, but at the same time it leaves the word with a feminine ending, [ə].

1. A cylinder fixed between two arms attached to a handle, for manual use.
2. A roller-press, in printing.
3. A heavy contrivance with one or more big steel cylinders for wheels, pulled or driven over ground to level and compact it.

screw-spanner

sku:lspɑ:nə

For the adjustable screw-spanner only.

shaft
 shæft

sling
 slɪŋk
 For a hoisting mechanical device fitted with hooks, cables, etc.

spanner
 spɑ:nə
 For an ordinary screw-spanner or wrench.

spring
 s'prɪŋg
 For a metal elastic device which, when pressed, yields itself to pressure, and when released recovers its original shape.

taxi
 tæksi, tæksi⁺
 The 1st is more common.

tractor
 trækter⁺

washer
 wɑ:ʃər
 A ring, mostly of leather, used for various mechanical purposes. It is also applied, as in E., to metal washers, but not as commonly as to leather ones.

Medical Words

capsule
 kəbsu:lə⁺, kəpsu:lə
 Blended with a feminine suffix [ə].

flat foot
 flætfu:t
 Rather affected.

gauze
 gə:z
 For the very fine tissues used medically in dressing.

homesick
 hɔ:msɪk
 Generally for the homesickness, and very rarely for the sick person himself.

massage
 məsædʒ

powder

paudər⁺

For baby powder in the main. This is generally substituting pɔːdrə, which was probably F. loan. A medicament can be paudər but not pɔːdrə.

sample

sæmp'ɪ*

For medical samples.

syringe

s'r'ndʒ

Photography

flashlight

flæʃ

For the sudden light and the device producing it.

The bulb is miʃbæʃ flæʃ, lit. flash bulb.

lightmeter

laitmi:tər*

pose

pɔːz

1. For a posture intentionally assumed by a person upon instruction from a photographer, especially if it produces a good effect.

2. Outside photography, a mixture of physical posture and mental attitude showing self-conceit, mostly irritating to others. The word is thus used pejoratively in the main.

postcard

pɔːstka:rd⁺

For a photograph-size.

projector

prɔːdʒektər *

slide

slaid*

stand

stænd*

For the camera tripod.

Quality

first class

f'ʒglɑ:s

Very vulgar, meaning the best quality; now rare.

German

dʒərməni

German-made. The final i is to make an Ar. adjective, or because of the label (made in Germany). Otherwise, the word used is əlmɑ:njə(sb.) and əlmɑ:ni (adj.), from F. L'Allemagne.

high life

hailaif

Excellent, splendid, or of high standard. It is also used pejoratively and teasingly, meaning proud. Used predicatively for a person or a thing.

Japan

tʃɑ:pɑ:n

During World War II, for poor-quality products which were made in Japan. Otherwise, the name is jæbæn.

scrap

s'krɑ:b

Worn out; for things, and jocularly for human beings. Mainly used for old, useless metal, iron, machines, and vehicles.

stock

stɔ:k

Predicatively, meaning 'having been stocked too long to be up to the standard any longer'. The plural, stɔ:k æt, is used predicatively and very often elliptically too : hæði kulhə stɔ:k æt, all these have been stocked for too long; they are no longer good.Sports

basket ball

bɑ:sk'tbɔ:l

A loanshift combination, كرةالسلة, has mostly taken its place.

corner

kɔ:rn ə

For corner kick, in football.

football

futbɔ:l

A loanshift combination, كرة القدم, has mostly taken its place.

foul
faʊəl

game
gēm
Mostly in table-tennis. Pl. either reg.: gēmæt or irreg.:
gju:mə.

goal
gɔ:l (1)
For the goal itself and a score made by causing the ball to
go into it.

halftime
heftaim

offside
ɒfsaid (1)

out
aʊt (1)

pass
pɑ:s
For passing the ball in football; hardly as verb.

penalty
pənərti

ping pong
pɪŋpɒŋ
Less common now.

races
res'z, rəjs'z
For the horse-racing game.

racket
r'k't

shoot
ʃu:t
In football: as a noun, though sometimes unconsciously used
as verb in the imperative.

1. A sport broadcaster would be criticised if he used such words on the radio when a match is relayed, but when excited he would use them.

tube

tʃu:b

For the rubber tube used in floating on water, as well as that used to fill a ball.

Work and Workmen, etc.

boy

boi

For the restaurant attendant.

commission

kɔmm'ʃn

In business.

fitter

fi:tər

Sometimes also with the Turkish suffix tʃi, commonly used to indicate profession.

foreman

fɔ:rmən

Pl. (irreg.): fɔ:rmənijjə.

off

ɔ:f

Not working; on a weekly leave.

overtime

ɔ:vər taim

second

sək'n

In mini buses, an assistant, who collects fares and helps the driver, usually the owner of the bus, in looking after the bus while he goes to take his lunch or have a rest.

service

sɛrvɪs, sɛrv's

The percentage charged in restaurants and hotels.

shift

ʃɪft

Mostly elliptical for night-shift.

sister

s'stər

For any female nurse.

staff

stɑ:f

1. Member of the staff, at British Petroleum Companies working in Iraq.
2. Collectively, members of a department, in such expressions as 'ində stɑ:f dʒəjjid, he has good staff. This is rather new.

Miscellaneous

angle-iron

hʌŋ'la:j'n

This form looks like plural in Ar., thus a singular is made according to personal choice, hʌŋ'la:nə or hʌŋ'la:jnə.

blanket

blænkət

Used affectedly by those who know some E. and apinglly by others. The common word is the Ar. بطانية, bəttɑ:nijjə.

bonus

bɔ:nəs

An annual, additional payment equal to a month's pay. Usually among employees of banks and oil companies.

box

bɔks

A blow, not with the open hand, as in E. but with the fist, probably from boxing as sport. Very common. Also used for the iron box, translating iron. No verb.

cash

kæʃ

Opposite of credit, as in I pay you cash for this.

clip

klips

For the drawing pin. The plural is used for the singular, while a plural is made in Ar. by suffixing -æt, klipsæt.

course

kɔ:rs

For a short course of study.

dance

dæns, dɑns

For western dance. Always substantive. An Ar. verb is used before it to make a verbal construction, thus :

t'l'əb dæns (dɑns), lit. to play dance,

t'rguʃ dæns (dɑns); lit. to dance dance.

dash

dæʃ

As a punctuation mark.

file

fɑ:j'l

Pl. either fɑ:j'læt or fɑ:jlæt.

1. Thick paper folder.

2. A collection of papers, letters, documents, etc., arranged and kept in a file.

filter

filtə

Usually with cigarettes, but sometimes also in photography.

grease

gri:z

Lubricating oil.

ledger

ledʒə

In book keeping.

letterpress

letəpres*

A kind of printing.

line

lain

In gardening : a flower bed.

list

listə

An inventory of items.

note

nə:t

For a bank note, in such expressions as nə:t əbʊl-əʃrə, a £10.00 note.

pass

pɑ:s

Almost exclusively in hospitals, a permit.

passport

pɑspɔ:rt, pɑspɔ:rt, pɑ:spɔ:rt

The 1st and the 2nd belong to the common people.

point

pɔjnt

Almost exclusively among Iraqi workers at British petroleum companies: credit marks giving priority in certain aspects. One would say : æni-l pɔjnt mæli 'æli, lit.: my point is high, keeping point singular.

rose

rɔ:z

This is rather affected, since other words are more familiar, namely ورد , جوری , and the colloquial dʒumbud.

rubber

rʌbəl

Not very common now.

side

said

In traffic. It is very common to hear the expression ilæm's said m ælək, lit.: keep to your side.

system

s'st'm

Model, for cars. It is common to hear : s'st'm 1965, for instance.

ticket

t'k't

In the cinema, bus, train, etc.; now being less used.

try

traɪ

Only as noun. A fitter may say ʌtlʌ' traɪ bis-səjj ærə, lit.: I go out on a try in the car; or a commoner may say səwwi traɪ, lit.: make a try.

2. Loanblends

Unlike a pure loanword, a loanblend consists of imported and native morphemes due to an analysis of the morphemic construction of a foreign model and a partial substitution of its component morphemes. As this substitution takes place in various ways and to varying degrees, various categories of loanblends come to exist. A survey of English loanblends in Arabic shows that they fall in the following main categories :-

- a. Arabic stem + English suffix
- b. English stem + Arabic formative
- c. English prefix + Arabic stem
- d. English prefix + Arabic stem + English suffix
- e. Arabic prefix-substitute + English stem
- f. English element filled into Arabic word-form
- g. English loanword or loanblend of the above categories + native word
- h. Loanblend + loanword.

Each of the above categories will be treated below separately.

a. Arabic stem + English suffix

The English suffixes concerned are those used in chemistry, and such blends are exclusively limited to chemical terms. This category would not have existed if the English names of chemical substances had been adopted indiscriminately into Arabic. That is because the names given to newly-discovered compounds of such substances would have consisted of

purely foreign morphemes. However, whereas the names of most of the newly-discovered chemical substances have been borrowed into Arabic without morphemic substitution, the old native Arabic names of such commonplace substances as copper, iron, mercury, etc., have been retained. This was the principle followed by the early modern Arab scientific translators (who were specialists themselves), and it has generally been upheld by scientists and translators up to the present time. This adherence to the Arabic names of certain substances faced specialists and translators with the difficulty of finding Arabic equivalents for the names of the newly-discovered compounds of such substances. The main difficulty in translating such names consisted in the suffixes added to the simple names. The majority of specialists agreed on borrowing such suffixes for the chemical purpose. Thus the present kind of loanblends came to exist.

The suffixes borrowed are -ate, -ic, -ide, -ite, and -ous. They are pronounced in Arabic [æ:t], [i:k], [i:d], [i:t], and [ɔ:z] respectively. As a result of such borrowing, Arabic has come to have such words from kibri:t, sulphur, for instance, as kibri:tæt, sulphate; kibri:ti:k, sulphuric; kibri:ti:d, sulphide; kibri:ti:t, sulphite; and kibri:tɔ:z, sulphurous. Such blends have generally been considered, and grammatically treated, in Arabic as substantives, in complete disregard of the adjectival function in English of their component suffixes. Thus, when rendering sulphuric acid into Arabic, one says ḥamiḍ el-kibri:ti:k using the genitive case, ḥamiḍ being acid, and el the definite article. The use of the definite article clearly points to the substan-

tival treatment of the blend. But the difference in such treatment is limited to the two suffixes -ic and -ous, because the rest have the same treatment in English, i.e. as substantives used in genitival construction.

The following specimens are listed in groups according to the suffixes they contain, and the items within each group are listed alphabetically.

-ATE

acetate

خَلَّات

xəllæt (xəll = vinegar).

copper acetate خَلَّات الرصاص, xəllæt ʕ-rəʕɑ:ʕ

«Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.21».

plumbate

رصاصات

rəʕɑ:ʕɑ:t (rəʕɑ:ʕ = lead).

sodium plumbate رصاصات الصوديوم, rəʕɑ:ʕɑ:t əs-ʕo:djo:m

«KA, 1965, p.605».

stannate

قصديرات

qiʕdi:ræt (qiʕdi:r = tin).

sodium stannate قصديرات الصوديوم, qiʕdi:ræt əs-ʕo:djo:m

«Mq, I:6 (Nov. 1876) p.131, 2nd ed.».

sulphate

كبريتات

kibri:tæt (kibri:t = sulphur).

iron sulphate كبريتات الحديد, kibri:tæt əl-ħədi:d

«Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.24».

urate

بولات

bəwlæt (bəwl = urine). Not as common as يورات ju:ræt.

«MM, 1957, p.321».

-IC

acetic

خليك

xəlli:k (xəll = vinegar).

acetic acid الخليك (الحامض/حامض) (əl-ħəmið/ħəmið) əl-xəlli:k

The 1st is not a common form; əl-xəlli:k is used in it adjectivally,
not genitively as in the 2nd.

«1st, Mq, I:7 (Dec. 1876) p.163, 2nd ed.».

«2nd, IH, 1947, p.55».

cupric

نحاسيك

nuħəsi:k (nuħəs = copper).

cupric chloride كلوريد النحاسيك, klo:ri:d ən-nuħəsi:k

«KA, 1965, p.113».

ferric

حديدك

ḥedi:di:k (ḥedi:d = iron).

ferric hydroxide هيدروكسيد الحديدك, haidrɔ:ksi:d əl-ḥedi:di:k

«KA, 1965, p.113».

mercuric

زئبقك

zi'bəqi:k (zi'bəq = mercury).

mercuric chloride كلوريد الزئبقك, klo:ri:d əz-zi'bəqi:k

«KA, 1965, p.113».

plumbic

رصاصك

rəʃɑ:ʃi:k (rəʃɑ:ʃ = lead).

plumbic acid حامض الرصاصك, ḥamiḍ ər-rəʃɑ:ʃi:k

stannic

قصديرك

qiʃdi:ri:k (qiʃdi:r = tin).

stannic acid حامض القصديرك, ḥamiḍ əl-qiʃdi:ri:k

sulphuric

كبريتك

kibri:ti:k (kibri:t = sulphur).

sulphuric acid (الحامض/حامض) الكبريتك (əl-ḥamiḍ/ḥamiḍ) əl-kibri:ti:k

The 1st is not a common form; əl-kibri:ti:k is used in it adjectivally, not genitively as in the 2nd.

«1st, Mq, I:5 (Oct. 1876) p.105, 2nd ed.».

«2nd, KA, 1965, p.84».

uric

بوليك

bəwli:k (bəwl = urine).

uric acid حامض البوليك , hæmið əl-bəwli:k

«MM, 1957, p.315».

-IDE

sulphide ✓

كبريتيد

kibri:ti:d (kibri:t = sulphur).

ammonia sulphide كبريتيد الأمونيا , kibri:ti:d əl-əmɔ:njə

«H, VI:2 (15.9.1897) p.67».

-ITE

sulphite

كبريتيت

kibri:ti:t (kibri:t = sulphur).

calcium sulphite كبريتيت الكلس , kibri:ti:t əl-kils

«Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.23».

-OUS

aurous

ذ هبوز

ðəhəbɔ:z (ðəhəb = gold).

aurous chloride كلوڤيد الذ هبوز, klo:ri:d əð-ðəhəbɔ:z

cuprous

نحاسوز

nuħæsɔ:z (nuħæs = copper).

cuprous chloride كلوڤيد النحاسوز, klo:ri:d ən-nuħæsɔ:z

«KA, 1965, p.113».

ferrous

حد يد وز

ħedi:dɔ:z (ħedi:d = iron).

ferrous chloride و كلوڤيد الحديد, klo:ri:d əl-ħedi:dɔ:z

«KA, 1965, p.619».

mercurous

زئبقوز

zi'beqɔ:z (zi'beq = mercury).

mercurous chloride كلوڤيد الزئبقوز, klɔ:ri:d əz-zi'beqɔ:z

«KA, 1965, p.113».

stannous

قصد يروز

qişdi:rɔ:z (qişdi:r = tin).

stannous chloride كلوريد القصديروز , klo:ri:d əl-qišdi:ro:z

«KA, 1965, p.509».

sulphurous

كبريتوز

kibri:tɔ:z (kibri:t = sulphur).

sulphurous barium كبريتوز الباريوم , kibri:tɔ:z əl-bærjo:m

«H, VI:4 (15.10.1897) p.148». This is however different from

the regular rule. It should be باريوم الكبريتوز, bærjo:m əl-kibri:tɔ:z,

as the case is with حامض الكبريتوز, ḥamiḍ əl-kibri:tɔ:z, sulphurous

acid : «KA, 1965, p.113».

b. English stem + Arabic formative

This category can be divided into two groups :-

1. English stem + Arabic adjectival formative
2. English stem + Arabic substantival formative.

Each of the two groups will be dealt with separately.

1. Adjectives have different forms in Arabic, but the one which concerns me here is that which involves secondary derivation⁽¹⁾ only, that is adjectives formed from substantives only by the addition of suffixes.

1. The derivation of adjectives from substantives which involves internal vowel change is called primary derivation, and that which takes place by adding suffixes is called secondary derivation; see Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor, A Dictionary of Linguistics, s.v. Derivative.

Apart from the type of words included in category (a), Arabic has not been influenced by English adjectival formatives. Even in the said category, the adjectival forms of the resulting words are not recognized semantically, nor are they treated as such grammatically, as I have explained there. All substantives borrowed into Arabic have to receive Arabic adjectival formatives whenever adjectives from them are required. This rule is so strong that it applies even to adjectival loanwords when used adjectivally in Arabic.

The Arabic adjectival formatives are ي, i:, for the masculine, and ية, ijjə, for the feminine, and they are inflected as follows :

	<u>nominative</u>	<u>accusative</u>	<u>genitive and dative</u>
masculine	يُ ijju	يَ ijjə	يِ ijji
feminine	يَّة ijjətu	يَّة ijjətə	يَّة ijjeti

As the use of these formatives is regular, there is no need to list many of the adjectives thus formed, especially that they depend on the stems, which have already been dealt with under Pure Loanwords.^a Therefore I will only give a few specimens here for the sake of illustration, grouping them under masculine and feminine according to the quotations in which they occur.

Masculine

اطلنطي

əʃlanʃi, Atlantic

«اطلنطي (ميثاق) Atlantic (Treaty), QS, p.80».

البلشفيون

əl-bəlʃəfijju:n, the Bolshevists

«S, 1.1.1925, p.1, s.v. «حزب يلغى»».

فوتوغرافي

fɔ:to:ɣrɑ:fi, photographic

«H, VI:14 (15.3.1898) p.538».

Feminine

الكثافية

əl-kilvənijjə, galvanic

«الكهرائية الكثافية, galvanic electricity (galvanism), Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.24».

جيولوجية

ɖijɔ:lɔ:dʒijjə, geological

«بعثة جيولوجية, geological mission, K, V:1 (Nov. 1949) p.560».

اولمبية

ɔ:lumpijjə, olympic

«الالعاب الاولمبية, the Olympic games, H, VI:3 (1.10.1897) p.102».

As mentioned above, adjectival loanwords from English which are taken into Arabic with their adjectival formatives have to receive Arabic adjectival formatives in addition to theirs, exactly like substantives, so that they can be used in Arabic as adjectives. Following are a few specimens grouped under masculine and feminine according to the quotations

in which they occur :-

Masculine

الاطنطريقي

Atlanṭi:qi, Atlantic

«المحيط الاطنطريقي, el-muḥi:ṭ el-Atlanṭi:qi, the Atlantic Ocean, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.13».

الاتلانتيكي

atlænti:ki, Atlantic

«الاقيانس الاتلانتيكي, el-ʕ:qjænus el-ætlænti:ki, the Atlantic Ocean, Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.91, 2nd ed.».

الاتلنتيكي

ætlænti:ki, Atlantic

«الاقيانوس الاتلنتيكي, el-ʕ:qjæno:s el-ætlænti:ki, the Atlantic Ocean, H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.21».

رومانتيكي

rʕ:mænti:ki, romantic

«Mwd».

رومنطريقي

rʕ:mənṭi:qi, romantic

«QA».

Feminine

اوتوماتيكية

o:to:mæti:kijjə, automatic

« الآلات الاوتوماتيكية, əl-ælət əl-o:to:mæti:kijjə, the automatic machines, H, 1.4.1931, p.946».

دراماتيكية

dræmæti:kijjə, dramatic

« بطريققروائية دراماتيكية, in a dramatic, narrative way, K, I:6 (April 1946), p.873».

« تطورات دراماتيكية, tətəwwuræt dræmæti:kijjə, dramatic developments, T, 16.11.1970, p.7, s.v. «ساعة خطيرة».

ديبلوماتيكية

diplɔ:mæti:kijjə, diplomatic

« التقاليد الديبلوماتيكية et-təqæli:d əd-diblo:mæti:kijjə, the diplomatic traditions (protocol), H, XLIV:9 (1.7.1936) p.1049».

رومنطيقية

rɔ:mənʦi:qijjə, romantic

« المدرسة الرومنطيقية, əl-mədresə ər-rɔ:mənʦi:qijjə, the romantic school, K, I:1 (Nov. 1945) p.119».

2. Many English substantives denoting abstract ideas have suffixes of different origins. In borrowing such words into Arabic, the suffixes are replaced by an invariable Arabic substantival formative ^ةية,

ijje⁽¹⁾. Following are specimens of words of this group classified according to the suffixes of the English words :-

-AGE

voltage

فلطية

fulʔijje⁽²⁾

This is the only instance I can find.

«Mwd».

-ISM

Bolshevism

البلشفية

ə1-bəlʃəfijje⁽³⁾

«S, 1.1.1925, p.1, s.v. «حزب يلغى»»

chauvinism

الشوفينية

əʃ-ʃɔ:fi:nijje

«Mwd».

1a. Essentially, this is a feminine adjectival formative, but an adjective thus formed also serves in Arabic as a substantive denoting an abstract idea.

b. The same inflexional forms given earlier for the feminine adjectival formative apply here.

2. Other variants are فولتية, vo:ltijje, and فولطية, fo:ltijje.

3. ə1- is the Ar. definite article.

classicism

الكلاسيكية

əl-klæsi:kijjə

It is to be noted here that the hard c of the adjective classic is adopted here because the Ar. formative is added after dropping the ism which makes the c soft.

«Mwd».

colonialism

الكولونيالية

əl-kɔ:lɔ:njælijjə

«MLS, 1970, p.24».

dynamicism

الديناميكية

əd-di:næmi:kijjə⁽¹⁾

For the pronunciation of c, cf. classicism above.

«MM, 1957, p.609».

imperialism

الامبريالية

əl-impirjælijjə

«MLS, 1970, p.12».

1. əd- is the pronunciation of an assimilated form of the Ar. definite article. For the transliteration of dy and its consequent pronunciation of [di:], see the relative discussion on [ai], pp.49-50. As the diacritical marks are often left out, the form دئ in which [ai] is transliterated here can be easily read [i:].

pragmatism

البرجماتية ، البرجماتية / البرجماتية ، البرجماتية

el-prægmætijjə/æl-prægmætijjə

P is rendered ب , b, but pronounced [p̄]. G is rendered غ , [x̄], in the 1st and the 3rd, and ج , [ǧ̄], in the 2nd and the 4th, but it is pronounced [ḡ]; the former version is general and the latter is Eg.

protestantism

البروتستانتية

el-pro:tistæntijjə, el-pro:t'stæntijjə

P is rendered ب , [b̄], but pronounced [p̄].

«DMWA, p.56/a».

romanticism

الرومانتيكية

er-ro:mænti:kijjə⁽¹⁾

For the pronunciation of c, cf. classicism above.

«Sk, 1957, p.77, 2nd repr.».

surrealism

السريالية

es-sirjælijjə, es-s'rjælijjə

«M, p.332/b».

1. er- is the pronunciation of an assimilated form of the Ar. definite article.

-SHIP

dictatorship

دكتاتورية

diktætɔ:rijjə

This is the only instance I can find.

«K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p.564».

-Yaristocracy⁽¹⁾

ارستقراطية

ər(i/u)stuqrɑ:ʔijjə

«K, I:7 (May 1946) p.57».

autocracy

اوتوقراطية

ɔ:tɔ:qrɑ:ʔijjə

«Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.60».

bureaucracy

بيروقراطية

bi:rɔ:qrɑ:ʔijjə

«WU, 23.6.1969, outside front cover».

1. -cracy is the E. adaptation of the Gk. morpheme -κρατία, meaning rule. The Ar. rendering of words with this morpheme is similar to the Gk., not the E., form. However, this does not necessarily mean direct borrowing from Gk., especially that these Ar. substantives, which are basically feminine adjectives used as substantives (according to an Ar. rule; see p.150, n. 1a), are based on E. adjectives ending with tic, which includes t. One may also consider demagogy, diplomacy, and strategy, to see how the same treatment is given to them.

demagogy

ديماغوجيَّة / ديماجوجيَّة

di:mægo:gijjə, di:mædʒo:dʒijjə/di:mægo:gijjə, di:mæxɔ:xijjə

«1st, HSU, Nov. 1958, p.59».

democracy

ديموقراطيَّة / ديمقراطيَّة

dimuqra:tijjə/di:muqra:tijjə

«1st, K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p.487».

«2nd, Sk, 1957, p.35, 2nd repr.».

diplomacy

ديپلوماسيَّة / دبلوماسيَّة / ديپلوماسيَّة

di:blo:mæsijjə/diblo:mæsijjə/diplo:mæsijjə

«1st, K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.966».

«2nd, Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.110».

«3rd, QA».

ideology⁽¹⁾

ايد يولوجيَّة

(ai/i:)dʒo:lɔ:dʒijjə

«QS, p.161».

1. -logy is sometimes changed in Ar. into -logia as in Gk. and L., but a kind of unintentional selectivity seems to take place and result in the use of the three suffixes -logia, -logy, and the Ar. -ijjə with different words, and sometimes with two different forms of the same word. Thus there is جيولوجيا, dʒijjɔ:lɔ:dʒjæ, and جيولوجي dʒijjɔ:lɔ:dʒijjə, but only ايد يولوجيَّة, aidjɔ:lɔ:dʒijjə.

mythology

مثنولوجية

m(i/i:)θɔ:lɔ:dʒijjə

«Mq, I:2 (July, 1876) p.25»

pathology

بأثنولوجية

pæθɔ:lɔ:dʒijjə

Written with ب, [b], but pronounced with [p].

«as a science, Mq, I:1 (June, 1876) outside of back cover»

«the cause, symptoms, and treatment of a particular disease :

«16».

strategy

استراتيجية/ستراتيجية

stræti:dʒijjə, istræti:dʒijjə

«1st, QS, p.54».

«2nd, Mwd».

theocracy

ثيوقراطية

θijɔ:qrɑ:tijjə

«Mwd».

c. English prefix + Arabic stem

The prefixes covered by this category are Anglo-, Afro-, geo-, and petro-. Only the first of them is used freely, whereas each of the

others is tied to one English model, namely Afro-Asian, geophysics,⁽¹⁾ and petrochemical. Following are the blends with their transcriptions.

Anglo-

Anglo-American

(انجلو/انكلو) امريكي

ɛnglɔ:ɛmri:ki

Anglo-French

(انجلو/انكلو) فرنسي

ɛnglɔ:fɛrɛnsi

« Mwd ».

Anglo-Iranian

(انجلو/انكلو) ايراني

ɛnglɔ:i:rɑ:ni

« شركة النفط الانكلو - ايرانيّة Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.28, n.1 ».

etc.

Afro-

Afro-Asian

افروآسيويّة

ɛfrɔ:ɛsjɛwɪjʒɛ

« منظمة تضامن الشعوب الافروآسيويّة Th, 12.10.1970, p.2, subtitle ».

1. Geochemistry is also another model, but its Arabic loanblend جيوكيميستري, dʒiʒɔ:ki:mjæʕ, is very rare.

geo-

geophysics

جيوفيزيا

dʒiʒo:fi:zjæ

«أخبار الصفحة الأخيرة J, 28.11.1970, p.12, s.v. معهد الجيوفيزيا».

petro-

petrochemical

بتروكيماوي ، بتروكيما (وي/ئي)

(b/p)itro:ki:mæwi, (b/p)itro:ki:mjæ(wi/'i)

«بتروكيماوي ، Mwd».

«الصناعات البتروكيماوية ، Th, 8.10.1970, title».

d. English prefix + Arabic stem + English suffix

Like the first category, this is exclusively chemical. The prefixes bi-, per-, and thio- in the names of certain chemical compounds have been given the same treatment as that given to the suffixes. These, however, are not as popularly known as the suffixes, since they only occur a few times in school chemistry books, from which the general public get to know such terms.

The following are specimens of such blends :

bisulphite

بايكبريتيت

baikibri:ti:t (kibri:t=sulphur)

«KA, 1965, p.355».

persulphuric

بيروكبريتيك

bi:ro:kibri:ti:k (kibri:t = sulphur)

per- is rendered pero- probably by wrong analogy with peroxide, in which the o belongs to oxide, not to the prefix.

thiosulphate

ثايوكبريتات

θæjo:kibri:tæt (kibri:t = sulphur)

«KA, 1965, p.370»

e. Arabic prefix-substitute + English stem

This category is also exclusively chemical. It deals with terms that contain the prefixes mono-, di-, tri-, tetra-, pent-, and per-⁽¹⁾. These prefixes are substituted in Arabic by words, not prefixes, that perform their function. They are :

mono-	أول, əwwəl	= first
di-	ثاني, θæni:	= second
tri-	ثالث, θæliθ	= third
tetra-	رابع, ra:biʕ	= fourth
pent-	خامس, xa:mis	= fifth
per-	فوق, fəwq	= above, ultra.

1. The English per- is sometimes used as a loanword; see the previous category.

specimens

monoxide	اول اوكسيد , əwwəl ɔ:kʰsi:d «KA, 1965, p.223».
dioxide	ثاني اوكسيد , θæni: ɔ:kʰsi:d «KA, 1965, p.432».
trioxide	ثالث اوكسيد , θæliθ ɔ:kʰsi:d «KA, 1965, p.254».
tetrachloride	رابع كلوريد , rɑ:bi' klo:ri:d «KA, 1965, p.332».
pentoxide	خامس اوكسيد , xɑ:mis ɔ:kʰsi:d «KA, 1965, p.254».
peroxide	فوق اوكسيد , fəwq ɔ:kʰsi:d «KA, 1965, p.252».

f. English element filled into Arabic word-form

The English practice of deriving verbs from nouns by using suffixes (i.e. secondary derivation), and using nouns as verbs is alien to Arabic, where primary derivation is necessary to make a verb. In such primary derivation in Arabic, a set of verb-forms has to be followed. To comply with this requirement when borrowing English verbs based on extant substantives, any existing verbal suffix is dropped, and certain consonants are taken for a hypothetical root and filled into the proper verb-form.

This is not a new experience in Arabic. Nouns, mostly loanwords, of more than three consonants have given Arabic verbs of the quadri-literal form. A remarkable example is فَلْسَفَ , fəlsefe (trans.) and

تَفَلَّسَفَ , təfəlsefə (intrans. and reflex.), to philosophize.

However, the modern cases have not always been happy.

The process is based on the personal judgement as to what the most important and representative consonants of the foreign word are, if it has more than four. Vowels are usually discarded and Arabic short vowels set for each verb-form are inserted between the consonants. Long ago FLSF were taken from the Greek philosophía and, inserting the set short vowels, the verb fəlsefə⁽¹⁾ emerged.

In nouns which cannot supply four consonants to create a verb of a quadrilateral form, recourse is made to the trilateral forms, which is quite unusual from the points of view of grammar and the established practice.

With the above in mind, I shall consider some of the few existing cases of English verbs filled into Arabic quadrilateral forms. The available quotations will be given at the end.

amalgamate :

The verbal suffix -ate is dropped. MLGM are taken as representative or skeleton consonants of the Ar. verb-form. The short vowels are inserted as in fəlsefə above, and the verb məlgəmə, مَلْغَمَ , emerges.

The [g], however, is changed into غ, [x].

Bolshevize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped. BLSHV are taken as representative consonants. Sh is one letter in Ar., and v is rendered ف, [f].

¹ This is the past tense, which is considered the basic form, equivalent to the infinitive in English.

The set short vowels are inserted as explained, and the verb

bəlʃəfə, بَشَفَ, emerges.

galvanize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped. GLVN are taken as representative consonants. G is rendered غ , [x̣], and in Eg. spelling ج , [dʒ], which is pronounced there [g]. V is mostly rendered ف , [f], in writing, though it is mostly pronounced [v]. The set short vowels are inserted, and the verb gəlvənə, جَلْفَنَ , عَلْفَنَ, emerges.

hydrogenize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped. HDRG are taken as representative consonants, because of the morphological difficulty of having five consonants in a radical. The set short vowels are inserted, and the verb hədrədʒə, هَدْرَجَ, emerges. In another version DRGN are taken as representative consonants and the h is left out. The verb such a choice has given us is dərdʒənə, دَرَجَنَ. This can be due either to the influence of F. where h is not pronounced, or to a reasonable choice between the h, which exists only in E. pronunciation, and the n, which exists in E. and F. pronunciations; because one of the five consonants has to be dropped, leaving four for the quadrilateral form.

magnetize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped. MGNT are taken as representative consonants. G is rendered غ , [x̣], and t is rendered emphatic, ط , [ṭ]. The set short vowels are inserted and the verb məxnetə, مَخْنَطَ, emerges. Another version of the verb is مَخْطَسَ, məxtəsə,

in which s is taken instead of n. This is due either to an irregular incorporation of the z from the suffix, rendered س, [s], or to the fact that the Ar. for magnet, مغناطيس, məxnæti:s, ends with س, [s].

mechanize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped. MCHN are taken as representative consonants. Ch is one letter in Ar., ك, [k]. To supply a fourth consonant, the final n is repeated.⁽¹⁾ The set short vowels are inserted and the verb məknəna, مَكَّنَنَ, emerges.

pasteurize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped. PSTR are taken as representative consonants. P is mostly rendered ب, [b]. The set short vowels are inserted and the verb bəstərə, بَسَّرَ, emerges.

Two verbs which are quite established in Arabic now, are based on ionize and oxidize, which cannot supply the four consonants necessary for the Arabic quadriliteral form. To overcome this difficulty, the trilateral forms, which are not meant for loanwords, have been used to derive the verbs in the following way :

ionize :

The suffix -ize is dropped leaving only ION, which is pronounced əion. The initial [ə] in Ar. is considered as consisting of the short vowel ə and the hamza (a glottal plosive (consonant) that can only be voiced with the help of any of the short vowels ə ,

1. The repeated letter takes a short vowel without depriving the original one of its own, whereas in the doubled one, as will be shown on p.163, both letters have one short vowel, which is what the original letter had.

[ə]; ʾ, [u]; and ʾ, [i]) before or after it. The i is converted into [j]. Thus we have "hamza(ʾ)JN". The triliteral verb-form no.II, cəʃʃəcə,⁽¹⁾ which has three radicals, including a doubled⁽²⁾ one, is chosen to fill the above consonants into. Thus after doubling [j] and inserting the set short vowels, the verb ʾejjene, أَجَّنَ, emerges.

oxidize :

The verbal suffix -ize is dropped, x is split up into its component sounds [k] and [s], and the vowels o and i are dropped. For the remaining radicals KSD, the triliteral verb-form no. IV,⁽³⁾ namely ʾəccəcə, in which (ʾ) stands for a hamza added to the radicals,⁽⁴⁾ is chosen because it resembles oxidize in its causative signification and transitive use. After filling KSD into this verb-form, the verb ʾəksədə, أَكْسَدَ, emerges.

Acclimatize has been given the same treatment as that of oxidize,

1. C stands for consonant and ʃʃ for doubled consonant-(n.2), whereas e is the actual sound of a set short vowel. This simple way which I have contrived to express the Arabic verb-forms is only meant to serve my limited purpose here. It cannot be used in Arabic morphology at large, where it is necessary to indicate the sequence of the root-components. The number of the form is that given in W.Wright's A Grammar of Arabic, I.29.
2. See note to mechanize, p.162.
3. This is the number given to this form in W.Wright's A Grammar of Arabic, I.34.
4. Hamza, a glottal plosive, is one of the حروف الزيادة, a recognized set of pronounced letters that can be added to the triliteral and quadrilateral roots for various semantic and functional purposes.

although it could supply the quadrilateral verb-forms with four consonants, KLMT. The reason seems to be the attraction of Ar. إقليم, iqli:m, territory. Thus instead of forming the verb on the quadrilateral basis, which would have given us kəlməta, we have əqləmə, أَقْلَمَ.

Certain nouns used as verbs in English are treated in Arabic in a similar manner to that of the suffixed verbs which have already been considered. Following are two verbs of this kind filled into a quadrilateral form :

asphalt :

SFLT are taken as representative letters. The set short vowels are inserted, and the verb səflətə, سَفَلَتَ, emerges. DMWA (p.423/a) records سَفَلَتَ, səlfətə, as well, which is a form unknown to me and shows metathesis.

telephone :

TLFN are taken as representative letters. The set short vowels are inserted, and the verb təlfənə, تَلْفَنَ, emerges.

All the above verbs are conjugated like native verbs of their forms. Thus we have the following :

pres.	past	pp. used as adj. or obj.	ppr.	refl. pres.	refl. past
juməlɣimu	məlɣəmə	muməlɣəm	muməlɣim	jətəməlɣəmu	təməlɣəm
jubəlʃifu	bəlʃəfə	mubəlʃəf	mubəlʃif	jətəbəlʃəfu	təbəlʃəfə
jugəlvinu	gəlvənə	mugəlven	mugəlvin	jətəgəlvenu	təgəlvenə
juhədridʒu	hədredʒə	muhədredʒ	muhədridʒ	jətəhədredʒu	təhədredʒə
juməɣniɬu	məɣnəɬə	muməɣnəɬ	muməɣniɬ	jətəməɣnəɬu	təməɣnəɬə
juməɣtisu	məɣtəsə	muməɣtəs	muməɣtis	jətəməɣtəsə	təməɣtəsə
juməkninu	məknənə	muməknən	muməknin	jətəməknənu	təməknənə
jubəstiru	bəstərə	mubəstər	mubəstir	jətəbəstəru	təbəstərə
juseflitu	səflətə	museflət	museflit	jətəsəflətu	təsəflətə
jutəlfinu	təlfənə	—————	mutəlfin	—————	—————
ju'əjjinu	'əjjənə	mu'əjjən	mu'əjjin	jətə'əjjənu	tə'əjjənə
ju'əksidu	'əksədə	mu'əksəd	mu'əksid	jətə'əksədu	tə'əksədə
ju'əqlimu	'əqləmə	mu'əqləm	mu'əqlim	jətə'əqləmu	tə'əqləmə

Nouns of action from the above verbs have also been adopted into Arabic. Again there are set forms of nouns in Arabic for relative verb-forms. The above verbs have had to follow this rule. For the quadrilateral verbs, the form is cəccəcətun;⁽¹⁾ thus we have the following nouns for them : məlɣəmətun, bəlʃəfətun, gəlvənətun, hədredʒətun, məɣnəɬətun,

1. Apart from c, which stands for consonant, all symbols are actual phonetically.

mæxtəsetun, məkənənetun, bəstərətun, səlfətətun, and təlfənətun⁽¹⁾:

مَغْطَسَةٌ ، مَغْنَطَةٌ ، هَدْرَجَةٌ ، (جَلْفَنَةٌ) غَلْفَنَةٌ ، بَلْشَفَةٌ ، مَلْغَمَةٌ ،
تَلْفَنَةٌ ، سَفْلَتَةٌ ، بَسْتَرَةٌ ، مَكْنَنَةٌ .

The verbs əksədə and əqləmə, as already explained, are formed on a trilateral verb basis. This form should usually have a noun of the form 'icc æcun*, such as 'idʒlæsun from the verb ədʒləsə (to seat), 'inhædun from ənhədə (to stand, trans.), 'iskænun from əskəne (to house), and 'irsælun from ərsələ (to send). However, for one reason or another, the quadrilateral form cæccætun* adopted in deriving nouns for the quadrilateral verbs is used for deriving a noun from these verbs, dropping from the form the necessary, initial, radical consonant and filling its gap by adding the glottal plosive hamza,⁽²⁾ which is transcribed (ʾ) and assimilated in pronunciation with any short vowel that follows it. Thus we have 'əksədətun أَكْسَدَةٌ, and 'əqləmətun أَقْلَمَةٌ instead of 'iksædun and 'iql æmun.

The trilateral verb 'əjjəne has a regularly formed noun based on the form tæcci:cun, namely tə'ji:nun, تَأْيِينٌ .

Reflexive nouns are also derived from the above-mentioned reflexive verbs according to their relative rules. Thus we have təməlɣumun, təbəlʃufun, təgəlvunun, təhədruɖʒun, təməxnuɖun, təməknnunun, təbesturun, təsəflutun. A reflexive noun from telephone is not possible due to

* Apart from C for consonant, all other symbols are actual phonetically.

1. These nouns vary in use according to tastes.

2. Hamza is one of the letters that can be added to roots; cf. p.163, n.4.

meaning.

The reflexive nouns from 'aksada and 'aqlama are formed according to the second form of the nouns of quadrilateral verbs, ⁽¹⁾ taccucun.* Thus we have the nouns te'aksudun, تَأَكْسُدُ, and te'aqlumun, تَأَقْلُمُ .

From the reflexive trilateral verb te'ejjena, ⁽²⁾ we have the noun te'ejjunun, تَأَيِّنُ .

There are two substantives that, from the point of view of formation, fall in the category of nouns of action based on quadrilateral verbs, though they are not nouns of action and have no verbs, namely fesled3a (تَلَدِجَةٌ), and tegnija (تَعْنِيَةٌ) (teknija (تَكْنِيَةٌ)), for physiology and technology. The final n in the form, as shown above, is rarely used with these nouns. These two substantives seem to be drawn on the analogy of the long-established felsefa (فَلْسَفَةٌ), from the Greek philosophia.

Quotations

Following are quotations and dictionary references for most of the loanblends in this category, arranged according to the order in which they were discussed.

-
- * Apart from C for consonant, all other symbols are actual phonetically:
1. This is the number given to the form in W.Wright's A Grammar of Arabic, I.48.
 2. This is the fifth form according to W.Wright (ibid., p.36), and the fifth noun-form of the trilateral verbs which he gives on p.116 is represented in my symbols taccucun, in which all the symbols are actual phonetically except c which stands for consonant and cc which stands for doubled consonant.

1. amalgamate

« QA , مَلْغَمَ »

وتملغم صفائح الخارصين - اجتياديا - بالزئبق قبل استعمالها في الاعمدة الكهربائية
منعا لذوبانها في الحامض بسهولة .
KA, 1965, p.514».

« Mwd , يتملغم ».

« MM, 1957, p.135» .

« KA, 1965, p.514» . فالصوديوم المملغم مثلا يتفاعل ببطء

« MM, 1957, p.135» .

« ان طريقة التملغم تتبع لاستخراج الذهب مما اختلط به من المواد الترابية وغيرها
KA, 1965, p.514» .

« MM, 1957, p.135» .

2. Bolshevize

« DMWA, p.72/b» .

« ibid. , بلشفة ».

3. galvanize

« DMWA, p.131/b» .

« QA» .

« DMWA, p.131/b» .

« QA, Galvanized iron» .

« DMWA, p.131/b» .

« QA, Galvanism» .

4. hydrogenize (hydrogenate)

« Mwd» .

« Mwd» .

5. magnetize

« M, p.769/c » مغنط الحديد : سقاء المغنطيس فتمغنط

« الاورانيوم النقي معدن ابيض االين قليلا من الحديد ، وقلما يتمغنط

K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p.309».

« QA, مغنط ، مغنطس ».

« QA, Magnetization ، مغنطة ، تمغنط ».

6. mechanize

« Th, 12.10.1970, p.3, s.v. ، التكنيك القديم المعتمد على المكننة البسيطة »

« الثورة التكنولوجية ».

7. pasteurize

« MM, 1957, p.388 » مبستر ، يبستر ، بستر

« QA, Pasteurizer ، مبستر ».

« IH, 1947, p.37 » عملية " البسترة " أو التعقيم الباستوري

« A, no.68 (July 1964) p.31/b » يبني به مصنعا لبسترة اللبن

8. ionize

« DMWA, p.38/a » آين

« اما الخوامض والقواعد والاملاح التي تتكون جزيئاتها من أكثر من ذرتين فانها تتأين الى ايونات قد تكون بعضها بسيطة

KA, 1965, p.132»

« QA, Ionized, adj. ، مؤين ».

« DMWA, p.38/a » متأين

« QA, Ionizing agent ، عامل مؤين ».

« KA, 1965, p.129, subtitle » ، التأين والأيونات

« DMWA, p.38/a » تأيين

9. oxidize

« أكسد , DMWA, p.21/b».

« اما العامل الذي يعاني تأكسدا (أى يتأكسد) فيسمى بالعامل المختزل

KA, 1965, p.183».

« المشروبات المؤكسدة , H, VI:20 (15.6.1898) p.777, subtitle».

« الا انما اتحدت المواد الآلية التي فيمبغاز الاكسجين الداخل فيه ايضا وهذا ما يقال له بالتأكسد

Mq, I:1(June 1876) p.23».

« ولهذا المركب قوة شديدة على اكسدة المواد الآلية H, VI:5(1.11.1897) p.190».

10. acclimatize

« أقلم , DMWA, p.21/a».

« وبهذا يبين كيف كانت اللغة الانجليزية مرعية الجانب في الحكومة المصرية، وكيف تأتى لها ان تهى لنفسها مثابة تتركز فيها عناصرها ومواطن تستقر فيها وتتأقلم

LIAM, 1962, p.389».

« لجنة اعداد مشروع انشاء المركز الاقليمي لتبادل وأقلمة المحاصيل الزراعية في العراق

NAD, 17.8.1969, p.7».

11. telephone

« تلفن , DMWA, p.96/b».

« تلفن : تكلم بالهاتفون M, p.64/a»

12. physiology

« علم وظائف الاعضاء (الفسلجة) IH, 1947, p.2».

13. technology

« ورحت اقرارن بين هذه الدولة . . وحظها من العلم والفن والتكنية ووسائل الانتاج جميعا . .»

A, no.68(July 1964) p.12».

« التقنية , M, p.63/b».

« وهي تؤثر في اجراء تبدلات نوعية في تقنية الانتاج وانتاج الطاقة Th, 12.10.1970,

« الثورة التكنولوجية p.3, s.v.»

g. English loanword or loanblend of the above categories + a native word

Although the foreign elements of its members have already been dealt with, this category merits distinction from the others, because of the existence of foreign models which its members reproduce and the grammatical element of Arabic construction which links the two words together. However, the loanblend specimens have made it clear that they mostly occur in constructions that belong under this category. Therefore, only a few specimens will be given here, mostly taken from the above sections of pure loanwords and loanblends.

calcium sulphite

كبريتيت الكلس

kibri:ti:t əl-kils

«Mq, I:1(June 1876) p.23».

carbon paper

ورق (كربون / كاربون)

wəraq (kərbɔ:n/kɑ:rɔ:n)

«1st, Mwd».

consul general

قنصل عام

qunṣul ʿam.

«DMWA, قنصل , p.792/b».

gentleman's agreement

اتفاق الجنتلمان

ittifæq əl-dʒent'lmæn

«QS, p.11».

high/low voltage

فلطية عالية / واطئة

fultijjə 'ælije/wæti'ə

House of Lords

مجلس (اللوردات/اللوردين)

mədʒlis (əl-lɔ:rdæt/əl-lɔ:rdi:n)

«1st, Mwd».

«2nd, DMWA, مجلس, p.131/b».

iron sulphate

كبريتات الحديد

kibri:tæt əl-ħədi:d

«Mq, I:1(June 1876) p.24».

neo-colonialism

الكولونيلية الجديدة

əl-kɔ:lɔ:njælijje əl-dʒedi:de

panoramic screen

شاشة بانورامية

ʃæʃə pænɔ:rɑ:mijje

«DMWA, p.40/a».

persulphuric acid

حامض البيروكبريتيك

hæmid el-bi:ro:kibri:ti:k.

plumbic acid

حامض الرصاصيك

hæmid er-rəṣa:ṣi:k

protestant church

الكنيسة البروتستانتية

el-kəni:sə el-pro:tistəntijjə

public telephone

تلفون عمومي

təlifo:n 'umu:mi

sterling area/bloc

(المنطقة/الكتلة) الاسترلينية

(el-mintəqə/el-kutlə) el-isterli:nijjə

telephone call/conversation

نداء تلفوني / مكالمة تلفونية

nida' təlifo:ni/mukəlamə təlifo:nijjə

torpedo boat

زورق طوريد

zəwrəq tɔ:rbid,

travellers' cheques

شيكات المسافرين

ʃəkæt əl-musæfiri:n

h. Loanblend + loanword

The comment on the previous category applies here.

ammonia sulphide

كبريتيد الامونيا

kibri:ti:d əl-əmo:njə

«H, VI:2(15.9.1897) p.67»

aurous chloride

كلوريد الذهبوز

klo:ri:d əð-ðəhəbo:z

carbon dioxide

ثاني اوكسيد الكربون

θæni: ɔ:ksi:d əl-kərbɔ:n:k

«KA, 1965, p.432».

ferric hydroxide

هيدروكسيد الحديدك

haidro:ksi:d əl-hədi:di:k

«KA, 1965, p.113».

Grammar of Loanblends

The grammar of loanblends is that of pure loanwords when they end with English elements, and of native Arabic words when they end with Arabic elements. Thus categories (a), (d), and (e) are governed by the grammatical rules of pure loanwords, and categories (b), (c), and (f) are treated as native words. The blends in categories (g) and (h) are treated in either of the above ways according to which element in them comes last.

Evidence to Source of Borrowing : English or French ?

The origin of the chemical suffixes is predominantly French. The use of -ide in English is, however, peculiar, since the French use -ure. Thus for chloride the French have chlorure, for sulphide, sulphure, etc. This difference serves as a guide in deciding on the source of borrowing of many modern chemical terms in Arabic. Chlorure is hardly seen in any Arabic, chemical text, whereas كلوريد, klɔ:ri:d, chloride, appears in the first Arabic, scientific journal, al-Muqtaṭaf (I:1 'June 1876' p.23). Al-Hilāl, one of the most popular general journals, which appeared in the last decade of the 19th century, also uses the -ide version. In its chemical list, the glossary of the Arabic Language Academy⁽¹⁾ favours -ide, although in one instance only the French alternative is given as well.⁽²⁾

1. Majma' al-Luġha al-'Arabiyya, Majmū'at al-Muṣṭalaḥāt al-'Ilmiyya wa 'l-Fanniyya (Glossary of Scientific and Technical Terms).

2. Ibid., p.177. It gives كبريتيد الأدرودجين, kibriti:d əl-ədrɔ:dʒi:n, and كبريتور الادروجين, kibri:tɔ:r əl-ədrɔ:dʒi:n for hydrogen sulfide.

The French-looking pronunciation of this suffix, namely [i:d], is ascribed to the fact that the English diphthong [ai] is alien to Arabic, and that the pronunciation of English words is not received by the Arabs directly from English people, but, in most cases, particularly in science, made up by the people who read English books themselves. However, such words are also spelt in English, though rarely, without the final e, as NED records in the cases of sulphid and chlorid, and such spellings could be what the early translators first saw.

Departing from this fact, I find it unnecessary to discuss the origin of the rest of the suffixes, as they are admittedly French in origin and usage, but have existed for a long time as loans in English. English, in its turn, carried them into Arabic, though French supported them in certain Arab countries which it found its way to.

The adjectives in category (b:1) are mostly based on pure loanwords, and any discussion of their source of borrowing should be based on that of the pure loanwords themselves; and this has already been given with the pure loanwords. As for the abstract substantives in (b:2), the suffixes used in them are common to English and French. Even if such suffixes had not been common to both languages, an argument could have been taken up for any parallel suffixes in French. To try to find out the origin of each word and make a division between direct and indirect borrowing as I did with pure loanwords is unnecessary here, since the main point is the blending of Arabic and English morphemes and how it is achieved. All the

words in this category, whether created in English or borrowed into it, are well-established English words.

The suffixes Anglo-, Afro-, and petro- are Latin, and geo- is Greek, but they exist in English and French.

The English origin of per- and thio- of category (d) is attested to by NED for the former, and by the [θ] pronunciation in Arabic for the latter, since it is pronounced [t] in French. The other prefix dealt with there, namely bi- is common to English and French.

Category (e) includes per-, which is of English origin, according to NED, and other prefixes which are common to English and French. However, the use in Arabic of dioxide and trioxide in the blended forms in the names of such compounds as sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide points to English as a source of borrowing, since French has anhydride sulfureux and anhydride sulfurique for them respectively.

The same argument given for categories (b) and (d) applies to category (f), where French has different suffixes to derive similar verbs from the given substantives. For instance, one can easily argue that it is mécaniser which gave birth to مَكْنَنَ, məknene, not to mechanize, and so on.

Status of Loanblends

The status of loanblends in Arabic varies with each of the categories. The fact common to most of them is that they depend on the status of the loanwords they are blended with.

The chemical suffixes (categories a, d, and e) seem to have had a healthy life in Arabic and proved stronger than all the other native

suffix suggestions, mainly, I think, because they have had better opportunities to be popularized.

The suffixes in category (c) are well-established in Arabic.

The adjectives (category b1) are absolutely dependent on the survival and popularity of their relative loanword substantives.

As for the abstract nouns formed from an English stem and an Arabic substantival formative (category b2), most of them are accepted by the majority of the people, while some are considered unnecessary and will probably remain out of popular use, such as di:mæxɔ:xi:jje, demagogy, and prægmæti:jje, pragmatism. The Arabic suffix is certainly giving them a more familiar look, but the strangeness of the English stems is persisting, and the need for such words is not generally felt.

The group of verbs and nouns formed by filling English elements into Arabic word-forms (category f) seems to be dependent on the long-term judgement of the public taste. Some of them look horrid, like mæknənə, mechanize, səflətə, to asphalt, and təlfənə, to telephone, whereas others seem to be very useful and popularly accepted, like bəlʃəfə, Bolshevize, əjjənə, ionize, and əksədə, oxidize. Journalism and commercial translation seem to be the main propagators of such words as mæknənə, mechanize, and təqni:jje, technology, of this group as well as the unnecessary words of the other groups, such as di:mæxɔ:xi:jje, demagogy, and prægmæti:jje, pragmatism, etc., and it is only for the future to show whether they will obtain popularity. But it is to be noted at this stage that the dictionary of the Arabic Language Academy, المعجم الوسيط, al-Muʿjam al-Wasīṭ, lists only a few of such blends

in spite of the liberal course the Academy adopts in this respect in its glossary MM.

Loanblends in categories (g) and (h) are dependent on the other categories and loanwords.

CHAPTER II.

LOANSHIFT

Loanshift, as distinct from loanwords, is a type of borrowing in which the process of morphemic substitution is complete and the element borrowed is only a sense or a morphemic arrangement. In the former case, that is the borrowing of a sense, no new morphemic arrangement is created in the borrowing language, but a set of morphemes are given an additional application to a new contextual situation under the influence of the lending language. This process is called loanshift extension. The process in which a new morphemic arrangement is created in the borrowing language under the influence of the lending language is called loanshift creation. This, in turn, is divided into two groups: combinations and phrases. This system of classification, used by Einar Haugen,⁽¹⁾ has certain technical advantages over the previously known, and still more popular, classification of semantic loans and loan translations. As Haugen points out,⁽²⁾ all loans are semantic, but there are aspects apart from the semantic one, which require consideration. As for loan translation, it is a term that assumes that translation is a process of linguistic creation. Translation, in actual fact, consists in casting the contents of a construction in a certain idiom into a constructional mould in another idiom. This clearly shows that the only element translation carries across from one idiom to another is the thought expressed. Any

1. The Norwegian Language in America, II. 400-1.

2. Ibid., p.391.

reflection of an idiomatic nature on the language translated into from that translated from is borrowing. Therefore, it is not translation that is done when a morphemic model is taken across to another language with complete substitution by native morphemes, but introduction of a foreign contextual situation for the use of the native morphemes or a foreign arrangement for the native morphemes, that is borrowing. This type of borrowing appears in the form of a contextual shift on the part of native morphemes under the influence of a foreign model; therefore it is called loanshift.

Each type of loanshift will be treated here separately.

Loanshift Extension

In loanshift extension a language borrows an additional meaning to a native word which shares with that of the lending language either its central meaning or certain secondary but striking meaning(s) that present themselves readily to the speakers and listeners due to the identity of the situations in which they are used in both languages. Thus no morphemic borrowing is involved here, but induced branching of meanings from the core of the native word.

Such new meanings are borrowed when the speakers of the borrowing language find themselves in an identical situation with those of the lending language. This situation may be sensuous or emotional. By sensuous I mean that a certain thing, material or conceptual, presents itself to the human

senses and makes one feel the necessity of expressing one's own consciousness of its existence by a certain word. The word chosen for this purpose may be fully descriptive of its referent or marginally, but the fundamental point in it is that it emanates from the sort of consciousness one has of the referent and this is influenced by one's subjective or objective attitude to it. Such an attitude, in turn, has various aspects that reflect themselves with varying degrees on the person who first chooses the word. When another language borrows such a word, it is either that the same aspects of the referent that stood out for the person who originally used the word and guided his choice stand out for the borrowing language and induce a loanshift or that its borrowing is chosen as a literal solution to the translation problem of finding an equivalent. In the latter case, however, it is likely that ultimately those aspect(s) of the referent that emphasized themselves on the person who originally used the word emerge and dominate the picture of the referent in the borrowing language, since the users of the word differ from the translator in that they only have to understand the new contextual situation in which their native word is used. In certain cases which involve sensuous situations, a word used for a certain referent is used for a new one belonging more or less to the same dimension or level of existence, and having formal, functional, or conceptual aspects of similarity and thus the sense of

the word is extended.⁽¹⁾ Such extension is called here literal extension. In other cases, however, the two referents in question, belong to completely different dimensions or levels of existence but have a certain formal, functional, or hypothetical feature which the lending language has made use of in giving the new referent a name. In such cases the borrowing language places the two established referents on one level and extends the application of the name from the old to the new, regardless of all the other basic differences. This is certainly a metaphorical way of expression, with one main exception, that it has no decorative or emotional motive or effect. In dealing with loanshift extension, as well as with native semantic development, one is bound to face this class of words standing out in many cases very clearly. I have felt inclined to treat them as a distinctive type of extension, choosing the name given to it by Gustaf Stern, namely

1. Here I must make it clear that I have excluded any extension that is based on what Gustaf Stern calls 'substitution', which involves the application of a certain name belonging to a certain referent to any other referent that takes its place as a result of its development, the introduction of a similar referent that replaces it, the change of our knowledge of it, or the change of our attitude towards it (Gustaf Stern, Meaning and Change of Meaning, pp.192-198). Thus, although modern ships are different from the old to a tremendous degree, and have been developed and built in say Britain or France, etc., they have not caused extension of the meaning of سفينة, ship, in Arabic. What has happened is substitution of the old referent by the new, with the retention of the name. The same applies to the amount or type of knowledge possessed about a certain referent, as this also may develop, increase, or receive modifications, but the name moves also with the referent from one stage to another.

intentional transfer.⁽¹⁾ As a term, it has its own difficulties which Stern acknowledges,⁽²⁾ but for want of a better one, I feel inclined to use it for a subsection within Loanshift Extension.

The emotional situations are those in which one uses a word out of its proper context to satisfy one's aesthetic sense, to express one's feelings in a certain respect more strongly, to illustrate, or to emphasize a certain aspect of a referent. Such use involves extension, but it is figurative extension, as distinguished from the literal extension in which only formal, functional, or conceptual similarity exists between things belonging to the same dimension. The image which exists in the background of a figurative use is likely to appeal to the borrower because, as the appreciation of any picture requires, he has the mental atmosphere in which such an image, transplanted from one language into another, appears beautiful and flourishes. But, images are not always borrowed because they appeal to the borrowers; in many cases they are borrowed because of literal requirements, and the images are taken through words across to the other language where the prospects of their flourishing depend on various factors, notably discontinuing their isolated

1. Meaning and Change of Meaning, p.293.

2. Ibid., pp.293-294.

life by penetrating the literal 'wrappings' and emotionally 'mixing' with the images such 'wrappings' contain. Such a thing requires time in certain cases, and might not happen if the literal 'wrappings' were too strong to break. Whether such a process of familiarization with the image in a certain case of figurative loanshift extension has taken place or not, the fact remains that it is a figurative extension, and therefore it is classed as such. A figurative extension might not be a popular one, or it might even be ugly according to the majority of people, but this does not change the fact that it is figurative.

These facts about the figurative loanshift extensions apply to loanshift creation (combinations and phrases), therefore they will not be repeated there.

Loanshift Creation

As already explained, loanshift creation is applied to that type of borrowing in which the morphemic substitution is complete while the foreign morphemic arrangement or pattern is retained. This means that the morphemic arrangement of the foreign expression concerned is created in the borrowing language which consequently introduces a new relation between these morphemes based on the foreign model.

There might be certain objection to calling this a kind of borrowing, since there is nothing to stop the borrowing language independently putting its native morphemes together in any

meaningful arrangement. Such objection, however, does not take into account the idiomatic and cultural backgrounds most of such arrangements have in the language they are first made in, and overlooks the importance of the history of morphemic arrangements.

The model on which a new morphemic arrangement is based may be a combination or a phrase in English, but the form in which it is reproduced in Arabic is sometimes a phrase for a combination or a combination for a phrase.⁽¹⁾ However, the classification followed in my selection is based on the form of the English model.

The elements of a combination or a phrase can be of a native or borrowed, plain or figurative sense, and may include neologisms created in the language independently without any foreign, or at least English, influence.

A certain morphemic arrangement may be borrowed and subsequently used as a pattern for creating other combinations and phrases independently. Such combinations and phrases are native, and therefore fall outside the scope of borrowing.

1. This does not contradict the previous statement that the morphemic arrangement is borrowed, since it is very hard to copy the foreign model rigidly in every case, especially when it is a question of grammatical and idiomatic structure.

Combinations

For various considerations, the term combinations is chosen here for the two-word expressions and terms that have come into Arabic from English. It is difficult to classify this group of expressions under a different name, because the term chosen has to be appropriate both in English and in Arabic, and I do not know of an established term that satisfies this condition. I do not use Einar Haugen's term loanshift compounds ⁽¹⁾ because the term compound is very difficult to define in English and to apply to Arabic. NED and its Supplement do not give a grammatical meaning for this word. Pei and Gaynor confine themselves to the rough statement that it means: 'consisting of two or more parts, elements or components.' ⁽²⁾ Hans Marchand, on the other hand, lays down rules and makes conditions for a combination to be considered as a compound. He analyzes the types of compounds and examines the theories of stress, meaning, and writing, and puts his general, but not comprehensive, conditions of 'morphological isolation from a parallel syntactic group' ⁽³⁾. As for the term combination, it embraces what are called compounds and other two-word expressions. In the introduction of NED (p.xxiii), it is

1. The Norwegian Language in America, II.466.

2. A Dictionary of Linguistics.

3. The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation pp.14-15.

pointed out that under the term combination 'are included all collocations of simple words in which the separate spelling of each word is retained, whether they are formally connected by the hyphen, or virtually by the unity of their signification.' When dealing with the question of hyphenating a combination, it says, 'When this unification and specialization has proceeded so far that we no longer analyze the combination into its elements, but take it as a whole, as in blackberry, postman, newspaper, pronouncing it in speech with a single accent, the hyphen is usually omitted, and the fully developed compound is written as a single word. But as this also is a question of degree, there are necessarily many compounds as to which usage has not yet determined whether they are to be written with the hyphen or as single words.' This shows that there is no clear-cut distinction between compounds and general combinations, and that compounds also vary in degree between those 'fully developed' and those hyphenated.

The term combination is considered here more suitable for the purpose for two reasons: first that it embraces compounds and combinations, and second that the discussions about compounds are largely irrelevant to Arabic, since what is a compound in English does not necessarily become so in Arabic as a result of the morphological and phonological differences between the two languages.

It may be pointed out here that substantive - substantive

combinations are rendered into Arabic in one of the following ways:-

1. Rendering the first substantive adjectivally.
2. Putting the first substantive in the genitive.

The following points of arrangement may be noted:-

1. 'Phrasal combinations', as NED terms such expressions as munitions of war, line of war, etc. (s.v. War, sb.¹ 4c) are classed as phrases, therefore they are not included here.

2. The figures of speech which figurative combinations represent are not pointed out, but I find it necessary to mention here that combinations with transferred epithets are included in the figurative group, although they might look literal.

Phrases

This category includes prepositional and verbal idioms and all expressions of more than two words, which might in a strict grammatical definition be described as either phrases or sentences.

Evidence

Evidence for loanshift is sometimes more difficult to find than for loanwords due to the fact that in loanshift the morphemic substitution is complete, and the element borrowed is

only a sense or a morphemic arrangement. However, the difficulty varies according to the expression concerned. It is easier to establish the identity of new things or modern concepts than that of turns of phrase and figurative expressions. In the former case, the system I have followed is to try to find out which of the two languages that influenced Arabic simultaneously, namely English and French, coined the expression, although the indirect role played by English has also been taken into consideration. In this quest, dictionaries and encyclopaedias have been helpful to a large extent. In the latter, however, as well as with a wide range of expressions, this method could not be adopted for three reasons:

1. Such expressions are not associated with things or concepts that are typical of a certain nation.
2. They could have existed in Arabic and English before the contact between the Arabs and the West, due to the influence on Western languages of Biblical literature, which had Eastern elements in it existing in Arabic, and of the classical works which were translated into Arabic by Syriac translators (particularly during the reign of al-Ma'mūn, 813-833 A.D.) and subsequently translated into Latin.
3. It is possible that certain figurative uses have come to exist in Arabic, which is a flowery language, and in Western

languages by coincidence (although word for word coincidence is very unlikely).⁽¹⁾

1. Examples of this are summer-cloud, in the sense of an unpleasant event that passes quickly, (recorded in NED, s.v. Summer-cloud, from 1727) and سحابة صيف (recorded in al-Maidānī 'd. 1124 A.D.', Majma' al-Amthāl 'Dictionary of Proverbs' I.357); to crown, in the sense of to complete worthily, (recorded in NED, s.v. Crown, v. 9, from 1606) and توج (recorded in the phrase وتوج صفاته بحبه عناته 'and he crowned his qualities with love for those who ask him / for grants', in al-Ḥarīrī '1054-1122 A.D.', al-Maqāmāt, I.295); the spring of one's life or years (recorded in NED, s.v. Spring, sb. 6c, in two quotations dated 1826 and 1834 respectively) and رييح العمر, (recorded in the epilogue to the 18th century TA 'X.465' :

ورأيت تعثر قمر ليل الشباب بأذيال كسوف شمس المشيب وانهمزاه
 () وولوح ربيع العمر على قيظ انقضائه بأمارات الهرم واقتحامه

and the French jeter des perles aux pourceaux, given in Muṣṭafā Jawād, al-Mabāḥith al-Lughawiyya fi l-'Iraq ('Linguistic Studies in Iraq'), p.37, together with an Arabic similar phrase :

يعلق اللؤلؤ أعناق الخنازير (to hang pearls round the necks of pigs) from al-A'mash (b. 679-80, 'EI, I.431/b') in the following quotation:

ورد في أخبار شعبة المحدث قال : " رأيتي الأعمش وأنا أحمّث
 قوما ، فقال : ويحك يا شعبة ، تعلق اللؤلؤ أعناق الخنازير "

'To cast pearls before swine' is of course a quotation from the New Testament (Matthew, Cp.7, verse 6), and it is quite possible that al-A'mash heard this striking phrase from a Christian, or read it himself.

However, it is important to note that Arabic language and learning considerably deteriorated as a result of the monstrous destruction of the Abbasid civilization at the hands of Hulagu the Mongol in 1258 A.D., and the following centuries of Turkish and sometimes Persian rule. The language spoken by the Arabs became a mixture of Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Kurdish. Standard Arabic could have been completely supplanted by local vernaculars but for the common keenness of the Arabs, Turks, Kurds, and Persians to learn their holy book, the Quran, which is in Arabic. Apart from Quranic studies, all branches of learning, including the Arabic literary and philosophical heritage of the Abbasid and preceding eras, suffered complete neglect.

Therefore, the system followed in verifying such loan-shifts has been to eliminate the possibility of their existence in Arabic before the contact with the West.⁽¹⁾ In the unfortunate absence of an Arabic dictionary based on historical principles, I have had to use a selection of the available dictionaries and glossaries and at the same time read certain representative works.

1. It should be pointed out here, that in the days when learning was very limited and the means of circulation of writings were primitive, such works cannot be expected to have had any appreciable influence on the language as such. Even when such writings as were based on or translated from classical works did find their way to the literate people, they were generally frowned upon, because of their foreign idiom and metaphysical contents. When in modern times such works were printed, their contents had been antiquated, modern Western thought had penetrated into the Arab world, and translations of Western works had been published on a large scale.

Following is a list of such works:

1. Az-Zabīdī (1732-1790), Tāj al-'Arūs. A dictionary completed in 1188 A.H.
2. Al-Hamadhānī (d.933 A.D.), al-Alfāz al-Kitābiyya. A glossary of Arabic synonyms, phrases, and figurative expressions.
3. Qudāma Ibn Ja'far (d.337 '948-9'), Jawāhir al-Alfāz. A glossary of Arabic synonyms, phrases, and figurative expressions.
4. Al-Maidānī (d.1124 A.D.), Majma' al-Amthāl, a dictionary of proverbs.
5. The Quran.
6. Ibn al-Muqaffa' (d.757 A.D.), Kalīla wa Dimna.
7. Abū Tammām (804-845), Diwān (Poetical Works), Vol.I.
8. Ikhwān aṣ-Ṣafā', Rasā'il Ikhwān aṣ-Ṣafā'. A work in 4 volumes written between 961-986 A.D. The greater part of the work is evidently translated from a classical language, mostly Greek, though not acknowledged by the anonymous authors except in the form of references to Greek books. (1)

1. The following comment on the contents of the work from EI (III.1075/b) is useful: 'In the Epistles / i.e. Rasā'il /, then, many diverse elements are to be found. There are probably some traces of early Babylonian astrology, supplemented by Indian and Iranian astrological elements, the whole based on the tenets of Greek astrology. There are stories of Indian and Persian origin and quotations and stories taken from the Hebrew Bible, as well as from Rabbinic texts; there are also borrowings from the New Testament (Christian influence is, in any case, very strong). The influence of Greek writings, however, as might be expected, is the dominant one.'

9. Al-Ḥarīrī (1054-1122 A.D.), al-Maqāmāt.
10. Ibn as-Suwaīdī (1722-1805 A.D.), Tārīkh Baghdād.

However, I must admit that certain parallels might have escaped me, simply because they did not occur in the references I used. But I hope that as far as a single person can achieve, the possibility of such mistakes has been brought to the minimum.

The elimination of the possibility of existence in Arabic prior to the contact with the West forms one aspect of the problem of evidence, since, as it was shown in the introduction, English and French influenced Arabic simultaneously (although English achieved more success in establishing itself and influencing Arabic than French), and a verification process is required for English and French loans.

The method adopted in this respect is to record what is considered a borrowing under the influence of English with the historical facts available about its standing in English and French. In spite of clear instances of borrowing from French into English, I have not allocated a section in this chapter, as I did in the Glossary of ^{Pure} the Loanwords, for loans in which English acted as a medium only, partly because only a small number of the selection of loanshifts are of an identified French origin, and partly because the creation of such a section would indicate that all the others are identified as English, which is untrue of many of them.

The historical facts about each English word, combination, or phrase have been taken from the available dictionaries and works, particularly NED. Unfortunately, little work seems to have been done on the history of phrases and combinations, and even semantic extensions of words of established etymology in English. Though based on historical principles, NED very occasionally pays attention to this point. Dr. A.A. Prins's French Influence in English Phrasing and John Orr's Old French and Modern English Idiom show admirable efforts, but do not cover this vast field. Professor John Earle dismisses the whole problem of idioms with a brief remark that many of them are of French origin.⁽¹⁾ This remark, however, should not be accepted uncritically, since only historical study can prove it.

With new material, it is even worse in certain cases, when the sources one has to rely upon are dictionaries that give no dates or quotations.

On the French side, the problem is similar, with an aggravating factor, namely the absence in French of a dictionary based on historical principles, similar to NED. Littré gives no dates, though he gives quotations and a short historical account at the end of each article, arranged by centuries. Robert, a recent

1. In his book English Prose, Its Elements, History and Usage, p.272, Professor Earle says, 'and many of our English idioms are really Gallicisms, which grew out of the close contact of English with French, in the centuries succeeding the Norman conquest.' While stressing the fact that little work has been done on idioms, Logan Pearsall Smith (Words and Idioms, p.168) includes Professor Earle's English Prose among the few books that gave useful information on the subject.

dictionary, supplies much of the material missing in Littré, particularly recent additions to the French language, but, like Littré, gives no dates in principle. Furthermore, it is not known whether the quotations they usually give are the earliest recorded instances in the language. To solve this problem I sought the help of M. Félix Lecoy of the Collège de France, upon the advice of the Institut de France. In his kind reply, M. Lecoy pointed out the authenticity of Walther von Wartburg's Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch and the usefulness of Littré.⁽¹⁾ However, on a few occasions, I have found earlier dates in Littré than in Wartburg, and received help from Littré and Robert when Wartburg failed me. In view of this fact, I have used the three dictionaries together as the basic ones, and tried to collate the information given in them, reserving a special place in the footnotes for Wartburg wherever he had a later date.

1. In his letter of 2nd June 1971, M. Lecoy writes to me, 'Le Robert (je m'excuse de cette franchise) est un livre médiocre, dont le seul mérite est d'exister. C'est un travail de compilation qui peut, à l'occasion, renseigner sur l'usage moderne; tout ce qui concerne l'histoire des mots et l'étymologie, dans la mesure où des renseignements de ce type y figurent, est de seconde main et n'a aucune valeur propre. - Le Littré est un dictionnaire de la langue française classique (XVII^e et XVIII^e siècle, début du XIX^es.), mais l'apparat étymologique et historique du Littré (consigné dans les deux paragraphes qui suivent chaque article) est considérable: toutefois le Littré a maintenant un siècle d'existence, et il est naturellement, sur bien des points, dépassé. Toutefois, son Historique garde souvent beaucoup de valeur. Il n'en reste pas moins que, en ce qui concerne origine, date d'apparition et historique du vocabulaire, le Wartburg est aujourd'hui le livre de base.'

It is quite evident that in view of the limited references available, the historical facts given here are not infallible, but at least they show in many cases approximately, if not conclusively, what standing a sense, combination, or phrase has in English and French, and what relation the English and French versions have to each other. The possibility of them being borrowings from English in French or vice versa is certainly not to be decided by these facts, but at the same time it should not be ruled out, because borrowings between these two languages are definitely far greater in number than those listed in Prins's and Orr's above-mentioned books and Wartburg's small pamphlet on Anglicisms (Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, vol. XVIII).

The other problem dealt with is whether an established English expression has any equivalent at all in French. Harrap's Standard English-French Dictionary gives many French equivalents of such expressions which are not recorded in the above-mentioned French dictionaries. Such equivalents, however, have been given here as Harrap's for three reasons: first, that the French dictionaries are by no means complete; second, that Harrap is not infallible; and third, that it is very difficult to find out whether they are accepted French or not. (1)

1. M. Félix Lecoy writes to me on this point, 'il n'existe, en aucune langue, de dictionnaire "complet", et pour cause. Par conséquent, il est fort possible que vous trouviez dans le Harrap, comme traduction de certains idiotismes anglais, des locutions (françaises) que n'ont enrégistrées ni le Littré ni le Robert. Ce fait ne prouve pas, a priori, que le Harrap ait accueilli des locutions barbares. Toutefois, s'agissant

There are expressions that exist in English and French with differences in wording. When the Arabic reproduced the French version, it has been left out as a borrowing from French, although the English version must have played its part in perpetuating the expression in Arabic. Examples of this are on equal footing and sur le pied d'égalité; and side by side and côte à côte: the Arabic جانباً إلى جانب and على قدم المساواة literally reproduce the French versions. However, when the Arabic reproduced the English version, it has been included as a borrowing from English.

Certain military expressions have been included without mention of their possible French equivalents, because, to my knowledge, they are only used in the Iraqi army where there has been no influence from the French language.

Choice of Specimens

The specimens are chosen from various scientific and literary fields, with a view to being illustrative. No attempt is made at being comprehensive, as the tremendous number of loanshifts and the verification process necessary for them require years of work and the combined efforts of many scholars.

d'un dictionnaire bilingue rédigé par un anglais, il faut naturellement se méfier. Il est toujours bon de vérifier la qualité ou l'authenticité d'une traduction française fournie par un étranger, (de même et inversement que des traductions anglaises fournies à l'occasion par des dictionnaires bilingues rédigés par un français). La qualité du Harrap n'exclut pas qu'il ait pu laisser échapper des traductions d'un français douteux.

Arrangement of the Specimens

The two main groups of loanshift specimens are those of loanshift extensions and loanshift creations. Loanshift extensions are divided into literal extensions, of which intentional transfers form a subsection, and figurative extensions. Loanshift creations, on the other hand, are divided into loanshift combinations and loanshift phrases. Each of these two sections is divided into two subsections: literal and figurative. Proverbs and quotations, which naturally fall within the category of phrases, are put together in a separate subsection because of their special significance in indicating literary influence. All subsections are arranged alphabetically.

Quotations

Quotations and references are supplied whenever available. The absence of a quotation or a reference to support a certain specimen is a matter of sheer hard luck which has nothing to do with its definitely frequent occurrence in Arabic.

base القاعدة

The bottom or supporting part on which a thing stands or rests. —>:

1. 'Chem. A substance which combines with and neutralizes an acid, forming a salt,' (UDELL, Base (I.), n. 3).

CEDEL says 'as a term of chemistry base was introduced by the F. chemist Guillaume-François Rouelle (1703-70) in 1754.'

NED, Base, sb.¹ 13, records it from 1810.

2. 'Mil. The line or place upon which the general of an army relies as a stronghold and magazine, and from which the operations of a campaign are conducted,' (NED); 'an air or naval station,' (OED New Supp.

F. base is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Base, n. 1 — Milit., without date or quotation.

NED, Base, sb.¹ 16, records it from 1860. OED New Supp., Base, sb.¹ 16b, records its use for a naval station from 1896 and

for an air station from 1909.

التواعد (Bases): القاعدة هي كل مادة تتفاعل مع الحوامض، فيتكون من ذلك ملح «: (1) ومبا فقط.

KA, 1965, p. 104» .

وموجب هذا الرأي رأيت أن تترك تركيا المضائق حرة ، فلا تنشئ فيها قواعد بحرية «: (2) أو جوية .

K, I:12 (Dec. 1946) p. 905» .

certain محين

Definite, 'fixed —> indefinite, unfixed; 'of a character

difficult or unwise to specify,' (WTNID, Certain, adj. 2a).

F. certain is recorded in this sense⁽¹⁾ in Wartburg, s.v. Certus (II '1'. 611/a) from the 13th century.

NED, Certain, α., sb., and adv. A 7, records it from 1300.

« اذا أمسكت بيد غيرى شعرت بتأثير كتأثير الكهرباء في ذراعي وتأثير غريب
في جبيني كان فيه حركة د ولابية اولولبية تدور حول مركز معين في حسبي بكل تدقيق
Mq, I:5 (Oct.1876)p.99,2nd ed. ».

« أ و يؤثروا في الحكومة السويسرية حتى يحملوها على اتخاذ موقف معين، تلحظ
فيه المراعاة أو المحاباة لألمانيا...
K,I:4 (Feb.1946) p.491 ».

« مفاوضات قامت بها بولونيا مع الدنمرك... على
كميات معينة من الفحم...
ibid., p. 498 ».

« وأنا أكره أن أتناول مسائل الفن والأدب بمثل هذه
التسروح... التي سبق أن أثارتهها جماعة
معينة في "لبنان" ثم خفتت وماتت...
K,I:8 (June 1946) p.328 ».

1. Wartburg puts the sense in the following straightforward words,
'qui n'est pas déterminé; quelque'.

create يخلق

To make from nothing; said of the divine agent. → To make, form, constitute, or bring into legal existence (an institution, condition, action, mental product, or form, not existing before). Also of material works, [NED].

Similarly, to cause or give rise to, [NED].

F. créer is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Creare (II '2'. 1296/a) from the 14th century.

NED, Create, v. 2a, records it from 1592, and s.v. 4, records the sense of 'cause' or 'give rise to' from 1599.

« اذا شئنا حقا أن نخلق من دول العالم اسرة واحدة يتعاون أفرادها على ما فيه الخير العام، فلا بد لنا من العمل على انشاء / بنك دولي يتولى اصدار عملة دولية واحدة تتعامل بها الامم جميعا .
K, I:5 (Mar. 1946) pp. 657-8 » .

degree درجة

1. Step → 'A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a quality, attribute, or action,' (NED).

F. degré is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Degré, n. II 11, with a quotation from Ernest Renan's Vie de Jésus [1863 (Gr.Lar.)].

NED, Degree, sb. 6, records it from 1380.

2. Step (also position: social, academic, etc.), [TA]. →

An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university,
 [NED_7].

F. degré is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Gradus
 (IV.205/b) from Molin (?). Littré, Degré, s. 5, records it
 with a quotation from [Mathurin_7] Régnier's Satire III,
 [1608-09 (CEL)_7].

NED, Degree, sb. 7a, records it from 1380.

3. Step (also division, graduation).—'Thermometry: a. A
 unit of temperature...; b. Each of the marks denoting degrees
 of temperature on the scale of a thermometer...,' (NED).

F. degré is recorded in sense (a) in Robert, s.v. Degré, n.

II 10, without date or quotation, and in sense (b) in Wartburg,
 s.v. Gradus (IV. 205/b) from 1685.

NED, Degree, sb. 10, records sense (a) from 1727-51 and (b)
 from 1796.

(1): « ولكن صحتـه تقدّمت بدرجـة محسوسة
 Sk, 1957, p.91, 2nd repr. ».

(2): « سافر الى فرنسا حيث قضى هنالك أربعة أعوام محصّلا ومستمعا دون أن
 يحصل على درجة علمية .
 ibid., p. 98 ».

(3): « سنتراد ميزان الحرارة المقسوم الى مئة درجة ٠٠٠ وعلامة الدرجة دائرة
 صغيرة توضع عن يسار الرقم هكذا ١٢° س فتقرأ اثنا عشرة درجة
 سنتراد

Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.4,n.1 ».

ensure

يؤمن

To guarantee by an insurance contract, (obs. in E., but easily mixed up with insure). → To procure, bring about, or make (a thing) sure to or for a person.

F. assurer is recorded in the sense of to procure or provide in Robert, s.v. Assurer, v. 4, without date or quotation.

NED, Ensure, v. 8 and 9, records the sense of 'to make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event), or the attainment of (a result) from 1742, and of 'to make (a thing) sure to or for a person; secure,' from 1770 respectively.

« واتخذت الاحتياطات اللازمة لتأمين الطعام AK, c.1956, p.79 ».

« بل قررت أن يكون هدفها كذلك تأمين المسكن اللائق لكل ذي دخل محدود من ابنائها ».

A, no.68 (July 1964) p.30/b ».

evacuate

يخلي

To make empty; to empty out. → Mil. To remove (the wounded or civilians) from a combat area to places where they can be given medical treatment or, generally, away from the zone of operations.

The sense is recorded in NED, s.v. Evacuate, v. 8, in its general application, but the military use in 'evacuate the wounded' is recorded in UA, s.v. Evacuate..., with the following comment: 'is a horrible variation of the dignified remove the wounded. Beginning as military officialese, it

has become journalese — and far too general. ...'.

OED New Supp., Evacuate, v. 8b, records the sense of removing inhabitants of an area liable to aerial bombing etc. to safer surroundings from 1938.

evaluate

يُثَمِّن

To guess or estimate the value of —→ :

1. 'To examine and judge concerning the worth, quality [etc.]', (WTNID).

F. évaluer is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Évaluer, v. 2-, without date or quotation.

WTNID, Evaluate, vt 2, records it with a quotation from W.S. Middleton [?].

The verb ينقد, to criticize, is used in Ar. for the present sense, and is associated with the noun نقد, money, cash; but the novelty of يُثَمِّن, evaluate, seems to attract people.

2. To esteem; to appreciate; to value.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records évaluer in this sense. (1)

None of the E. dictionaries records this sense. MEU/G,

Evaluate, records it with the following comment: 'Its use as a synonym of value in that word's sense of to have a high opinion of, to esteem, can only be attributed to the septic influence of LOVE OF THE LONG WORD.'

1. Wartburg, s.v. Valère.

The verb يقدّر is used in Ar. for the present sense and is associated with the E. appreciate in translation. When the sense of evaluate was extended in E., it motivated an extension of the sense of the Ar. equivalent, and يقدّر remained as equivalent of appreciate.

ان الايمان بانسانية العمل واحلاله المقام الأول من نشاط الانسان الاجتماعي « (1):
يتجاوز التثمين النظري المحض، الى مستوى أعلى ، ومن هنا جاء التأكيد على وصفه
بالحق والواجب بالنسبة للفرد .
Th, 26.11.1970, p.3/1 ».

« (2): 5/6, 28.11.1970, p. 5/6, ن, بكلمة رحبت فيها بالأخوات الحاضرات وثمنت حضورهن ».

foot قدم

The lowest part of the leg. → The E. unit of measurement (12 inches).

NED, Foot, sb. 7, records it from 1000.

« , وعلوها من قدم ونصف الى قدمين وسمكها من ثلاثة قراريط الى أربعة
Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.4 ».

« , فهو عشرة أقدام انكليزية في الهند وأربعة وعشرون قدماً في أماكن أخرى
Mq, I:2 (July 1876) p.28 ».

knot عقدة

A fastening of a rope, etc. → A nautical unit of measurement, usually defined by بحرية , nautical.

F. noeud is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Nodus (VII. 172/a), from 1721.

NED, Knot, sb.¹ 3, records it from 1633.

« قطع الباخرة... فيكون معدّل ما قطعت في الساعة $\frac{1}{4}$ اءقده » . H, VI:3(1.10.1897)p.110

mass الكتلة

A lump made up by putting things together. → Phys. 'The quantity of matter which a body contains,' (NED).

F. masse is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Massa (VI '1'. 443/a), from 1748.

NED, Mass, sb.² 8b, records it from 1704.

ولكن في اوائل القرن الحالي بين العالم الشهير البرت انيشتاين أن الكتلة ليست
من خواص المادة فقط بل أن للطاقة كتلة أيضا .

KA, 1965, p. ي, i.e. x » .

popular شعبي

Of the people →:

1. 'Finding favour with or approved by the people; liked, beloved, or admired by the people, or by people generally,' (NED).

The substantive (rendering popularity) is more frequently used in this sense than the adjective.

F. populaire is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Popular (XVIII. 96/b), from 1780. Though used long before by Amyot, in 1559, the sense has been revived in F. under E. influence, (Wartburg, loc.cit.).

NED, Popular, a. (sb.) 6, records it from 1608.

2. 'Adapted to the means of ordinary people; low, moderate (in price),' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries records this sense.

NED, Popular, α. (sb.) 4b, records it from 1859.

وفخري البارودي زعيم لعدد من الشباب السوري • • واكتسب شعبية بين الشبان (1): « والشابات
HI, c.1956, p.43 » .

كما تبنتى البنك مشروع اقامة ألف مسكن شعبي لذوى الدخل المحدود (2): «
A, no.68 (July 1964) p.29 » .

pressure الضغط

The action of physical pressing → 'Physics. The force exerted by one body on another by its weight, or by the continued application of power, viewed as a measurable quantity, the amount being expressed by the weight upon a unit area,' (NED).

F. pression is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Pressio (IX.368/a), from 1660.

NED, Pressure, 2, records it from 1660 too.

« ضغط الهواء الداخلي, Mq, I:2 (July 1876) p.41 » .

reasonable معقول

Acceptable to reason → Moderate in requests, desires, expectations, amount, size, number, and price, [NED].

Different meanings, all sharing the basic sense moderate,

are listed in different sections in NED, Littré, and Robert for E. reasonable and F. raisonnable.

However, as these sections are not similar, and as it is likely in borrowing that this basic sense was adopted in a certain context and thereafter used in similar ones independently, I shall treat such different sections as one for the purpose of meaning and date.

Littré, Raisnable, adj. 5 (also 6), records it from Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac's Le Barbon [1648 (Gr.Lar.)_7], in a quotation which contains 'prix raisonnable'.

NED, Reasonable, q., adv., and sb. A. adj. 5a (also b, c and 6), records it from 1366,⁽¹⁾ in a quotation which contains 'reasonable prayer', i.e. moderate in what it asks for.

« وأول تغيير مهم حصل في تاريخ الحرب فحرف ويلاتها وجعلها ضمن دائرة معقولة ما جاء به الدين الاسلامي وان لم يجز عليه المسلمون في بعض حروبهم

Mn, Vol. I, 1898, p. 46, 2nd ed. » .

« وقد تزداد هذه الكمية بنسبة معقولة اذا ما حسن الانتاج في مناجم الرور

K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p. 498 » .

1. I left out the vague date '13..' given for a quotation s.v. 5b, which contains 'reasonable hyre!'.

salt الملح

Sodium chloride (common salt) → 'A compound formed by the union of an acid radical with a basic radical; an acid having the whole or part of its hydrogen replaced by a metal,' (NED). NED, Salt, sb.¹ 6, records it from 1790 quoting Kerr in a translation of Lavoisier's Traité élémentaire de chimie.

« ويسمى المركب حسب اصطلاح الكيمياء بين ملحا Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.80, 2nd ed. ».

school المدرسة

A building in which tuition is given → 'A set of persons, who agree in certain opinions, points of behaviour or the like,' (NED), and the body of opinions such people hold, [UDEL].

F. école is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Schola (XI. 301/a), with two separate definitions, which can be considered as two aspects of the above definitions: 1. 'doctrine d'un maître, philosophe, littérateur ou artiste; ensemble de ses adeptes' from 1682; 2. 'partisans ou imitateurs d'un certain style, d'un certain genre d'écrire' from 1835.

NED, School, sb.¹ 5b, records it from 1798. The definition it gives is limited to 'a set of persons...', but its illustration, namely 'of the old school', shows that it can also mean a body of opinions.

وقد خرج المؤلف على تقاليد المدرسة النظرية التي لاتعنى بالعوامل الاجتماعية على
 مالها من أثر في الحياة الاقتصادية .
 K,I: 1 (Nov.1945)p.94 » .

وبدأت الحركة الفكرية التي قام بها جمال الدين الأفغاني، وأنشأ هذا الرجل العظيم
 مدرسة فكرية جديدة ، فاجتمع المثقفون حوله يتلقون العلم عنه .
 K,I: 2 (Dec.1945) p.173 » .

secondary ثانوى

Of the second.—→ 'Not chief or principal; of minor
 importance, subordinate,' (NED).

F. secondaire is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v.

Secondaire, adj. 1, with a quotation from vol. 2 of Hippolyte
 Taine's Origines de la France contemporaine, [6 vols., 1875 -
 93 (Gr.Lar.)_7. (1)

NED, Secondary, a. and sb. A. adj. 1, records it from 1386.

« ولعلم الزيلوجيا فروع ثانوية كثيرة اعتبرها بعضهم علوما متباعدة
 Mq,I:5 (Oct.1876)p.103 » .

« يحفرون نفقا في كولورادو وبأميركا طوله عشرون ميلا، واذا أضيف الى ذلك ما يتبعه
 من الانفاق الثانوية بلغ طوله ثلاثين ميلا
 H,VI:6 (15.11.1897) p.228 » .

« لقد هيأتها الاختلافات الجنسية والنفسية الى ذلك المركز الثانوى الذى وضعتها
 »

1. A quotation from 'Poiré, Dict.Sciences' has been neglected because no date is given with it, and the work itself is not included in Robert's list of the books cited and untraceable in the dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

فيه البيئات جميعا

K,I:3 (Jan. 1946) p. 328 » .

« عند ظهور البارود انحطت منزلة النفط ، فعند من العتاد الثانوى

K,I:7 (May 1946) p. 76 » .

values

القيم

Worth → The principles and qualities held true, correct, and important for the health of society, morality, justice, literature, etc.

F. valeur used in the plural in this sense is recorded in Robert, s.v. Valeur, n. III 7, from the second half of the 19th century.

NED does not record this sense.

WTNID, 1 Value, n. 8, records it with a quotation from Erich Fromm [1900-(Gr.Lar.)].

« وبعد ان خضعت لشرائط شكلية وقيم فنية من حيث البناء والتقسيم والسياقة ،
فجعلت منها خلقا ادبيا يختلف عن القصة والحكايات والمقال .

K,I:1 (Nov. 1945) p. 102 » .

« يتعلم الطالب تلك المواد التي تبسط له القيم الانسانية والواجبات المدنية
والأمانى الروحية كالفلسفة والعلوم واللغة والادب والتاريخ

K,I:4 (Feb. 1946) p. 494 » .

INTENTIONAL TRANSFERS

blade النصل

The sword blade → 'Bot. The broad, thin, expanded part of a leaf...,' (NED).

F. lame is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Lame, n. 1, without date or quotation.

NED, Blade, 4, records it from 1835.

« النصل blade وهو الصفيحة العريضة المكيفة لوظيفتي التركيب الضوئي والنتح

IN, 1963, p.99 » .

button زر

'A knob or stud of metal or other material sewn ... to articles of dress, usually for the purpose of fastening one part of the dress to another ...,' (NED). → Elect. 'The knob or disc of an electric bell' (NED); a switch of this kind, etc.

F. bouton is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Bouton, n. 4, in the combination bouton électrique with a quotation from Marcel Proust's À la recherche du temps perdu [1905 - 1910 (Gr.Lar.)].

NED, Button, sb. 4, records it from 1880.

« وأد خلوا في بنائها آلات كهربائية تسهل حركتها فبالضغط على زر ترفع تلك الأثقال أو تديرها شمالا أو يمينا أو غير ذلك

H, VI:11(1.2.1898)p.427 » .

channel قناة

Water-way → Television band of frequencies.

F. canal is recorded in this sense in Robert Supp., s.v.

Canal, n. 6.

NED does not record this sense.

It is recorded in WTNID, s.v. 1 Channel, n. 11, without date or quotation. DNW, Channel, records it among its new words.

«Mwd, Channel, 4».

current تيار

Stream of water moving in a definite direction.—→ 'The apparent transmission or (flow) of electric force through a conducting body...,' (NED).

F. courant is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, in the combinational form courant électrique, s.v. Cürre (II '2'. 1571/b), from 1834.

NED, Current, sb. 7, records it from 1842, though it occurs in earlier quotations (1747 and 1752) which indicate it in a vague manner.

كانت الدائرة الكهربية حينذاك تحتوى على سلكين، أحدهما لارسال التيار ،
والآخر لارجاعه ، . . .

K, I: 12 (Oct. 1946) p. 889 » .

fatigue الكلال

Weariness, exhaustion of body or mind. → 'The condition of weakness in metals caused by repeated blows or long-continued strain,' (NED).

F. fatigue is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Fatigue, n. 3, without date or quotation.

NED, Fatigue, sb. 1b, records it from 1854.

« كلال المرونة , MM, 1957, p.205, s.v. Elastic fatigue ».

grenade الرمانة

A pomegranate (the obsolete sense in E.). → A small explosive shell.

F. grenade is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Granum (IV.237/b), and in Robert, s.v. Grenade, n. 2, both from 1520.

NED, Grenade, sb.¹ 2, records it from 1591.

« Mjma ».

host المضيف

A person who entertains a guest. → Biol. An organism having a parasite living in or upon it. Sometimes الجسم المضيف, the host body.

F. hôte is recorded in this sense in Gr.Lar., s.v. Hôte, esse, — Parasitol., without date or quotation.

NED, Host, sb.² 3, records it from 1857.

« لا يوجد قناة هضمية في الدودة الوحيدة لأنها تمتص غذاء المضيف الجاهز من سطح جسمها
IH, 1947, p.102 » .

nucleus النواة

The Latin etymological, botanical sense of nucleus, kernel. →

Phys. 'The internal core of an atom...', (SOED Add.).

F. noyau is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Nōdellus (VII.168/a), from 1928.

SOED Add., Nucleus, 3b, records it from 1914.

« غير أن الذرة ليست تامة الفراغ من الداخل ، بل تحتوى على نواة صغيرة جدا في قلبها ، ويحيط بها عدد من الجسيمات السالبة التكهرب اطلق عليها "الالكترونات" . . . والذرة في مجموعها متعادلة التكهرب ، لأن النواة محملة بمقدار من الكهريا . . .

K,I:2 (Dec.1945)p.143 » .

parasite طفيلي

One who comes to a party to eat without being invited

∟TA, طفل , VII.418_7 → Biol. An organism which lives

upon or within another organism, and derives its nourishment

from its host ∟ UDEL, Parasite, n. 3_7.

F. parasite is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v.

Parasitus (VII.638/b), and in Robert, s.v. Parasite, n. II

Biol., both from 1765.

NED, Parasite, sb. 2, records it from 1826.

هو ماد هي العالم سنة ١٩١٨ حينما ابتلي بوباء لم تكشف طفيلياتها لأجهزة المكبرة
« K,I:12 (Oct.1946)p.888 ».

pocket

جيب

A small bag in the garment. —> 'A patch of rarefied air, or a downward eddy, which causes an aeroplane to lose altitude,' (SOED).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records poche in this sense.

NED Supp., Pocket, sb. 7d, records it from 1919 with a differently-worded definition, while SOED, Pocket, sb. 5e, records it from 1914.

« Mwd, Pocket, 5b ».

sheath

غمد

The sword sheath. —> Bot. 'The part of an expanded organ that is rolled round a stem or other body, as ... the lower part of the leaves of grasses, etc.,' (NED).

F. gaine is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Vagina (XIV.122/a), from 1762.

NED, Sheath¹ 2b, records it from 1832.

« ان القاعدة العريضة للورقة في بعض النباتات تسند النصل على الساق وقد تحيط به أحيانا فتشكل في ذوات الفلقة الواحدة غمداً sheath طويلاً يحيط بالساق

wave موجة

Wave of water → Wave of light (hypothetical) and wave of sound (i.e. of the air which conveys sound) [NED].

F. onde in this sense is recorded in combinational forms in Wartburg, s.v. Unda (XIV. 30/a): onde lumineuses from 1821 and onde sonores from 1845.

NED, Wave, sb. 5, dates this sense in combinational forms: waves of light from 1839, and waves of sound from 1832.

« ووصلت أمواج صوته الى كل / مكان سحيق Mn, vol. I, 1898, pp. 9-10, 2nd ed. ».

« فقد اكتشف كل من ملىكان (Millikan) وكولرستر (Kohlorster) أشعة أخرى تصل الى الكرة الأرضية من وجهة ما في الكون ، وأطلق عليها الأشعة الكونية ، وموجات هذه الأشعة قصيرة جدا اذا قورنت بأشعة الضوء أو أى نوع آخر من الأشعة المعروفة . ومن المعروف أنه كلما قصر طول الموجة كانت طاقتها أشد .
K, I:5 (Mar. 1946) p. 672 » .

« حين يلتقط اذاعتين مختلفتين مرسلتين على موجة واحدة
K, I:5 (Mar. 1946) p. 634 » .

FIGURATIVE EXTENSIONS

angle

زاوية

The geometrical angle → 'The point or direction from which one views or approaches an object, circumstance, event, subject of inquiry, etc.; standpoint; hence (loosely) = ASPECT 9,' (OED New Supp.).

F. angle is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Angle, n. 3, with quotations from Edmond Jaloux⁽¹⁾ [1878-1949 (Gr.Lar.)] and from part 7 of Romain Rolland's Jean-Christophe, [10 parts, 1904-1912 (Gr.Lar.)]. OED New Supp., Angle, sb.² 1c, records it from 1872.

« فقالت سوسن حماد : اني انظر الى الموقف من زاوية اخرى ، ألا ترى أن هتلر
لوهاجم / بريطانيا فمن المحتمل أن يهلكا معا ...
Sk, 1957, pp. 197-8, 2nd repr. » .

« كتب مصرية تتناول تاريخنا من زاوية وطنية عربية ...
TTAM, 1960, p. 22 » .

bloc

كتلة

A mass; a lump made up by putting things together. → :

1. A combination of political parties, [NED].

F. bloc is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Bloc, n. I

1. Visiteurs, the work Robert cites, is not listed among Jaloux's works in the dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

5 - Pol., without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Bloc, records it from 1903, pointing out that it is a term of continental politics. APT, Bloc, says, 'as the spelling indicates, the word comes from France where Clemenceau organized the Bloc des Gauches towards the end of the 19th century and edited a paper called Le Bloc from 1900 on.'

2. 'A group of nations united by treaty or agreement for mutual support or joint action,' (WTNID).

F. bloc is recorded in this sense (only financial agreements) in Gr.Lar., s.v. Bloc, n. — Econ.polit., with special mention of its use for the sterling and dollar blocs, but no date or quotation is given.

OED New Supp., Bloc, records it from 1923.

WTNID, Bloc, n. 2b, records it without date or quotation, but gives as examples: the Western bloc, the sterling bloc, and the dollar bloc.

يؤيد موقف العرب كثير من أحرار أمريكا وكذلك الكتلة والأحزاب (1): «
التقدمية بصورة عامة»

Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p. 91, n. 17 ».

وعند استخدام الأسلحة التقليدية فإن النصر سيكون حليف الكتلة (2): «
الشرقية ...»

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p. 42 » .

chapter فصل

A section of a book → An 'important stage in history or human life,' (UDEL, Chapter, n. 1c).

F. chapitre is recorded in this sense in Gr.Lar., s.v.

Chapitre, n. 1 — Fig., from Cardinal de Retz [1613-1679 (Gr. Lar.)] 7. (1)

NED, Chapter, sb. 1b, records it from 1841.

« ان اطلاق الذرة فتح فصلا جديدافي الحضارة , K.I:3(Jan.1946)p.312 » .

climate المناخ

'Condition (of a region or country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric phenomena, as temperature, dryness or humidity, wind...,' (NED, Climate, sb. 3a) → 'The mental, moral, etc. environment or attitude of a body of people in respect of some aspect of life, policy, etc., ...,' (OED New Supp).

F. climat is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Clima

(II '1949'.783/a) from Lamartine [1790-1869 (Gr.Lar.)] 7.

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1. Gr.Lar. illustrates the sense of partie d'un tout by the following quotation from Cardinal de Retz: 'Dans la vie de l'homme, le plus long chapitre est celui des adversités', while NED gives the following quotation from 1841, 'Their [the Prophets] lives constitute some of the noblest chapters of the Jewish Chronicles.' From the two quotations, one can see that the word is used figuratively in much the same way.

OED New Supp., Climate, sb. 3b, records it from 1661.

يتحمل المسؤولون في الحكم مسؤولية تحقيق المناخ الثوري الحر الكفيل بانطلاقة
الأدب الثوري ...

NAD, 19.4.1969, p.17 » .

comb, to (combing) يمشط (تمشيط)

To arrange and disentangle the hair → 'To search or examine minutely,' (NED Supp.), in order to get rid of the remaining enemy elements.

DA, Comb, v. 4, records it as an Americanism, with a quotation dated 1904. NED Supp., Comb, v.¹ 4b, records it with the same quotation and date, pointing out that it is originally U.S. colloquial.

تركز القيادة الفرنسية بقیة قواتها لتمشيط الدلتا بدون تدخل القطعات المعادية

النظامية

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p.70 » .

constructive بِنَاء

Able to build or construct →

1. '(Of mental action) tending to build up something new; formative, creative,' (UDEL).

F. constructif, ive is recorded in this sense in Littré Supp., s.v. Constructif, with a quotation dated 1876.

OED New Supp., Constructive, α. 1, records this sense from 1943.

2. 'Helpful toward further development: promoting improvement or advance,' (WTNID, Constructive, adj. 3).

F. constructif, ive is recorded in this sense in Robert Supp., s.v. Constructif, ive, adj., without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Constructive, α. 1, records this sense

from 1955. MEU/G, Constructive, 2, makes the following

comment on this sense: 'A use of c. that has become very

popular is as an antonym of destructive. It is specially

associated with criticism: authors and politicians whose

works and deeds meet with disapproval protest indignantly that

they would have welcomed c. criticism, meaning perhaps praise.

The exhortation to be c. is becoming a parrot-cry; and the

word is often used as a cliché that contributes nothing to

the sense.'

وعبي اليوم أحوج ما تكون لكل جهد من جهودكم البناءة وخبراتكم الطويلة (1):«

NAD, 15.3.1969, p.25» .

... أن تفتح هذا الباب الجديد في المجلة وترجو من القراء الكرام المساهمة (2):«

فيه مادام رائد الجميع السعي وراء الحقيقة والنقد الموضوعي البناء .

Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.101, n.*» .

cover¹ يستر

To conceal. The word ستارة , curtain, is from this root. It is used in fig. contexts to denote privacy and guarding against scandal. The substantive سِتر , is also recorded in TA, s.v. ستر (III.254) in the sense of a shield "لأنه يستر به" (because one conceals with). →

To shield, protect, especially in the army.

F. couvrir is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v.

Coopēre (II '2'.1148/b), from the 12th century.

NED, Cover, v.¹8, records it from 1275.

A substantive ستر , is also used as in السترالجوى , air cover. Recently a substantive from the verb يغطي , to place a cover on, namely غطاء , has come into use as well in this combination, giving الغطاء الجوى .

يلاحظ عند وضع الخطة النارية وخطة المناورة والمواصلات تهيئة نقاط الاتصال
وسترها بالنار

MA, XLIII:1(Jan.1966)p.16 » .

cover² يغطي

To place something (a cover) on, so as to conceal → :

1. To be sufficient to defray expenses, etc. [NED].

F. couvrir is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v.

Coopēre (II '2'.1149/a), from 1835.

NED, Cover, v.¹17a, records it from 1828.

2. To traverse a given distance, [NED_7].

F. couvrir is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, loc.cit., from 1922.

NED, Cover, v.¹ 16, records it from 1869.

3. 'To secure and write up for a newspaper an account of (an event, meeting, or other item of interest),' (DA).

DA, Cover, v. 3, records it as an Americanism from 1893.

Coverage تغطية, covering, is recorded in this sense in DA, Coverage, n. 2, as an Americanism from 1931. OED New Supp., Cover, v.¹ 14c, and Coverage, e, supports the U.S. origin and the two dates.

وهكذا فعلت جريدة "وادي النيل" فقد عيّنت مراسلا لها في لندن ولكن صاحبها لاحظ: (1)
ان "المقطوعة" لم تزد حتى تغطي مصاريف التلغرافات الخصوصية فأغضى عنها
H, XXVI:10(1.7.1918)p.768 ».

وكذلك وكالة الانباء العراقية التي دأبت على تغطية الأحداث الرياضية في
العراق وفي خارجه أيضا
Th, 3.11.1970, p.5/5 » .

crush, to يسحق

To press so as to reduce to particles or damage. → 'To break down the strength or power of; to conquer beyond resistance, subdue or overcome completely,' (NED).

F. écraser is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Écraser, v. 2, without date or a quotation that reflects the borrowed use of the word in Ar.

NED, Crush, v. 4a, records it from 1596.

« Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p. 28 » ولكن الاستعمار كان مصمما على سحق الثورة
 وفي نفس الوقت عبر جحفل اللواء السادس والستون الشيوعي الجبال وسحق المواقع
 الفرنسية التي كانت موجودة على طول الطريق من فيتنام الى (سينو) .
 MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p. 73 » .

crushing ساحق

Cf. crush above. → Overwhelming, decisive.

F. écrasant, ante is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v.

Écrasant, ante, adj. - Fig., without date or a quotation that reflects the borrowed use of the word in Ar.

NED, Crushing, ppl.α., records it from 1577, but none of its quotations reflects the borrowed use of the word in Ar.

« حيث حققت القوى التقدمية انتصارا ساحقا على القوى الرجعية
 نصر انتخابي J, 28.11.1970, p. 2, s. v.
 translating from Morning Star » .

explosive متفجر

Capable of exploding → dangerous; critical; tense.

F. explosif, ive, is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v.

Explosif, ive, adj. 1-Fig., from vol. 4 of Paul Ambroise

Valéry's Variété [5 vols., 1924-1944 (Gr. Lar.)] 7.

None of the E. dictionaries records it in this sense in spite of its frequency in E.

flood, to يغرق

To cover with water → To offer, or provide, in great quantities.

F. inonder is recorded in Robert, s.v. Inonder, v. — Par anal., with a quotation that reflects the Ar. use from Emile Zola's la Terre [1887 (Gr.Lar.)].

NED, Flood, v. 1a, records this fig. sense in a quotation that reflects the Ar. use dated 1882.

« وأهمية هذا واضحة اذا ذكرنا ماتلجاً اليه الشركات الكبيرة، من قتل صناعات
البلاد بالطريقة المعروفة باسم اغراق الاسواق . . .
K,I:9 (July 1946) p.409 »

« فالحروب في اليمن دفعت بقوافل الجمال من طريق مخا الى طريق عدن
حاملة معها محصول البنّ الثمين الذي أغرق أسواق عدن .
A, no.68(July 1964)p.50/b »

1. This is a technical use of the word, followed in the text by the E. term dumping. I am inclined to believe that the Ar. word was given this technical use as a native extension after the loanshift extension, illustrated here by the second quotation, had taken place.

freeze

يجمد

To turn into ice. —>

1. 'To make (assets, credits, etc.) unrealizable,' (OED New Supp.).

2. To stop any further alteration in:

a. wages.

b. prices.

c. social or political conditions.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records geler⁽¹⁾ in any of the above senses. Robert, Geler, v. III - Spécialt., records it in the expression crédit gelés, which he describes as a rendering of E. frozen credits, but does not go beyond this.

OED New Supp., Freeze, v. 5 e and f, records sense 1 from 1922, sense 2a. from 1944, and 2b from 1933.

DA, Freeze, 4, records sense 2b as an Americanism from 1937.

WTNID, Freeze, vt 5d (1), records freezing the social position in a quotation from Philip Mason [?], and freezing the status quo in another from A.H. Vandenberg (d.1951).

1. Wartburg, s.v. Gělāre.

دعا . . . وزير الداخلية منتسبي المديرية العامة التابعة لوزارته والامانة
 العامة للأموال المجددة ومحافظات القطر للتبرع بالدم . . .
 «وزير الداخلية يدعو . . .» Th, 12.10.1970, p.5, s.v.

(2a): « تقوم سياسة الحكومة على اساس تجميد الرواتب، الأمر الذي يؤدي الى
 معاناة العاملين بسبب استمرار تصاعد تكاليف المعيشة
ibid., p.7/4 » .

front الجبهة

Forehead →

1. The foremost part of the field of operations; the part next the enemy. The foremost part of a position, as opposed to the rear, [NED]7.

F. front is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Frons,-tis (III.821/b), from 1914. It is also recorded as a 20th century sense in Robert, s.v. Front, n. II 2- Absolt.

NED, Front, sb. 5c, records it from 1665.

2. 'A coalition or movement linking persons, elements, or groups often of diverse political, ideological, or other tendency in an effort to achieve certain common objectives,' (WTNID, 1 Front, n. 1d(1)).

F. front is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. Front, n. II 3, from Jacques Bainville's Histoire de France, [1924 (NCCN)7.

OED New Supp., Front, sb. (and α.) g; records it from 1926.

(1): « DMWA, p. 112/a » .

(2): « وقالت وكالة رويتر معلّقة على فوز اليندى بأن اتفاقاً تمّ بين الجبهة الشعبية اليسارية »

التي تدعم اليندى والديمقراطيين المسيحيين في البرلمان . .
« برلمان تشيلي Th,25.10.1970,p.1, s.v. ».

masses (pl.) الكتل (ج)

Lumps made up by putting things together. —→ Of human beings:
a large number, [NED].

F. masses (pl.) is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v.

Massa (VI '1'. 442/b), from 1749.

NED, Mass, sb.² 5a, records the plural form from 1848.

However, none of the quotations shows genitival definition of masses, as it is used in Ar. UDEL, Mass (II), n. 4, gives masses of people as illustration of the sense large number, which reflects the Ar. use.

« انهم لا يمثلون أنفسهم فقط ولكنهم يمثلون جماهيراً أو كتلاً من الناخبين
HI, c.1956,p.7 » .

« كتلة , DMWA, كتل بشرية , p.814/a » .

« وتم الاستيلاء في ٤٨ ساعة ببضوح هجمات (كتل بشرية) »

MA, XLIII: 1 (Jan.1966)p.74 » .

nucleus النواة

The L. etymological, botanical sense of nucleus, kernel. —→

'A central part or a thing around which other parts or things
are grouped, collected, or compacted,' (NED).

The different contexts NED gives for the use of nucleus in this sense are treated here as one for the purpose of date, partly because they are not the only ones, and partly because the contexts in which F. noyau in this sense is used are not specified in F. dictionaries on parallel lines.

F. noyau is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Nōdellus (VII. 168/b), from 1794.

NED, Nucleus, sb. 3b, records it from 1798.

وهي تحاول الآن أن تضع نواة لمعجم تاريخي يتتبع تطور المصطلح الفلسفي
في مراحل التفكير المختلفة

» MBM (1959-60), p.10 «.

واستعانت الحملة في أداء رسالتها الثقافية . . . بمطبعة عربية ، هي أول مطبعة
عرفها المصريون ، وكانت فيما بعد ، النواة الأولى لمطابع محمد علي . . .

» LIAM, 1962, p.93 «.

pocket الجيب

A small bag in the garment. → 'An isolated area occupied by troops in a battlefield; the troops themselves,' (SOED Add.), and fig. in political contexts.

F. poche is recorded in this sense in Robert, s.v. 1 Poche, n.

4. - Milit., without date or quotation.

SOED Add., Pocket, sb. 5f, records it without date or quotation.

« جيوب المقاومة , pockets of resistance, DMWA, p.150/b ».

« صفت بحزم جيوب التجسس وقمعت رؤوس الرجعية
» حول قرار Th,25.10,1970,p.1,s.v.

pressure الضغط

The action of physical pressing. —> 'The action of moral or mental force or of anything that influences the mind or will; constraining influence,' (NED).

F. pression is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v.

Pressio (IX.368/a), from 1875.

NED, Pressure, 7, records it from 1625.

« أولهما أن شدة الضغط هنالك على المطبوعات عامة وعلى الجرائد خاصة

Mn, vol. I, 1898, p.659, 2nd ed. » .

« وليس مما يعين على احسان الظن أن يكون للأجنبي قوة حربية في بلادنا . . .

ومهما قيل في صفة هذه القوة . . . فهي قوة أجنبية ، ووجودها معناه وموداه

التلويح بها للضغط ، فلا اطمئنان مع وجودها الى حرية التصرف . .

K, I:2(Dec.1945)p.141 » .

sector

قطاع

Geom. Portion of a circle. → 'Something (as an area or a portion or part of something) resembling or held to resemble a sector: DIVISION, QUARTER, SECTION,' (WTNID), such as in the cities, fields of military operations,⁽¹⁾ social activities, economy, science, and thought in general.

F. secteur is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Sëctor (XI.381/b), from 1871 in the sense of 'portion d'une enceinte fortifiée et qui est sous les ordres d'un commandant particulier'; from 1923 in the sense of 'zone d'action d'une division en position défensive'; and from 1933 in the sense of 'zone d'action d'un régiment en position défensive'. However, Robert, Secteur, n. 3 Milit., records the sense of a regimental zone of action in a quotation from Henri Barbusse's le Feu [1916 (Gr.Lar.)], and in another from Henry Millon de Montherlant's le songe [1922 (Gr.Lar.)].

The economic and general aspects of this extended sense, i.e. activities and enterprises that fall within the same category or form a unit which is more or less distinctive, are recorded in Robert, s.v. Secteur, n. 4. Écon.polit. and par ext.

1. The military sector is listed in the dictionaries in a separate sub-section, but I find it unnecessary for my purpose to treat it as an independent sense.

For the economic use, a quotation is given from Jean Giraudoux's De Pleins pouvoirs [à sans pouvoirs], [1950 (Gr.Lar.)]⁽¹⁾

and for the other (defined as 'domaine; partie') the quotation given is from Maurice Merleau-Ponty's Phénoménologie de la perception, [1945 (Gr.Lar.)].

NED Supp., Sector, sb. 1c, records a military sense of 'a portion or section of a front, corresponding generally to a sector of a circle the centre of which is a headquarters,' from 1916.

WTNID, 1 Sector, n. 1c, records the non-military sense with a quotation from George Wythe [1726-1806 (WBD)] containing 'sectors of the economy' and from Oscar Handlin (?) containing 'sectors of society'.

« تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية في القطاع الزراعي , A,no.68(July 1964)p.62 » .

« في السابع من تشرين الثاني عادت الفرقة الى / نفس القطاع محتفظة بقابليتها على القتال

MA, XLIII:1(Jan.1966)pp.69-70» .

« لاستثمارات القطاع الحكومي المركزى . . . و ٣٢٢ مليون دينار لاستثمارات القطاع العام . . . تشجيع القطاع الخاص وفي الحدود التي رسمتها الخطة الاقتصادية . . .

Th,25.10.1970,p.6/8» .

1. The work was published six years after the death of Giraudoux. Gr.Lar. does not say when the work was written.

sex الجنس

'Either of the two divisions of organic beings distinguished as male and female respectively,' (NED, sb.1) → 'The sphere of interpersonal behaviour esp. between male and female most directly associated with, leading up to, substituting for, or resulting from genital union,' (WTNID).

F. sexe is recorded in this sense in Robert, -s.v. Sexe, n. I 4, from the early 20th century, with a quotation dated 1907. NED does not record this sense, though it records one close to it.

WTNID, Sex, n. 3, records it with a quotation from M.M. Forney(?).

« وقد أقامت الجماعات المتحضرة وغير المتحضرة وزنا كبيرا لفئات المرأة الجنسية ولعافها

K,I:3(Jan.1946)p.328 » .

« ولهذا يطلق بعض العلماء على الغريزة الجنسية الغريزة التناسلية ، بل لفظ الجنس sex يدل على هذا المعنى .

K,I:6(April.1946)p.876 » .

star كوكب ، نجم / نجمة (1)

Celestial star → 'Theatr. An actor, singer, etc. of exceptional celebrity, or one whose name is prominently advertised as a special attraction to the public,' (NED).

1. نجم, star, is masculine. To apply it to female theatrical stars, the wrong, but regular, form نجمة, which is common in the colloquial, is used. The masculine كوكب, a synonym in Ar., is used for both male and female.

F. étoile is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Stēlla (XII. 252/b), from 1867.

NED, Star, sb.¹ 5a, records it from 1827.

« ولكن ما هي على الحقيقة قسمة من قسما ت نجمة سينمائية، أو ذكرى متسللة .. »

Sk, 1957, p.53, 2nd repr. ».

« نجم سينمائي Mwd, Star, 3 ».

vital

حيوى

Of, or related to, life → Absolutely necessary, [NED].

F. vital is recorded in this sense in Wartburg, s.v. Vitālis (XIV.543/b), from 1845.

NED, Vital, a. and sb. A. adj. 7 (a, b & c), records it from 1619.

« ان اتباع السياسات التي أشرنا اليها يقتضي من الدول الكبيرة أولا أن تفهم معنى العدالة الدولية ، ، وأن تفسر مسائل السيادة والكرامة والمصالح الحيوية بالروح التي تطلبها من زميلاتها الأقل شأنا

K, I:5 (Mar. 1946) p.661 » .

LITERAL COMBINATIONS

air raid غارة جوية

Air is rendered adjectivally as atmospheric.

F. raid aérien is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Raid (XVIII. 101/b) as an anglicism from 1883.

OED New Supp., Air Raid, records it from 1914 (!) .

« DMWA, غارة , p:687/b » .

فمثلا القرى السوقية والغارات الجوية . . . هما جديدان على هذا النوع من الحرب
MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p.64 »

atomic bomb قنبلة ذرية

F. bomb atomique is recorded in Robert, s.v. Atomique, adj., with a quotation from Georges Duhamel's le Voyage de Patrice Périot III [1950 (Gr. Lar.)].

Though dating back to 1914 (H.G. Wells used it in the Century Magazine according to Foster, The Changing English Language, p.120, and I. Willis Russell 'Among the New Words', Am. Sp., XXII "1947", 146), it is the atomic bomb based on atomic energy that has come to be known by this name in Ar.

I. Willis Russell 'Among the New Words', Am. Sp., XXI (1946), 139, records it from 6 Aug. 1945.

لا بد أن القارئ قد سمع عن القنبلة الذرية الحديثة، وعن مفعولها المروع في
التدمير والتخريب، وكيف أن تأثيرها يعادل تأثير عشرين ألف طن من الديناميت . . .
K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p.143 »

atomic energy النشاط الذري / الطاقة الذرية

Sometimes, energy and activity are rendered نشاط (cf. radio-activity).

F. énergie atomique is recorded in Robert, s.v. Atomique, adj.,

without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Atomic, α and sb. A. adj. 2d, records it from 1906.

H. G. Wells is also recorded to have used it in 1914 (cf. Atomic bomb above). Other quotations are given dating 1921, 1924, 1946, etc

قرر مجمع العلوم في استكهلم . . . منح جائزة نوبل . . . للاستاذ "ولفانج بولي" . . .
وهو من مواليد قيينا ومن اسهموا في ابحاث الطاقة الذرية .
K, I:2(Dec. 1945) p.250»

atomic number العدد الذري

F. numéro atomique is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Númerus

(VII.238/b) from 1928.

OED New Supp., Atomic, α and sb. A. adj. 1, records it from 1821.

نستنتج مما مر ذكره - بأن العدد الذري يجب أن يكون مساويا عدد الالكترونات
الدائرة حول النواة . وعليه فيمكن تعريف العدد الذري ايضا بأنه عدد البروتونات
الموجبة الموجودة في نواة الذرة المساوي لعدد الالكترونات الدائرة حول نواة الذرة

KA, 1965, p.157 »

atomic war (warfare) الحرب الذرية

F. guerre atomique is recorded in Robert, s.v. Guerre, n. 1,

without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Atomic, α and sb. A. adj. 2e, records atomic

warfare from 1946. None of the E. dictionaries records atomic

war in spite of its frequent occurrence in contemporary E.

لقد ناقش الجنرال هاملتون هاوس المعركة الارضية في الحرب الذرية فذكر أن...»

MA, XLIII:1(Jan. 1966) p.49 ».

atomic weight الوزن الذرى

F. poids atomique is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Pensum (VIII.204/a) from 1845.

OED New Supp., Atomic, a. and sb. A. adj. 1, records it from 1820.

« ان وزنه الذرى ٢٣٥، في حين أن اليورانيوم العادى وزنه الذرى ٢٣٨ »

K, I:2(Dec. 1945) p.145, n.2 ».

bacteriological warfare الحرب الجرثومية

F. guerre bacteriologique is recorded in Robert, s.v. Guerre, n. 1, without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Bacteriological, a. b, records it from 1924.

« فانه من الممكن أيضا أن تتبدد مخاوف الاهلين ويزول هلعهم لو أنهم زودوا بالمعلومات الكافية عن الحرب الجرثومية والتدابير الوقائية اللازم اتخاذها... »

MA, XLIII:1(Jan. 1966) p.62 ».

basket ball كرة السلة

Both the term and the word basket exist in F. as anglicisms

(Wartburg, Basket 'XVIII. 19/a').

OED New Supp., Basket-ball, records it from 1892. However, according

to Wartburg, the game was created in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith of Y.M.C.A. College, Springfield, Mass.

« MW, كرة (II.791/c) » .

« حكام المباريات الد وليقكرةالسلةمع أذ ربيجان , Th, 8.10.1970, p.7, subtitle » .

biological warfare الحرب الأحيائية

F. guerre biologique is recorded in Gr. Lar., s.v. Guerre, n. Mil, without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Biological, a. , records it from 18th November, 1946.

« الخطر المخفي - الحرب الأحيائية , title of an article translated from the Amer. Journal Ordnance, MA, XLIII : 1 (Jan. 1966) p.58 » .

ns

blood bank مصرف الدم

F. banque de sang is recorded in Robert Supp., s.v. Banque, n. 4, as an anglicism.

OED New Supp., Blood, sb. 19, records it from April, 1938.

« مدير مصرف الدم ببغداد , T, 8.10.1970, p.6/2 » .

businessman رجل أعمال

Business is rendered in the plural of عمل ; work.

F. homme d'affaires is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Business (XVIII.38/a) as an anglicism from 1871.

OED New Supp., Business, 24, records it from 1826.

ولو بحثنا في رجال النهضة السورية الأخيرة من الكتاب ورجال الاعمال في العلم
أو السياسة أو الادارة أو الصناعة أو التجارة لوجدنا معظم المسيحيين منهم ان لم
نقل كلهم من اللبنانيين .

H, VI:3(1.10.1897) p.95 » .

chemical warfare الحرب الكيماوية

F. guerre chimique is recorded in Robert, s.v. Guerre, n. 1,
without date or quotation.

OED New Supp., Chemical, α. 4b, records it from 1917.

يعين للتشكيلات كالفرقة أو الفيلق أو الجيش أو القيادات
الادارية ضباط ركن كيميائيون للعمل كاختصاصيين في
الحرب الكيماوية

MA, XLIII:1(Jan. 1966) p.107» :

corner-kick ضربة زاوية

F. coup de pied de coin given in Harrap EF, s.v. Corner, 2(c); is
not recorded in the other F. dictionaries s.v. Coup and Coin; and
does not reproduce the Ar. version.

The E. corner is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Corner (XVIII.47/a),
from 1903.

OED New Supp., Corner, sb.¹ 13a, records it from 1882.

discus throwing رمي القرص

F. lancer le disque is recorded in Robert, s.v. Disque, n. 1, without date or quotation.

NED, Discus, 1a, records hurling the discus from 1892, and WTNID uses the verb hurl not throw while explaining discus; it does not record throwing or hurling the discus. EB has an article on discus throwing, and uses the forms throwing the discus and discus throw, but not hurling the discus. Hurling and throwing can be translated by the same Ar. word, namely رمي .

« DMWA, رمي , p.361/a ».

effective range المدى المؤثر

NED, Effective, a. and sb. A. adj. 3d, records it from 1859.

« Mjma, Effective ».

feather-weight وزن الريشة

In boxing.

It is used in a phrasal construction to qualify a boxer, but not as substantive itself.

F. poids plume is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Plūma (IX.84/a), from 1923.

NED, Feather-weight, 3, records it from 1889.

« DMWA, ريشة , p.371/a ».

« شخص خفيف جدا ، وبخاصة : ملاكم أو مصارع من وزن الريشة (١١٨ - ١٢٦ باوندا)

Mwd, Featherweight, 2 ».

fire control (السيطرة على الرمي) (سيطرة النار)

It is generally rendered in a prepositional construction, with fire rendered الرمي, shooting, but sometimes it is rendered literally.

NED Supp., Fire, sb. B. 5, records it from 1886.

« سيطرة النار , MjMA, Fire » .

fire discipline (ضبط النار) (الرمي)

Generally, fire is rendered literally, but it is found sometimes rendered الرمي, shooting.

NED Supp., Fire, sb. B. 5, records it from 1886.

« ضبط النار , MjMA, Fire » .

fire-power (القوة النارية)

Fire is rendered adjectivally.

It is used for 'the firing capacity of a military unit ..' (DNWE).

OED New Supp., Fire, sb. B. 5, records it from 1913.

« وبالطبع فان التركيز البسيط على القوات المدرعة ليس من الضروري ان يكون مصحوبا »

بزيادة في القوة النارية ، لان القوة النارية الكبيرة هني
الغرض من / التركيز .

MA, XLIII:1(Jan. 1966) pp.47-8 » .

fly-wheel (الدولاب الطيار)

Fly is rendered الطيار, flying.

It is used for 'a wheel with a heavy rim, attached to a revolving shaft, in order either to regulate the motion of the machinery, or to accumulate power,' (NED). However, it is mostly used for fly-wheels

in vehicles.

NED, Fly-wheel, records it from 1784.

« Mjma, Fly-wheel ».

football كرة القدم

Foot is retained in the singular in the Ar. version.

It is used mainly for the game, not the ball.

The E. term is borrowed into F. Wartburg, Foot-ball (XVIII.64/a), says,

'Der fussballsport ist in England schon im 15. jh. bezeugt. In der 2. hälfte des 19. jhs. nahm dieser sport in England einen starken aufschwung und wurde um 1890 auch nach dem kontinent verpflanzt.'

NED, Football, 2, records it from 1424.

« MW, كرة (II.791/c) ».

« يقبل الشباب العدني على لعبةكرةالقدم بحماس A, no.68 (July 1964) p.62 ».

goal-keeper حامي الهدف، حارس المرمى

Goal is rendered by two different, but synonymous words.

Keeper is rendered حارس, guard, in the one version, and حامي, protector, in the other.

F. gardien de but is recorded in Robert, s.v. But, n. 2. However,

goal-keeper is used in F. as an anglicism side by side with goal

(Robert, Goal, n.), and looks like the model on which gardien de but

has been copied, since football is an E. game.

NED, Goal, sb. 6, records it from 1658.

« حارس المرمى , DMWA, مرمى , p. 361/a ».

« الرياضة. s.v. Th, 8.10.1970, p.7, سيلعب لفريق الآليات... ستار خلف حامي هدف »

وقد سجل إصابة المصلحة • • من كرة طويلة انفراد معها بحارس المرمى ثم ارسلها
 من فوقه لتعانق الشباك •
 J, 13.10.1970, p.11/3 » .

heavy-weight الوزن الثقيل

In boxing.

It is used in a phrasal construction to qualify a boxer, but not as substantive itself.

F. poids lourds is recorded in Robert, s.v. Poids, n. I 6, from Paul Morand's Champion du monde [1930 (Gr. Lar.)].

NED, Heavy-weight, α., records it without date or quotation for sporting use.

« QA, Heavyweight » .

« وهو الملاكم الذي اعتبر رسمياً بطل العالم في الملاكمة للوزن الثقيل
 J, 25.11.1970, p.11/5 » .

horse power قوة حصان، القوة الحصانية

In the 2nd, horse is rendered adjectivally.

F. chevalvapeur is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Horse power (XVIII.72/b), as an anglicism from 1845, used alongside horse power, which he records from 1825.

NED, Horse-power, 1, records it from 1806.

« وكانت قوة تلك الآلات تعدل قوة ثلاثين الف الف حصان • • • وإذا كان المراد : 2nd
 بقوة الحصان من تأثير الآلة ما يعدل قوة سبعة رجال كان • • •

Mq, I:9(Feb. 1877) p.207, 2nd ed.» .

industrial revolution

الثورة الصناعية

F. révolution industrielle is recorded in Robert, s.v. Industriel, elle,
adj. III, from Albert Camus's l'Homme révolté [1951 (Gr. Lar.)].

NED Supp., Industrial, α. and sb. A. adj. e, records it from 1884.

inferiority complex

مركب النقص

It is used as a scientific term and popularly mixed up with sense of inferiority, as in E.; cf. NED.

F. complexe d'infériorité is recorded in Robert, s.v. Infériorité, n. 2, from Georges Duhamel's Manuel du Protestataire [1952 (LF)].

NED Supp., Inferiority, c, records it from 1916.

WTNID, Inferiority complex, n., says it is probably a translation of G. Minderwertigkeitskomplex. Simeon Potter (Changing English, p.67) refers to this assumed G. origin and says it is only an assumption.

« ولدينا نحن القاهريين مركب نقص عندما نزور الاسكندرية . . لا بد لنا من مكان يطل
على البحر . . لا يكفي ان نشاهده عن بعد . . .

HI, c. 1956, p.3 ».

landing strip

شقة النزول

For a strip of land prepared for planes to land and take off during the war.

I. Willis Russell 'Among the New Words' Am. Sp., XX (1945), 145, records it from 1943.

light-weight الوزن الخفيف

In boxing.

It is used in a phrasal construction to qualify a boxer, but not as substantive itself.

F. poids légers is recorded in Robert, s.v. Poids, n. I 6, without date or quotation.

NED, Light-weight, sb. and a., records the substantival use in sport from 1823 but not the adjectival. WTNID, Lightweight, adj., records the adjectival use.

« QA, Light-weight ».

« شخصردون المتوسط وزنا، وبخاصة ملاكم من الوزن الخفيف (وزنه الاقصى ١٣٥ باوند) »

Mwd, Lightweight, 1».

limited war الحرب المحدودة

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent s.v. Limiter/Limité, ée and Guerre (Wartburg, s.v. Limes and Werra 'XVII, Germanische Elemente', and Harrap EF, s.v. Limited and War).

Pei (Words in Sheep's Clothing, p.112) ascribes the concept of 'limited war' to Dean Rusk.

WTNID, Limited war, n. 1, records it without date or quotation.

« ان تغير طبيعة الحرب في الآونة الأخيرة من حرب خاصة الى حرب محدودة وما ترتب على هذا من قرار زيادة تعداد القوات الأمريكية الى مائة وخمسة وعشرين الف جندي ... »

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p.64».

linesman مراقب الخط (الخطوط)

Man is rendered مراقب, observer or watchman.

F. seems to have arbitre, or juge, de touche (Harrap EF, Linesman), which is based on la ligne de touche (used in Gr. Lar., s.v. Touche, n., - sports); and this does not reflect the Ar.

NED, Linesman, 3b, records it from 1891.

« مراقب , DMWA , p.353/b , مراقب الخطوط » .

molecular weight الوزن الجزيئي

F. poids moléculaire is recorded in Wartburg s.v. Pensum (VIII.204/a) from 1890.

NED, Molecular, α., records it but refers to the substantive. However, it is not found s.v. Weight in the Dictionary, its Supplement, and SOED Add.

ويعرف الوزن الجزيئي للمادة بأنه : العدد الذي يمثل وزن جزيء واحد من تلك المادة نسبة الى وزن ذرة الاوكسجين المتخذة 16 وحدة .
KA, 1965, p.53» .

natural selection الانتخاب الطبيعي

F. sélection naturelle is recorded in Robert, s.v. Sélection, n. 2 B, as an anglicism from 1866, with a reference to Darwin's book.

NED, Selection, 3b, records it from 1857 with a quotation from Darwin.

الانتخاب الطبيعي natural selection • ان أول من استعمل هذا الاصطلاح « هو العلامة دارون ، فترى النظرية الدارونية ، أن المحيط يتحكم في تطور النباتات والحيوانات الوحشية ويعمل فيها انتقاء وانتخابا .

IH, 1947, p.544» .

penalty area منطقة الجزاء

F. surface de pénalité given in Harrap EF, s.v. Penalty, can also be covered by Wartburg's statement on penalty, s.v. Penalize (XVIII.92/b); cf. penalty kick below.

NED Supp., Penalty, 5, records it from 1929.

« سجّل J, 13.10.1970, . . . إصابة التعادل بضربة قوية من داخل منطقة الجزاء »
p.11/3» .

penalty kick ضربة الجزاء

F. coup de pied de pénalité given in Harrap EF, s.v. Pénalité, Fb., is recorded in Robert, s.v. Pénal, ale, adj., DER. - 3, but it says 'au rugby'. Wartburg, Penalize (XVIII.92/b) records penalty as an anglicism from 1885 alongside pénaliser (from 1858)⁽¹⁾ and pénalisation (from 1888).

NED, Penalty, 5, records it from 1889.

For the loanword in Ar., cf. Pure / Loanwords in the Colloquial, p.133.

« DMWA, ضربة , p.539/b » .

« حيث حقق الأول في الدقيقة ٤ من الشوط الأول ضربة جزاء لفريقه »
T, 18.10.1970,
p.7/1» .

1. Wartburg says, 'Alle drei sind als ausdrücke des sports aus dem engl. entlehnt worden.' If the sense in which pénaliser is borrowed is that of football, his date, 1858, seems to contradict the statement he makes s.v. Foot-ball (XVIII.64/a) that the game was introduced to the Continent in 1890.

penalty line خط الجزاء

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent s.v. Penalty and Pénalité.

NED Supp., Penalty, 5, records it from 1929.

periodic table الجدول الدوري

Periodic is rendered cyclical, reproducing the Gk. etymological sense of the word.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent s.v. Périodique and Table (Wartburg, s.v. Periodos and Tabula, and Harrap EF, s.v. Periodic and Table).

Wartburg, Númerus (VII.238/b), uses le tableau de classification périodique, and Robert, Périodique, adj. 3, records classification périodique des éléments, but they are of different wording. In fact Wartburg does not record even his above version, s.v. Periodos and Tabula, and Robert, Table, n. III 2, records table de Mendéléev only.

NED Supp., Periodic, α. 2, records it from 1919.

« ورتب العناصر في جدول يعرف بالجدول الدوري . . . وذلك وفقاً لأعدادها الذرية وعلى ذلك فالعدد الذري هو الذي يعين موقع العنصر في الجدول الدوري

KA, 1965, p.158 .

« subtitle, ibid., p.215 .

preventive medicine الطب الوقائي

F. médecine préventive is recorded in Robert, s.v. Preventif, ive, adj. 1, without date or quotation:

NED, Preventive, α. and sb. A. adj. 2b, records it in a quotation dated

1881.

« DMWA, وقائي , p.1094/b ».

preventive war الحرب الوقائية

F. guerre préventive is recorded in Robert, s.v. Guerre, n. 1, without date or quotation.

NED, Preventive, α. and sb. A. adj. 2a, records it in a quotation dated 1639.

« Mnr, Preventive ».

psychological warfare الحرب النفسية

F. guerre psychologique is recorded in Robert, s.v. Guerre, n. 2, without date or quotation.

WTNID, Psychological, adj. 1b, records it without date or quotation.

« يستعمل ضدنا كل الاساليب . . . من حرب نفسية الى حرب دعائية واعلامية واخرى اقتصادية . . . »

MLS, 1970, p.40» .

public opinion الرأي العام

Public is rendered عام , general.

F. opinion publique is recorded in Littré, s.v. Opinion, Hist., from the XVIth century (L'opinion publique).⁽¹⁾

NED, Opinion, sb. 1b, records it from 1781.

« وقد ذكرت اللجنة في تقريرها أن الرأي العام في سورية يستنكر شكل السيادة »

1. Wartburg, Opinio (VII.373/a), records it from 1757.

التي يتضمنها "نظام الانتداب" . . .

K, I:12(Dec. 1946) p.868 » .

radio-activity النشاط الاشعاعي

Radio is rendered الاشعاعي, an adjective from radiation.

F. radioactivité is recorded in Robert, s.v. 2 Radio-, DER - Radio-
activité, n., from c. 1896.⁽¹⁾

NED Supp., Radio-activity, records it from 1899.

« DMWA, نشاط, p.966/b » .

« لقد اصبحت الظاهرة التي اكتشفها بكرل [H. Becqueirel] تعرف بظاهرة
النشاط الاشعاعي (Radioactivity)

KA, 1965, p.188 » .

safety valve صمام (الأمن/الأمان)

For 'an automatic escape or relief valve,' (WTNID, Safety valve, 1a).

F. soupape de sûreté is recorded in Littré, s.v. Soupape, s. 1, and
in Robert, s.v. Soupape, n., without date or quotation.

NED, Safety-valve, 1, records it from 1815.

« صمام أمن ذو رافعة , MM, 1957, p.259, s.v. Lever safety
valve » .

« صمام الأمن أو الأمان (في الهندسة الميكانيكية) سداد يفتح من تلقاء نفسه
عندما يزيد الضغط على الحد المرسوم

» (I.526/b) الصمام MW,

1. Wartburg, Radius (X.24/b), records it from 1907.

self-

In all the following self- expressions, I am inclined to believe that E. has been the model copied, for two reasons : the first is that F. de soi, wherever it applies⁽¹⁾, is not a lit. equivalent, and the second is that F. has taken as loanwords E. expressions with self- (see Wartburg, Self 'XVIII.110/a'). Wartburg, loc. cit., points to the fact that 'Das engl. hat eine grosse zahl von zuss. mit self „selbst“ gebildet. Davon sind einige von fr. entlehnt worden.'

In such expressions, self- is rendered النفس or الذات . The former is the ordinary word for self, whereas the latter, though synonymous to the former, has an air of detachment about it, and, according to the context, can have a philosophical implication. Therefore, the first is used in such combinations as self-confidence, self-defence, self-control, and self-reliance, while the second is used in such combinations as self-affirmation, self-denial, and self-government. But it should be pointed out that the decision as to the use of the one word or the other was taken by the early translators. Any analysis of the semantic reasons for such a decision is bound to be open to mistakes, as language is used by human beings and controlled by their sense of the meaning on the one hand and their comprehension of the situation they use a word for on the other; in other words, it is subjective as well as objective.

1. Harrap EF, Self-, gives confiance en soi for self-confidence and self-reliance; maîtrise de soi for self-control; déception de soi-même for self-deceit, -deception; abnégation de soi for self-denial; and empire sur soi for self-restraint. For other self- combinations, it gives words without soi.

self-affirmation تأكيد الذات

NED Supp., Self-, 1a, records it from 1924. Roland Hall 'Some Antedatings from George Eliot and other Nineteenth-Century Authors', N.& Q., CCXIII (1968), 411/b, records it in a translation from G. from 1854.

self-confidence الثقة بالنفس

It is rendered in a prepositional construction.

Self-confident is also borrowed : واثق بنفسه .

NED, Self-confidence, records it from 1653.

« مشكلات تربية النشء، . . . : المشكلات المتعلقة بالتغذية والنوم . . . والخوف
 وضعف الثقة بالنفس . . .
 K, I:6(April 1946) p.874 » .

self-consciousness الوعي الذاتي

Self is rendered adjectivally.

It is used in the sense of 'internal knowledge or conviction of a thing,' (NED).

NED, Self-consciousness, 3, records it from 1751.

self-control/self-restraint ضبط النفس

Wartburg, Self (XVIII.110/a), records it as an anglicism from 1883.

NED, Self-control, 1, records it from 1711, and Self-restraint, from 1775.

« DMWA, ضبط , p.534/b; it explains it by self-control, self-command » ;
 cf. the next quotation.

« Mwd, and Mr, s.v. Self-control and Self-restraint » .

self-deceit/self-deception

خداع النفس

NED, Self-deceit, records it from 1679 and self-deception from 1677.

Roland Hall 'Further New 17th-Century Words and Antedatings', N.& Q.,
CCXIII (1968), 365/b, records self-deceit from 1652.

« العربي. s.v. Th, 3.11.1970, p.5, خداع النفس سنة طبيعية »
advertisement » .

self-defence

الدفاع عن النفس

It is rendered in a prepositional construction.

Wartburg, Self (XVIII.110/a), records it as an anglicism in the boxing
and wrestling sense. In Ar., it is used in this sense as well as the
general one.

NED, Self-defence, records it from 1651.

ومن هنا كان شر الكتب الانسانية أو أشدها استفزازا للنفس واستثارة لسخطها ، ذاك
الذى يشعر القارى بهوانه ويبرز له مبلغ ضعته وضآلته . وليست ثورة القارى على الكتاب
الذى يكون من هذا القبيل الأمظها من مظاهر الدفاع عن النفس .

K, I:1(Nov. 1945) p.89 » .

self-denial

نكران (انكار) الذات

NED, Self-denial, records it from 1642.

« DMWA, نكران, p.998/b , نكران الذات » .

« ان الطريق أمامكم واضح . . . انه طريق انكار الذات والاستعداد للتضحية والبذل »

NAD, 15.3.1969, p.26 » .

self-dependence/self-reliance الاعتماد على النفس

NED, Self-dependence, records it from 1759 and Self-reliance, from 1837. Roland Hall 'A Virtually Untapped Source for Dictionary Quotations', N.& Q., CCIV (1959), 334/b, and 'The Diction of John Stuart Mill - IV', N.& Q., CCIX (1964), 219/b, records self-reliance in both cases from 1833.

وقد تسأل : وما أساس صلاح التربية؟ ونقول انه في شيء واحد، منه يتفرع كل شيء :
تحمل المسؤولية، أو الاعتماد على النفس .
K, I:12 (Oct. 1946) p.943 » .

self-government الحكم الذاتي

Wartburg, Self (XVIII.110/a), records it as an anglicism from 1835 for 'droit qu'ont les citoyens de décider de toutes les affaires qui les concernent', and from 1923 for the 'système d'administration des dominions britanniques qui ont obtenu leur autonomie'. In Ar., it is used in both senses.

NED, Self-government, 2, records it for the form of administration in general from 1798.

« وكان ذلك بداية الحكم الذاتي في اندونيسيا » .
K, I:7 (May 1946) p.86 » .

self-realization تحقيق الذات

NED, Self-realization, records it from 1876.

« Mwd, Self-realization » .

self-sufficiency الاكتفاء الذاتي

Self is rendered adjectivally.

Though recorded in NED, s.v. Self-sufficiency, in an old sense, it has been borrowed into Ar. in the modern sense of 'the quality or state of being self-sufficient' given in WTNID, s.v. Self-sufficiency, n., especially in the field of economics.

Self-sufficient is also borrowed : مكتف ذاتيا, with self rendered adverbially.

No date is given in WTNID.

ونلاحظ كذلك أن كثيرا من الحكومات الاوربية يعمل على اخضاع الاقتصاد القومي للتوجيه الحكومي، بينما تنفر امم أخرى من مثل هذا الأسلوب . والمهم في هذا جميعه أن لا يتخذ التوجيه وسيلة تحول دون التعاون ، وأن لا يكون سبيلا لاتباع سياسة من الاكتفاء الذاتي لا تتفق وظروف البلد الطبيعية .

« K, I:5(Mar. 1946) p.657 » .

« Self-sufficient, Mwd, مكتف ذاتيا » .

taxpayer دافع الضريبة (الضرائب)

Pei (Words in Sheep's Clothing, pp.209-10) supports Harrap EF in that F. has a euphemistic version from contributions, (Harrap EF, Tax-payer, gives contribuable) against this 'brutal' expression in E.

NED, Taxpayer, records it from 1816.

وعارضها بعض السياسيين البريطانيين بزعم أن بقاء بريطانيا في العراق يكلف / دافع الضريبة البريطاني نفقات لا مسوغ لها .

« K, I:12(Oct. 1946) pp.871-2 » .

« DMWA, دافع, p.286/b, دافع الضرائب » .

« QA, دافع الضرائب » .

third world, the العالم الثالث

It is used, as in E., for the countries which are politically independent from East and West.

According to Foster, (The Changing English Language, p.76, n.2), it is 'a copy of French, le tiers monde'.

« هذا الحل . . . يعتبر اضافة غنية للتراث الثوري لتجارب العالم الثالث

Th, 25.10.1970, p.3/2» .

total war الحرب الشاملة

Total is rendered شاملة , comprehensive.

According to Pei (Words in Sheep's Clothing, p.118), it 'goes back to Ludendorff's 1935 Der Totale Krieg.' This fact is also stated in Gr. Lar. s.v. Guerre totale, regarding the F. version. However, Gr. Lar. ascribes the conception in origin to Clausewitz in the 19th century. SOED Add., Total, a. 1b, records it from 1943.

unholy alliance حلف غير مقدس

As in E., it is used 'ironically to designate political combinations of a doubtful character,' (APT).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent s.v. Impie and Alliance (Wartburg, s.v. Impius and Alligare; Harrap EF, s.v. Unholy and Alliance).

NED does not record it. APT, Holy (Unholy) Alliance, records it from 1836, and points to the possibility of its having emerged in America independently from Europe, where Unheilige Allianz is attested from 1849.

war effort المجهود الحربي

War is rendered adjectivally.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent, s.v. Effort, Essai, and Guerre (Wartburg, s.v. Werra 'XVII, Germanische Elemente', and Harrap EF, s.v. Effort and War).

NED does not record it. WTNID, Effort, n. 4, records it without date or quotation.

« غير أن المؤلف أصاب كل الإصابة عندما قال : بأنه لم تتح للشعوب العربية في حرب فلسطين ، أن تشارك في المجهود الحربي المشاركة التي تقتضيها خطورة المعركة .

Ad, no.7 (July 1957) p.54/a» .

war-head الرأس الحربي

War is rendered adjectivally.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit.

equivalent s.v. Guerre and Tête (Wartburg, s.v. Werra 'XVII, Germanische Elemente' and Testa; Harrap EF, s.v. War), although tête is recorded in this sense (Robert, Tête, n. VI 1, records tête d'un missile and Gr. Lar., Tête, n. - Arm., tête atomique).

SOED Add., War, sb., records it from 1898.

war-profiteer غني (ثرى) الحرب

Profiteer is rendered غني , rich. (ثرى)

F. profiteur de guerre given in Harrap FE, s.v. Profiteur, is not recorded in the other F. dictionaries, s.v. Profiteur and Guerre (Wartburg, s.v. Profectus and Werra 'XVII, Germanische Elemente').

NED Supp., War, sb.¹ 8, records it from 1920.

« سنتعامل غدا مع استعمار فتي مغرور شره غني حرب ، فما العمل ؟ »

Sk, 1957, p.183, 2nd repr. » .

« هذا كرم أيام زمان . . . أغنياء حرب يا أولادى » .

« شرى الحرب ، DMWA, شرى , p.103/a » .

zero hour ساعة الصفر

None of the F. dictionaries records a lit. equivalent, s.v. Zéro and Heure. Robert, Heure, n. 4, records l'heure H in the same sense, and so does Harrap EF, Zero hour, s. Mil, by giving l'heure H as equivalent. NED, Zero, 7a, records it from 1917.

« كانت ساعة الصفر في الخطة (د) أن نصل عندما يبلغ البريطانيون النقطة التي تكون عندها قوات (هاغانا) آمنة الى حد لا بأس به من تدخل البريطانيين . . . »

MA, XLIII:1(Jan. 1966) p.116» .

* FIGURATIVE COMBINATIONS

air bridge جسر جوى

Air is rendered adjectivally as atmospheric.

F. pont aérien is recorded in Gr. Lar., s.v. Pont, n. Aéron. mil., without date. However, it mentions in the encyclopaedic section that the first air bridge was established in 1936 when Franco's troops were transported from Morocco to Spain.

OED New Supp., Air, sb.¹ B. III 1, records it from 1939.

air umbrella مظلة جوية

'A force of aircraft used to give air protection to a military operation,' (OED New Supp.).

F. parapluie aérien given in Harrap EF Supp., s.v. Umbrella, s. I (d), is not recorded in the other F. dictionaries, s.v. Parapluie (Wartburg, s.v. Pluvia).

OED New Supp., Air, sb.¹ B. III 2, records it from 1941.

armed neutrality حياء مسلح

Wartburg, Neuter (VII.107/a) records it from 1812.

OED New Supp., Armed, ppl. α.¹ 1, records it from 1780.

« MM, 1957, p.593, s.v. Armed neutrality ».

black list القائمة السوداء

1. 'A list of persons who have incurred suspicion, censure, or punishment,' (NED).

2. A list of commercial firms, etc., that should be boycotted.

F. liste noire in sense (1) is recorded in Robert, s.v. Liste, n. 2, from Stendhal's la Chartreuse de Parme [1839 (Gr. Lar.)], and in sense (2) in Wartburg, s.v. Lîsta (XVI 'Germanische Elemente'.471/a), from 1916.

OED New Supp., Black list, sb. 1, records sense (1) from 1619.

WTNID, 1 Blacklist, n. c, records sense (2) without date or quotation.

black market السوق السوداء

'The practice of selling goods in violation of rationing or other types of regulatory measures, such as price fixing, and currency controls. Also, the place where such transactions are carried out,' (DNW).

F. marché noir is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Mercātus (VI '2'. 4/b), from 1949, and in Robert, s.v. Marché, n. II 3, from Jean-Paul Sartre's Situations [1947-9 (Gr.Lar.)].

OED New Supp., Black market, records it from 1931.

« MW, سوق (I.467/b) » .

« وكان موظفو الدولة يقترضون الاموال من السوق السوداء بفوائد فاحشة »

A, no. 68 (July 1964)p.26/b » .

bottleneck عنق الزجاجة

1. 'A narrow entrance to or stretch in a road ...; gen. a narrow or confined space where traffic may become congested,' (NED Supp.).
2. 'A condition or situation that obstructs, slows down, or halts free movement and progress,' (WTNID, n. 2a). This applies to economic and military situations, etc.

None of the F. dictionaries records a fig. sense for col de bouteille, which is given in the lit. sense in Gr.Lar., s.v. Bouteille. Harrap FE, Col, 1b, records its use in railways: civil engineering.

NED Supp., Bottle-neck, 1, records sense (1) from 1896.

OED New Supp., Bottle-neck, 3, records sense (2) from 1928. MEU/G,

Bottleneck, refers to its popularity during World War II.

1. « ان جميع هذه المدن تقع في دائرة قطرها لايتجاوز الخمسة الاميال ، هي في نفس الوقت شبه جزيرة يربطها باليابسة عنق زجاجة يسمونه " خور مكسر " ، وهوارض رملية ، . . . » .
A, no.68(July 1964)p.58/b .
2. « عنق الزجاجة تعبير اصطلاحي يستخدم في الاقتصاد كما يستخدم في العمليات الحربية ويقصد به حالة اختناق عامة ، ففي الميدان الاقتصادي يعني هذا الاصطلاح ان المشروع الاقتصادي مثلا يمر بأزمة تسبب له اختناقا . . . ، اما في الميدان الحربي فيقصد بهذا الاصطلاح تجميع القوات المحاربة في خانق يعجزها عن الحركة . . . » .
QS, p.823 .

brain drain هجرة الادمغة

Drain is rendered migration, while brain is retained (but in the plural), thus providing an extension to the meaning of brain in Ar. It is used for the migration of Arab and non-Arab scholars to other countries.

I. Willis Russell 'Among the New Words', Am. Sp., XL (1965), 141, records it from 1964 and explains it thus 'The "brain drain" as the departure of scientists is called here . . .', which indicates that it is an Americanism. Simeon Potter (Changing English, p.77) supports this date but does not refer to its being of American origin.

OED New Supp., Brain, sb. 6, records it from 1963.

ومادامت الجهود تبذل والتشريعات تعدّ لايقاف هجرة الادمغة الى خارج الوطن . . . »

Th, 26.11.1970, p.1/3 » .

brain-washing

غسل الدماغ

In scientific contexts, it is used for 'the forcible application of prolonged and intensive indoctrination sometimes including mental torture in an attempt to induce someone to give up basic political, social, or religious beliefs and attitudes and to accept contrasting regimental ideas,' (WTNID). However, it has recently obtained popular currency and its meaning has become more general, as has happened to it in E.

F. lavage de cerveau is recorded in Robert Supp., s.v. Lavage, as an anglicism.

Though ultimately from Chinese hsi³ nao³, from hsi³, wash, + nao³, brain (WTNID), this expression is borrowed into Ar. from E. as there is ^{virtually} no Chinese learning in the Arab World, and Chinese is not an international language in the field of politics and journalism.

OED New Supp., Brainwashing, records it from 1950.

« هذا بالاضافة الى التعذيب النفسي وغسل الدماغ التي تمارس ضد السجين للحط من كرامته وفقدان الثقة بالذات

MLS, 1970, p.61 ».

bridgehead

رأس جسر

It is rarely rendered رقة جسر, lit. bridge-neck, as in DMWA (s.v. رقة, p.353/a).

It is used for 'a fortification covering or protecting the end of a bridge nearest the enemy,' (NED), and 'any military position established in the face of the enemy, e.g. by a landing force; also fig.,' (OED New Supp.).

This expression exists in Ar. with a different meaning also, namely, the end of the bridge, usually the near end.

NED, Bridge, sb. 11b, records it from 1812 as a rendering of F. tête de pont.

Wartburg, Těsta (XIII '1'.276/a), records tête de pont in the first sense given above from La Rochelle [The date of La Rochelle's Glossaire in Wartburg is 1780]. Robert, Tête, n. DER et COMP., gives 1794 as the date of its borrowing into E.

OED New Supp., Bridge, sb.¹ 11b, records the extended meaning of 'any military position established in the face of the enemy e.g. by a landing force' from 1930. Dwight L. Bolinger 'Among the New Words', Am. Sp., XVII (1942), 122, gives 1938 as the date of the extended meaning of 'a military salient in hostile territory', and 1940 as that of the fig. use. OED New Supp., loc. cit., gives quotations in which bridgehead has these meanings but all under the above definition; they do not antedate Bolinger's.

كما يعملون على تقوية اسرائيل ومعاضدتها لتكون . . . رأس جسر لاعمالهم العدو وانيسة»

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966)p.5» .

cannon fodder طعمة لمدافع الحرب

It is rendered in a prepositional phrase, with cannon in the plural, unnecessarily specified by the addition of the word حرب, war. Fodder is rendered طعمة, food, probably by analogy with the Ar. phrase طعمة للسيوف, food for swords.⁽¹⁾

It is used in a pejorative sense only. Men are not spoken of as

1. In his book Tārīkh Baghdād, Ibn as-Suwaīdī writes وغدا طعمة للسيوف, p.44.

cannon fodder in Ar. except when they are driven to the battlefield against their will, by foreign or dictatorial authorities, particularly when not adequately equipped. This is somewhat different from the following meanings of the combination given in NED Supp., s.v. Cannon, sb.¹ 9, and WTNID, s.v. Cannon fodder, respectively :

a. Men regarded merely as material to be consumed in war. 1928

Observer 11 Mar. 12/4 Frederick's Ambassador, vetoing the sale of cannon-fodder under pain of civil war in Germany.

b. Soldiers wounded or killed by artillery fire.

Sense (b) is unknown in Ar., whereas (a) agrees with the Ar. usage in the definition given and differs in the usage illustrated by the quotation. Only such use as 'the poor soldiers were driven to the battlefield without being sufficiently equipped for it, to be "fodder for the cannons of war"' is familiar in Ar.

F. seems to have chair à canon only (Wartburg, Canna 'II"1".205/a', Littré, 1 Canon, s. 1, and Robert, 1 Canon, n. 1). With chair, flesh, the F. version seems an unlikely origin of the Ar.

NED, Cannon, sb.¹ 9, records it among the combinations; and OED New Supp., loc. cit., records it from 1891 as a rendering of G. Kanonenfutter and refers to Shakespeare's 'food for powder' 1 Hen. IV, iv.ii.72, for comparison. Establishing the E. identity of the combination, Kluge, Kanone, says Kanonenfutter 'ist freie Nachbildung von Shakespeares food for powder König Heinrich IV. Teil 1, Akt.4, sz.2. Die gelungene Prägung kaum vor Gurowsky 1845 Tour durch Belgien 176.' « DMWA, طاعة , p.560/b » .

cold war الحرب الباردة

F. guerre froide (Robert, Guerre, n. 2) seems to be an anglicism in the light of the facts stated below.

In DNWE and Foster's The Changing English Language (p.120), it is said to be coined by Walter Lippmann, U.S. columnist, in 1947. In Pei's Words in Sheep's Clothing (p.101), it is ascribed to H.B. Swope, the U.S. journalist, without date. OED New Supp., Cold, a. 19, records it from 1945. The quotation is from G. Orwell in Tribune 19 Oct. « الحرب الباردة والقنبلة الذرية , KM, VII:27(Dec. 1947) p.366, title» .

colour service خدمة العلم

For the compulsory military service.

Colour is rendered علم , flag, in accordance with its meaning in E.

NED, Colour, sb. 17, records it from 1884.

«مع المواطنين J, 28.11.1970, p.6, s.v. وقد التحقت بخدمة العلم عام ١٩٦٩» .

cornerstone حجر الزاوية

It is used in the fig. sense 'esp. in reference to its function in consolidating the building,' (NED).

Although biblical and used in the Ar. translation of the Bible, ⁽¹⁾ it has only gained currency in Ar. in political contexts. This is due to the press.

When used in a prepositional construction, the preposition that follows

1. في رسالة بطرس الرسول الاولى - الاصحاح الثاني : (٦) لذلك يُتَضَمَّنُ أيضاً في الكتاب هُنَذَا أضع في صهيون حجر زاوية مُختاراً كريماً والذي يُؤمِنُ به لن يُخزى . -- كتاب العهد الجديد .

it is في , in, or ل, for or of.

It is not modified in Ar.; therefore one never says 'the grand corner stone' (cf. NED), although this is found in the Ar. translation of the Bible.

F. la pierre angulaire is also referred by Robert, s.v. Angulaire, to the Bible, and Littré's illustration of it s.v. Angulaire, adj. 2, refers to Jesus Christ being called in the Scriptures the corner-stone.

NED, Corner-stone, 1b, records its fig. use from 1300.

« ان التعليم العالي حجر الزاوية فيما ذكرنا ،وعليه وحده تشاد أركان نهضتنا
 « حديث الاسبوع Mrf, 24.9.1926, p.1, s.v. »

crocodile tears

دموع التماسيح

The fable NED refers to, which speaks of crocodiles weeping cunningly 'to allure a man for the purpose of devouring him, or while (or after) devouring him,' has only come to be known to the Arabs through the introduced expression, which is used for false tears.

Crocodile is rendered in the plural.

It is mostly used with the phrase يبكي بـ, 'to weep with, preceding it.

F. larmes de crocodile is recorded in Wartburg s.v. Lacrīma (V.119/a) from 1607.

NED, Crocodile, 2, records it from 1563.

« MW, تمساح (II.874/c), records it as neologism with the following explanation :

« ودموع التماسيح كناية عن النفاق والخداع ، لان التمساح يد مع اذا هم بفريسته (محدثه) . »

eastern bloc

الكتلة الشرقية

cf. bloc, p.219.

« وفي حالة نشوب الحرب ما بين الكتلتين الشرقية والغربية وعند استخدام الاسلحة
التقليدية فان النصر سيكون حليف الكتلة الشرقية . . .

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p.42 » .

honeymoon

شهر العسل

Moon is rendered month, as in the obsolete E. form, honeymonth.

For 'the first month after marriage' and 'the holiday spent together by a newly-married couple, before settling down at home,' (NED).

F. lune de miel is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Honeymoon (XVIII.72/a & b), as an anglicism, with the following comment : 'Das fr. wort wird zuerst von Voltaire in seinem roman Zadig gebraucht; er hat wohl das engl. wort in London gehört oder gelesen.'

NED, Honeymoon, sb., records it from 1546.

« حتى اذا نفذ المال عاد ادراجه الى / لندن ، ولكنه يرجع الى باريس متزوجا ليقتضي
فيها شهر العسل .

K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) pp.183-4 » .

iron curtain

الستار الحديدي

Iron is rendered adjectivally.

It is used in the fig. sense only. At first it was applied to USSR and the Communist countries, but later it was used somewhat freely.

SOED Add., Iron, sb.¹, records its fig. use from 1817. However, according to MEU/G, its use to describe the political division between the Communist and the Western blocs, which is the one that has come into Ar. was first recorded in E. from 1920, although it was popularized

by Winston Churchill in his Fulton speech.

« الستار الحديدي ، QA, Iron curtain » . يعزل منطقة عن غيرها

nuclear club النادي النووي

For the countries possessing nuclear weapons.

It is originally F., borrowed into E. (Foster, The Changing English Language, p.76).

OED New Supp., Club, sb. 14e, records it in a quotation dated 1959.

population explosion الانفجار السكاني

Population is rendered adjectivally.

According to Pei (Words in Sheep's Clothing, p.48), it was started by

Bruce Bliven [U.S. journalist and author (NCCN)] in 1899. The

originator may be correct, but the date given is wrong, as Bliven was

born in 1889, according to WBD and NCCN. WTNID, Explosion, n. 2 c (1),

gives a quotation from Bruce Bliven which includes explosion of

population and adds after the name 'b. 1899'. This date of birth,

which is wrong in itself, must have been mistaken by Pei for that of

the quotation. OED New Supp., Explosion, 4b, records it from 1953.

« انفجار سكاني : اصطلاح يقصد به تزايد عدد السكان في اقليم بنسبة تفوق

امكانيات الاقليم الاقتصادية للمحافظة على الحد الادنى لمستوى المعيشة . . .

QS, p.141 » .

« قرأت مقالا عن (الانفجار السكاني وامكانيات التحكم فيه) نشرته صحيفة الاهرام

يوم الجمعة ١٩٧٠/١/٢ . . .

WI, no.61 (9.3.1970) p.22 » .

safety valve صمام (الامن/الامان)

'Something that serves as an outlet for an excess or pressure,'

(WTNID, Safety valve, 2).

F. soupape de sûreté is recorded in this fig. sense in Littré, s.v.

Soupape, s. 1, and in Robert, s.v. Soupape, n., without date or quotation.

NED, Safety-valve, 2, records it from 1818.

« وفي النهاية لعل الكشف عن الطاقة الذرية . . . يمكن ان يؤدي الى خدمة البشر في وقت السلم ، ويصبح صمام الأمن لدرء كل ماعساه يجي نتيجة اختفاء بعض مصادر القوة او تعذر الحصول عليها .

K, I:3(Jan.1946) p.307 ».

« فان التفاف الجماهير وتعاطفها الصادق معها هو صمام الامان الوحيد »

Th, 25.10.1970, p.3/6 ».

shadow cabinet حكومة الظل

Cabinet is usually rendered حكومة, government, but sometimes وزارة, ministry or cabinet, too.

It is mainly used for the British shadow cabinet of the opposition party.

NED Supp., Shadow, sb. 16, records the current meaning from 1926.

spearhead رأس الرمح (رمح)

Spear is occasionally rendered حربة, bayonet.

'A person or body of persons chosen to lead a thrust or attack,' (NED);

also broadly applied to nations and political movements.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent

NED Supp., Spear-head, 1b, records this fig. sense from 1929.

It has been excessively used in Ar. as it has in E.⁽¹⁾

« تصفية المقاومة الفلسطينية باعتبارها رأس الرمح في استراتيجية الكفاح المسلح

«في الهدف» J, 13.10.1970, p.12, s.v.

summit conference مؤتمـر القمـة (الذروة)

For a conference of heads of states.

According to Pei, "'meetings at the summit" began with Churchill',

(Words in Sheep's Clothing, p.102).

WTNID, Summit, n. 1 d (1), records it without date or quotation.

« حتى أتى اجتماع مؤتمر القمة العربي في اوائل عام ١٩٦٤ . . »

MA, XLIII : 1 (Jan.1966) p.9».

sun-bath حمام شمسي

Sun is rendered adjectivally.

It is rather limited to translations and contexts in which the Europeans are in mind.

F. bain de soleil is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Sōl (XII.26/a), from

1935 in the phrase prendre un bain de soleil.

NED, Sun, sb. 13, records it from 1875.

« الحمام الشمسي فيه غذا' ودوا' » K, V:7 (July 1950) p.618 .

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1. Its recent excessive use in E. in the press and bureaucratic circles is pointed out by a W.H.J., 'War Words : "Spearhead" : "Mop up"', N.& Q., CLXXXVII (1944), 275/b, and by Kelsie B. Harder, 'Spearhead', Am. Sp., XXXVII (1962), 160.

sunstroke

ضربة الشمس

NED, Sunstroke, records it as a rendering of F. coup de soleil from 1807. Wartburg, Sōl (XII.26/a), records coup de soleil from 1582. « H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.29 ».

war-fever

حمى الحرب

None of the F. dictionaries records a lit. equivalent s.v. Fièvre and Guerre (Wartburg s.v. Fēbris and Werra 'XVII, Germanische Elemente'), although Littré, Fièvre, s. 3, records fièvre de rebellion in a quotation from Balzac, and Robert, Fièvre, records la fièvre d'une campagne électorale. Harrap EF, War-fever, s., gives psychose de la guerre as equivalent, which is different. NED Supp., War, sb.¹ 8, records it from 1812.

Western bloc الكتلة الغربية

cf. bloc, p.219.For quotation, see eastern bloc, p.269.

LITERAL PHRASES

appreciation of the situation تقدير الموقف

It is used in its military as well as general sense. In its general sense, it is also used in the verbal form, يقدر الموقف, to appreciate the situation.

F. appréciation de la situation given as equivalent to the E. phrase in Harrap EF, s.v. Appreciation, s. I(a), is not recorded in any of the other F. dictionaries.

Though very common both as a military term and in non-specialized language, it is not recorded in any of the E. dictionaries.

« ولم يخطئ ملك مصر في تقدير الموقف وتفهم نيّة الغزاة »

K,I:10(Aug.1946)p.540 ».

face to face وجهاً لوجه

The lit. and fig. meanings are adopted.

F. face à face, which also has lit. and fig. meanings, is recorded in Littré, s.v. Face, s. Hist., from the XIIth century. (1)

NED, Face, sb. 2d, records it from 1300.

Whenever a preposition is used with this phrase in Ar., it is أمام or

حِمال before, which are ظرفاً مكان, prepositions of place. (2)

1. Wartburg, Facies (III. 355/b) records 'face à face, (de deux personnes) en présence l'une de l'autre' from Vaugelas (1585-1650).
2. The rendering of ظرفاً مكان is that of W. Wright, A Grammar of Arabic, II.187. For an explanation of this Ar. term, see p.357, n.1, of this work.

This is a departure from the E. and F. versions, as the former has with, and the latter avec.

lit.

« أنا اختبئ عنهم؟ .. ساقاتهم وجهاً لوجه » K, I:2 (Dec. 1945) p. 239.

« ووفقاً برهمة وجهاً لوجه يتباد لان النظرات » RJ, no. 12 (March 1955) p. 39/c.

fig.

« ليس الانجليز اليوم في الميدان، ولكن الشعب والملك وجهاً لوجه »
Sk, 1957, p. 141, 2nd repr. ».

« ذلك الشعر الذي .. يجعلنا وجهاً لوجه حيال شخصيتنا الانسانية لاحيال المعاجم والكتب »
Ad, no. 1 (Jan. 1958) p. 37/b ».

find one's way to, to يجد سبيله (طريقه) الى

This phrase is unidiomatic in Ar. because of the extended meaning of find, and the definition of way by the use of the genitive. In Ar. one would expect way here to be indefinite as it is just a way that one looks for and finds, not one's own, definite way.

It is used, as in E., in the sense of 'to make out one's way by observation or inquiry; to contrive to reach one's destination; to go or be brought to a place in spite of difficulties, or not quite as a matter of course,' (NED).

F. retrouver son chemin seems to me an unlikely origin of the Ar., as it is used in the lit. sense only and without a preposition which introduces the destination, judging from the quotations in Littré, s.v. Retrouver, v. 11, and Robert, s.v. Retrouver, v. II 1.

NED, Find, v. 14, records it from 1225, but the earliest relevant quotation which reproduces the present phrase exactly is dated 1746-7.

« وشكـذا نجبا النديم المهرج ووجد سبيله الى أخطر المواطنين »
al.-'Aqqād, quoting Churchill on Bernard Shaw, K, I:1 (Nov. 1945) p. 17 » .

« بعد حركة "الرابع من أيار" سنة ١٩١٩، وجدت كتب أكثر من / الادب الآسيوي »
الافريقي طريقها المفتوح الى الصين
Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) pp. 96-7 » .

first and foremost أولاً وقبل كل شيء

It is rendered 'first and before everything'.

F. d'abord et avant tout, which Harrap EF gives as equivalent s.v.

Foremost, 2, is not recorded in any other F. dictionary, and first is a closer equivalent to أولاً than d'abord.

NED, Foremost, A. adj. 4, records it from 1483, but DC records its adverbial sense of 'before everything else happens, takes place, or is done' from the late 19th century.

« واذا ما لوحظ أن الذي أحدث هذا التطور في التفكير الديني يرجع أولاً وقبل كل شيء الى »
اعتناق الاورفيين عقيدة التناسخ . . .
RJ, no. 17 (Aug. 1955) p. 12/d » .

for one reason or another لسبب أو لآخر

in one way or another بطريقة أو بأخرى

These phrases are used to mean, as in E., 'for a certain reason', and 'in a certain way', as another means here 'one of a set or group of unspecified or indefinite things,' (WTNID).

None of the F. dictionaries records an equivalent. L'un ou l'autre, given in Robert, (s.v. Autre, adj. et pron. I 4) applies to two things only; this is also made clear by the presence of the definite article l' before un and autre. Harrap EF, Another, a. & pron. 4 (b), gives d'une façon ou d'une autre as equivalent to one way or another, but this is not supported by any of the other F. dictionaries s.v. Autre (Wartburg s.v. Alter), and is of different wording.

NED does not record them s.v. Another. WTNID, Another, pron. 3, records them in two examples illustrating the use of another in the above sense.

« واكثر من هذا كانوا يتجنبون في محضره تبادل النظر أن يغلب أحد هم الابتسام لسبب أو

لاخر فيعرض نفسه لزجرة مخيفة لا قبل له بها

RJ, no 1 (April 1954)p.61/b» .

« حصر الشر الناتج عنهم بطريقة أو بأخرى , RJ, no.9 (Dec. 1954), p.3/a» .

« وأنه لا بد عائد اليها بطريق أو بآخر RJ, no.15 (June 1955)p.28/c» .

from bad to worse من سيء الى أسوأ

As in E., it frequently occurs with the verb يسير and يسير to go. (1)

John Orr records it as a translation of F. de mal en pis. (2)

1. To go can be translated يذهب and يسير according to the context; but in this phrase it is always يسير which is used.

2. Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 148.

NED, (Worse, α. and sb. B. absol. or as sb. 3c) records it from 1579.

DC, From -, records it as a cliché of the 18-20th centuries.

« DMWA, p. 439/a » .

« وهكذا تمر الساعات وحالة المريض تسير من سيء الى اسوأ
 « التبرع بالدم T, 8.10.1970, p.6, s.v. »

in addition to بالاضافة الى

The adverbial phrase in addition, and the prepositional in addition to are rendered in the prepositional form in translations by adding the preposition الى , to, and a demonstrative pronoun ذلك , that.

Thus 'He gave me £2 in addition' is translated أعطاني باونين بالاضافة الى ذلك ,
 He gave me £2 in addition to that.

The meaning of addition here is very weak in the Ar. use of the phrase. It means 'as well as' as F.T. Wood puts it (Prepositional Idioms, p. 48).

The same Ar. form had existed in Ar. for a long time before, but it meant in relation to, or in comparison with, since in Ar., أضاف , to add, means to relate as well. However, it was not used frequently. When the E. phrase, which is frequent in E., occurred in translation, its form and meaning came into Ar., the form coinciding with the Ar. one and the meaning differing. Due to the large scale translation made from E., the E. meaning of the phrase has almost obliterated the native one, so much so that one has to be careful when using it in the latter,

because one can be easily misunderstood.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent.

WTNID, Addition, n., records it as well as the adverbial in addition.

« وتنشأ هذه الأعراض المرضية من افراز الطفيلي لبعض المواد السامة في الامعاء »
 بالاضافة الى امتصاصه كميات كبيرة من الدم .
 IH, 1947, p.110 ».

in all its forms بجميع (بكافة/بكل) أشكاله (بها)

Forms is rendered أشكال, which indicates shapes. The pronoun is retained.

F. sous toutes ses formes (Littré, Forme, s. 3) is not likely to have introduced the phrase into Ar., since the preposition in the Ar. version, ب, corresponds to the E. in, not the F. sous, although change of preposition does occur in borrowing. But as under is retained in two phrases rendered into Ar., namely under such circumstances and under such conditions, تحت هذه الظروف and تحت هذه الشروط, in spite of its being illogical and contrary to Ar. usage here, sous could have been retained too if the phrase had been borrowed from F.

NED, Form, sb. 5b, records it in a quotation dated 1821.

« فلماذا ميثاقها الذي يمنع العدوان بكافة أشكاله وألوانه »

« جريمة مع سبق الاصرار J, 28.11.1970, p.2, s.v. »

in an attempt to في محاولة ل

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent.

Though very common, it is not recorded in any of the E. dictionaries.

In recording it here, I rely on its frequency in contemporary E.

الى هذه المنطقة الحساسة طارت بعثة "العربي" ، لتتابع تقديم سلسلة استطلاعاتها «
عن مدن الوطن العربي الكبير ، في محاولة لسد النقص في مكتبتنا الحريية

A, no.68(July 1964) p.38» .

in collaboration with بالاشتراك مع

Collaboration is rendered 'partnership'.

It is used for sharing the labours of some work with others, particularly in writing books, producing radio and TV programmes, and theatrical performance.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records the F. lit.

equivalent. Although I presume avec la collaboration de is more

frequent in F., en collaboration avec is still used even in Wartburg

where it is not recorded (see Wartburg, Societas 'XII. 20/a'). Since

the pattern en ... avec exists in F., as shown by this phrase and by

en société avec (ibid.), one might assume that the following three

phrases also exist in F. although the dictionaries do not record them.

NED, Collaboration, records it in a quotation dated 1889.

« واستمر رامزي في عمله فاكتشف لوحده او بالاشتراك مع علماء آخرين ، عناصر اخرى من
الغازات الخاملة في الهواء الجوي .
KA, 1965, p.272 » .

in collusion with بالتواطؤ مع

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit.
equivalent.

WTNID, Collusion, n., records it in an example illustrating the use
of collusion.

in consultation with بالتشاور مع

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit.
equivalent.

It is not recorded in any of the E. dictionaries except ALDCE where
it is used s.v. Consultation in an example illustrating the use of
the word.

in co-operation with بالتعاون مع

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit.
equivalent.

It is not recorded in any of the E. dictionaries, except LDCE.

« قالوا عن الاتحاد بأنه مجرد خدعة سياسية الهدف منها تكتيل العنصر الملايوي في
سائر دويلات المنطقة لضمان تسلطه على الدولة بالتعاون مع بريطانيا
MA, XLIII:1 (Jan. 1966) p.101 » .

in one's opinion (في رأيه) ، هـ ، هـ ، هـ ، هـ

The form of this phrase is similar to the Ar. phrase **وفي اعتقادي** ،
in my belief. (1)

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit.
equivalent.

NED, Opinion, sb. 1, records it from 1483. DC, In-, records it as
a cliché of the 19-20th centuries.

« وفي رأيه أن المصادر الاسماعيلية قد شوّهت وحرفّت على يد المؤرخين
المتأخرين من خصوم الدعوة
K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p. 538 » .

« لندن وباريس مدینتان کبیرتان یجد المرء فیہما أرقى مستويات الحضارة ، ولكنہما
مع هذا، فی رأینا، مختلفتان جدا .
A, no. 68 (July 1964) p. 78 » .

« وفي رأيه أن هذا الموقف . . . لا یخدم التعليم
Th, 12.10.1970, p. 6, s. v. »

« كيف نعالج درس اللغة الانكليزية »

1. The Arab poet al-Ma'arrī (973-1058) says:

غير مجيد في ملتي واعتقادي نوح باك ولا ترنم شادي
'In my creed and belief, both are of no avail: the moaning of the weeper and the tuning of the singer.'

last but not least وأخيراً وليس آخراً

Last is rendered أخيراً , the last to occur, and least is rendered أخيراً , final. As a rule, و , and, precedes this phrase in Ar. It is used in Ar. to mean that though the point being mentioned is the last in numeration, it is not the conclusive one or the one that ends the list, as there are others, which, for one reason or another, will not be mentioned.

It is clear that the meaning of least, last in importance, has disappeared from the Ar. version.

The phrase is rigidly used in the above form; thus the forms given in NED (s.v. Last, q., adv. and sb.⁶ A. adj. 1c), namely, 'though last, not least' and in SBPMFP (s.v. Last "1348:1"), namely 'the last, but not the least', do not seem to have introduced the Ar. version.

None of the F. dictionaries records an equivalent s.v. Dernier and Moindre (Wartburg, s.v. Mīnor and DeRētro). Only Harrap EF, Last, gives le dernier mais non le moindre as an equivalent.

DC, Last-, records it as a cliché from the 19-20th centuries.

« أخيراً وليس آخراً , DMWA, p. 8/b » .

« وأخيراً وليس آخراً ثبت من الدراسات الغذائية ان التمور مفيدة جداً في تغذية الانسان

» . Th, 3.11.1970, p.3/8 .

« مناورة جديدة ., ibid., p.2, s.v. , وأخيراً , لا آخراً المقترحات البريطانية الجديدة » .

matter of form قضية شكلية

The phrase is rendered 'formal matter', after making an adjective from شكل, form. It is used to mean, as in E., 'a piece of routine,' (DC, Matter-). It expresses the fact that a certain step in a procedure, whether personal, social, or official, is of no consequence that calls for consideration or deep thinking. At the official level, it indicates that a given step is necessary to complete the established procedure.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent, s.v. Forme, (Wartburg, s.v. Forma, and Harrap EF, s.v. Form).

OED New Supp., Form, sb. 11, records it from 1711. DC records it as a 20th century cliché.

more than once أكثر من مرة

It is unidiomatic in Ar., because of the vague number it indicates.

In Ar., a big number is expected after 'more than ..', but something of an anti-climax follows when once comes. A native Ar. equivalent,

غير مرة, not once, is used side by side with the present phrase even when rendering more than once, as they are the same in meaning and usage.

Phrases of the same pattern, such as more than a gap, more than a person, more than a question, etc., have come to exist in Ar. either through independent variation or through direct borrowing.

F. plus d'une fois is not recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Vices, and in Littré and Robert, s.v. Fois, but it is recorded in DG [1871-1888], s.v. Fois, without date or quotation.

NED (Once, adv."conj., adj., sb." B 1) records it in a quotation dated 1767.

« ولقد حاول صاحب جريدة الثمرات الفاضل ترك جريدته أكثر من مرة »

Mn, Vol. I, 1898, p. 659 » .

put an end to, to يضع نهايه لـ

Sometimes the E. description of 'the end' as 'quick' is also adopted, producing يضع نهايه سريعه لـ , to put a quick end to.

F. mettre fin à is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Mëttëre (VI '2'. 186/b), from 1538.

NED, End, sb. 22c, records it from 1647.

reserve the right to, to يحتفظ بحقه في (في ان)

It is rendered in a way that suits Ar. construction. The right is rendered one's right.

Littre, Réserver, does not record an F. lit. equivalent, but it occurs in a quotation he gives from Fléchier's duc de Montausier [1690 (DLF-le XVIIe siècle)] to illustrate the use of se réserver (§4). Wartburg, Reservare, does not record the phrase, but uses 'fait de réserver un droit' in his explanation of Réserve (X. 295/b), and this shows that the phrase exists in modern F.

Though very common, this phrase is not recorded in NED, WTNID, or UDEL. However, it occurs in the explanation WNWD gives s.v. Reserve, v. 4, for the use of reserve in the sense of 'to keep back or retain for oneself'.

sense of duty الشعور بالواجب

Sense is rendered الشعور , feeling. The genitival form is rendered into a prepositional one.

F. le sentiment du devoir is recorded in Robert, s.v. Devoir, n. 1, from 18 Dec. 1946.

NED, Sense, sb. 15b, records it in a quotation dated 1848.

« الأم في أجواء الألم ، امتداد لحنان الله ، لأنها انطلقت الى عالم الخير بروحية
البر والشعور بالواجب الانساني
Ad, no.6 (June 1958)p.71/a ».

sense of gratitude الشعور بالامتنان

Sense is rendered الشعور , feeling. The genitival form is rendered into a prepositional one.

F. sentiment de gratitude is recorded in Robert, s.v. Gratitude, n., without date or quotation.

NED, Sense, sb. 15b, records it in a quotation dated 1722.

sense of inferiority الشعور بالنقص (بالضعة)

Sense is rendered الشعور , feeling. Inferiority is mostly rendered النقص , deficiency, but it is also sometimes rendered

الضعة , humility. The genitival form is rendered into a

prepositional one. This phrase is different from the scientific

term 'inferiority complex', though the latter is becoming mixed up

with the former, as in E., and used popularly.

F. sentiment d'infériorité is recorded in Robert, s.v. Infériorité, n. 2, from George Duhamel's Manuel du Protestataire [1952 (LF)7].

It is not recorded in NED, s.v. Sense and Inferiority. However, in NED Supp., s.v. Inferiority, the phrase occurs in the explanation of inferiority complex. In 'Words to Be Deleted from Our Dictionaries', N. & Q., CLCCCV (1943), p. 108/a, the editor quotes Mr. G.M. Young in the Sunday Times (11 July) as saying, 'Everyone knows what a sense of inferiority is, in himself or others; but who knows what a complex is?'

« فالشذوذ الجنسي نتيجة للشعور بالنقص K,I:6 (April 1946)p.876 ».

« انت لاتتمسك بالحق لوجه الحق ولكن لوجه الحق والغرور والكبرياء والشعور بالنقص Sk,1958,p.96,2nd repr. » .

take into consideration, to يأخذ في الاعتبار / يأخذ بنظر الاعتبار

Consideration is sometimes rendered in one word, الاعتبار, and mostly in two words, نظر الاعتبار, adding نظر, viewing, which makes the phrase read in Ar. 'to take into the viewing of consideration.'

Though there is no logical justification for this addition, since both versions are not idiomatic Ar., the two-word version has gained more currency.

F. prendre en considération is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Considérerare (II'2'. 1068/a) from 1787.

NED, Consideration, 2c, records it from 1652.

« تعترف اعترافا دقيقا بالمبدأ القائل بلزوم أخذ مصالح السكان الذين يهتمهم الأمر
بنظر الاعتبار

K,I:12(Oct.1946)p.860,n.1» .

« إذا أخذنا في الاعتبار ما يقول به بعض علماء النفس المحدثين من أن جميع تصرفات الانسان وسلوكه انما يرجع الى الظروف والملابسات التي تحيط به، وانه . . . »
 « محنة الادب RJ, no. 17 (Aug. 1955) p. 37, s. v. »

take the form of, to يأخذ (يتخذ) شكل (صورة) . . .

Take is sometimes rendered يتخذ, adopt, or assume. Form is rendered in either of the two synonymous words given.

F. prendre la forme de is recorded in Robert, s. v. Forme, n. I 2, from Sidonie Gabrielle Colette's Maison de Claudine /1922 (Gr. Lar.) 7.

NED, Form, sb. 5, records it from 1875.

واخذت مقاربتهم لكل هيمنة اجنبية تتخذ شكلا خطيرا حتى أدى بهم الأمر الى اعلان الثورة . . .
 K, I: 12 (Oct. 1946) p. 870 »

« كأن تقول ان الامر قد اتخذ صورة جدية او مقلقة، بمعنى صار ذا شأن او ذا بال
 QJII, Assume, 2 »

ثم اخذت هذه الفكرة تتطور مع الوقت، وتأخذ شكلا آخر متميِّزا
 RJ, no. 53 (Aug. 1958) p. 8/c »

worse and worse أسوأ وأسوأ / أسوأ فأسوأ

It is used to mean, as in E., 'worse in an increasing degree,' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries records it s. v. Pis. What Harrap EF gives as equivalent (s. v. Worse, 1), namely c'est de mal en pis and de pis en pis are different.

NED, Worse, A. adj. 2e, records it from 1154.

« 1st, Mwd »

FIGURATIVE PHRASES

behind the curtain وراء الستار

Curtain is rendered الستار (cf. throw a veil over).

The phrase is used in the E. figurative sense of 'away from the public view,' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit.

equivalent. Only se tenir derrière le rideau, which is a set phrase,

different in form, is given in Wartburg, s.v. Ridan, (XVI. 705/b);

Littré, s.v. Rideau, s. 3; Robert, s.v. Rideau, n. 2; and Gr. Lar.,

s.v. Rideau, - LOC. DIV.

NED, Curtain, sb.¹ 2b, records it from 1677.⁽¹⁾

يصنعون مع هيئة مكتبه من وراء الستار تلك الخطوط العريضة التي تشكل القاعدة الاولى
وهي تحديد المفاهيم الاولى التي يقوم عليها ومن اجلها المؤتمر

Ad, no. 2 (Feb. 1958) p. 73/a » .

build castles in the air, to يبني قصورا في الهواء

Castles is rendered قصورا , palaces.

Although BDPF, Castle, likens such visionary castles to 'that built for

Aladdin by the Genie of the Lamp', the phrase is new in Ar.

The parallel phrases of castle in the skies and castle in Spain are not

borrowed into Ar., presumably because sky and heaven have the same word

1. Though the quotation 'To put us in mind who it is that is at work behind the curtain, when we see such things acted upon the stage,' which is dated 1677, seems lit., it might have been fig. in the context it occurred in. Other quotations showing fig. use are dated 1682, 1763, and 1818.

in Ar., سما , and because building castles in Spain has nothing imaginary about it. According to NED, 'the phrase at bottom meant only to build castles in a foreign country where one had no standing ground, Spain being finally taken as the nearest Moorish country to Christendom, or perhaps with some reference to the arms of Castile'. This is evidently not clear to the Arabs and unlikely to be of any interest that invites borrowing.

F. seems to have faire des châteaux en Espagne (Littré, Château, s. 7).

This is, however, different both in faire and Espagne. Wartburg, Castellum, does not give any F. equivalent.

NED, Castle, sb. 11, records it from 1580. EPPP, Castle, 5, records it from 1566.

« castles in the air, QJII, Air, 5 » .

« كل يوم تجربة وكل تجربة جحيم فمتى ينقضي هذا العذاب؟ ! ان نضاله الروحي كله مهدد بالخراب / وكأنا يبني قصورا في الهواء ولن يقر قرار لغارق في الطين، فليت الندم يستطيع أن يرجع ساعة مضت . . . » .
Sk, 1957, pp. 83-4, 2nd repr. » .

burst out crying, to انفجرت باكيا

Out is omitted in the Ar. rendering for idiomatic reasons. Crying

is rendered in the grammatical case الحال , the Adverbial Accusative of State or Condition. (1)

1. The rendering into E. of the Ar. name is that of W. Wright (A Grammar of Arabic, II. viii); he also uses a simple translation of the meaning of الحال , namely: 'the state or condition', on p. 112.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent s.v. Crier, Pleurer, and Éclater (Harrap EF, s.v. Burst², v., and Burst out).

NED, Burst, v. 6b, records it from 1825. Another form which can be rendered in Ar. by the same words is given in the following quotation: 'Cesar .. braste forthe on weepinge to beholde the heade of so worthe a manne'. It is dated 1564.

« ولم يتمالك ياسين نفسه فبكى ، وعند ذاك انفجر كمال باكيا ،
 فعاد ابراهيم شوكت يقول ...
 Sk, 1957, p.215, 2nd repr. » .

burst out laughing, to انفجر ضاحكا

For the omission of out and the grammatical case in which laughing is rendered, cf. to burst out crying.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent s.v. Éclater and Rire (Harrap EF s.v. Burst², v., and Burst out).

S'éclater de rire (Littré, Éclater, v. 9) is not a lit. equivalent.

NED, Burst, v. 6b, records it from 1711.

calm before the storm, the الهدوء الذى يسبق العاصفة

It is rendered 'the calm that precedes the storm'. It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., a period of deceiving quietness to be followed by storm-like events. Such quietness can be a period of peace before war, for instance.

None of the F. dictionaries records it s.v. Calme and Tempête (Wartburg s.v. Cauma and Tempesta). Harrap EF, Calm, gives bonace as equivalent. Robert, 1 Calme, n., gives Le calme après la tempête but not the opposite.

It is recorded in UDEL, s.v. Calm (I), n. b. DC records it as a cliché of the late 19-20th centuries and points out that it was much used by statesmen in 1938-9. SBPMFP, Calm (276:7), records the calm that precedes the storm (which literally corresponds to the Ar. version) in a quotation dated 1939.

« كان واضحاً ان عاصفة ستهب بعد قليل • وانتهرز كل فرصة الهدوء الذي يسبقها
 وراح يعبئ نفسه ويستعد •
 AK, c. 1956, p.194 » .

« وكما تصوره كذلك في قصيدتها (ثورة قلب) حين تقول في ساعة الهدوء الذي يسبق
 العاصفة...
 Ad, no.8(Aug. 1957) p. 55/b » .

cat's paw مخلب القط

Paw is rendered 'claw', and cat 'a he-cat'. It is used in the E. fig. sense of employing others to achieve one's ends without exposing oneself to the dangers they are bound to face.

'The fable or tale of a monkey (or a fox) using the foot or paw of a cat to rake roasted chestnuts out of the burning coals,' (NED, s.v.

Cat's-foot, 1) is unknown in Ar. ⁽¹⁾, but the phrase came into use through translation.

None of the F. dictionaries records this fig. sense, but Littré, Chat, Chatte, s. 1, and Patte, s. 1, records se servir de la patte du chat pour tirer les marrons du feu, which originates from the same fable but is differently worded. Harrap EF, Cat's paw, gives la patte du chat but does not indicate a fig. use. Wartburg, Cattus (II '1'. 519/a) only gives it in a botanical sense.

NED, Cat's paw, 2, records it in this fig. sense from 1785.

« QA, Cat's-paw » .

clock, to turn back (put back) the hands of the

يرد (يعيد) عقرب (عقارب) الساعة الى الوراء / رد (ارجاع) ...

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., 'to try to go back to former conditions' (UDEL, Put 'I', vb.C Put back A 2). Mostly it occurs in statements expressing impossibility, beginning with لا يمكن, it is impossible to, يحاولون ان , they try to, and the like.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent s.v. Aiguille, Horloge, Reculer and Retourner (Wartburg, s.v. Acucula, Horolōgium, and Tornare ⁽²⁾; Harrap EF, s.v. Clock, Hand, and Put).

1. SBPMFP, Cat (296:4) says, 'In Arabic, the story behind the phrase has a crab instead of chestnuts, and this form, found its way into Italian in the Fables of Bidpai, the Panchatantra.' As far as I know, no such fable exists in Ar. The Fables of Bidpai suggested to me the work of Bidpai entitled in Ar. Kalila wa Dimna; consulting it, I found no reference to such a fable.

2. Reculer does not seem to be in Wartburg.

SBPMFP, Clock (366:11) records it from 1941. It gives other variants also, and so does OED New Supp., s.v. Clock, sb.¹ 4, all with quotations of earlier dates, but not the exact wording given here.

« ان الامبرياليين الامريكيين في محاولتهم اليائسة رد عقرب الساعة الى الوراء على النطاق العالمي كله يركزون اهتمامهم اليوم في بورتين اثنتين للعدوان وتهديد السلم العالمي

MLS, 1970, p.23 » .

days are numbered, (one's) ايام (هـ، ها، هم) معدودة

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., that 'one's life is near its end' (DC, Days -).

F. ses jours sont comptés, recorded in DG [1871-1888], s.v. Compter, I, v.tr. 1^o 2, shows some difference, as 'number' corresponds to عدد, whereas 'compte' corresponds to حساب. This is a slight difference, but it is worth noting.

NED, Number, v. 2c, records it in a quotation dated 1869.

« اتظن ان ايام الوفد معدودة كما يشيخ خصوصه ؟ »

Sk, 1957, p.267, 2nd repr. » .

drive a nail into one's coffin, to يدق مسمارا في نعش (تابوت)

. Coffin is either retained in the word تابوت or rendered نعش, bier.

Drive is rendered يدق, to hammer, which is the verb used for nailing in Ar.

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E. (to do a thing that tends to shorten one's life,' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent, s.v. Clou, Bière, and Cercueil (Wartburg s.v. Clavus, Bera, and Sarkophagos, and Harrap EF s.v. Nail and Coffin).

NED, Coffin, sb. 3d, records it from 1836, with nail in the plural, and 1874 with nail in the singular.

« مسمار في نعشه : شي من شأنه أن يقصر في حياته , a nail in his coffin, QJII, Nail, 3»

« ولكن هل تدرى . . . أنك غرزت حربة مسنونة في قلوبنا ودقت مسمارا جديدا في نعش الادب

المهجرى ؟

Ad, no. 1 (Jan. 1958) p. 96/a ».

« وأشاد الحزب ببيان ١١ آذار التاريخي ووصفه بأنه مسمار آخر يدق في تابوت الحكم

الشاهنشاهي المجرم

» الحزب الديمقراطي Th, 8.10.1970, p. 1, s.v.

drive a wedge, to يدق اسفينا

It is rendered 'to hammer a wedge', hammer being the verb used for driving nails, wedges, etc. (cf. drive a nail into one's coffin). It is used in the fig. sense to mean cleave or split the unity of by cunningly creating misunderstanding.

None of the F. dictionaries records an equivalent s.v. Coin and Enfoncer, (Wartburg⁽¹⁾, s.v. Cũņeus and Fũndus). Harrap EF, Wedge 1, s., gives

1. In Wartburg, Cũņeus (II '2'. 1531/b), enfoncer des coins is used to explain coinner, but it is not listed as a phrase.

enfonceur un coin but does not say whether it is used figuratively.

Moreover, Harrap FE, Coin, does not record it.

NED, Wedge, sb. 2, records it in a fig. sense in a quotation dated 1857,

but another quotation dated 1909 better corresponds to its usage in Ar.

« يقال دق بينهم اسفينا : فرق بينهم MW, اسفين, p.18/a; it records it as a loan ».

« فما كان من هؤلاء الا ان دقوا اسفينا في قلب الامة العربية واقتطعوا جزءا عزيزا من ارضها JA, 1968, p.94, 2nd ed. ».

find an echo, to يجد صدى

It is used in the E. fig. sense of getting response, favourable or unfavourable. Thus, for instance, an article may find an approving, disapproving, good, or bad echo.

F. trouver des échos is recorded in Littré, s.v. Echo, s., in a quotation from Lamartine's Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses [1830

(Gr.Lar.)]. This is, however, not the absolutely fig. sense of response to an appeal or a speech, for instance. Lamartine says:

L'hymne éternel de la prière
Trouvera partout des échos!

Evidently, a hymn has an actual echo, although it is not really the acoustic echo that the poet has in mind but a rather philosophic one.

Moreover, échos in the lines already quoted is in the plural, whereas the Ar. is, like the E., singular in the main.

WTNID, Echo, n. 2a, records 'to find a sympathetic echo' in a quotation from Roger Fry [1866-1934] illustrating the use of echo to mean response.

fish in troubled waters, to يصاد في الماء العكر

To fish is rendered يصاد, which is a general word used for fishing and hunting. When fishing is meant, the word سمك, fish (sb.), is added as the object of the verb. However, the Ar. version overlooks this common practice, because ماء, water, follows and specifies the meaning. Troubled is rendered عكر, which is an adjective meaning 'impure', especially when the water it qualifies is mixed with mud. Therefore, the Ar. word cannot suggest that the water was troubled by someone, and someone else is exploiting the opportunity as the past participle 'troubled', though used as an adjective, can. Waters is rendered in the singular.

The phrase is sometimes intensified in Ar. by replacing the verb يصاد, to fish, by a verb of the same root but of a form (the fifth triliteral form⁽¹⁾) denoting intention, namely يتصيد, which, like يصاد, means generally 'to hunt or fish', but with particular skill, and therefore, in this phrase, with cunning and ill-intention.

As in E., the meaning of the phrase in Ar. is 'to take advantage of disturbance or trouble to gain one's end,' (NED).

F. pêcher en eau trouble is recorded in Wartburg, Pîscari (VIII. 577/b), from 1606.

NED, Fish, v.1 1c, records it from 1625. The form 'fishe in the water when it is troubled' is given in a quotation dated 1568.

ويتكاثر اهل الدسائس في مثل هذه الحال للاصطياد في الماء العكر
SDA, n.d. [1892-1914_7, p.66] .

1. W.Wright, A Grammar of Arabic, I.29.

« كما ان من شأنها سد جميع المنافذ بوجه الطامعين . . . وكل الجهات التي تتصيد في
الماء العكس
NAD, 3.4.1969, p.34» .

from a position of strength من موقف القوة

Strength is prefixed with the definite article in the Ar. rendering.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent.

It is not recorded in any of the E. dictionaries, but according to Mario Pei (Words in Sheep's Clothing, p. 102), "'Positions (or "situations") of strength" is attributed to Dean Acheson'. [1893 - (NCCN) 7.

hand in hand, (to go) (يسير) يدا بيد

This adverbial phrase is rendered literally⁽¹⁾, mainly bringing into Ar. the fig. sense it has in E., namely 'in conjunction, side by side, concurrently,' (NED).

John Orr lists hand in hand among the Old F. idioms which gave rise to idioms used in Modern E.⁽²⁾. He only notes the change in E. of the preposition in main a main. Wartburg and Littré do not record the phrase, and Godefroy lists it giving côte à côte as explanation of its meaning. Robert goes further than Wartburg and Littré; he does not record main à main and at the same time records marcher la main dans la main (s.v. Main, n. A II 2), which looks like a rendering of to go hand in hand. He gives no date or quotation.

1. It is rendered in the grammatical case الحال, the Adverbial Accusative of State or Condition; cf. burst out crying.

2. Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 79.

NED, Hand in hand, adv.phr., records the fig. sense from 1576, with to run, and 1641, with to go.

« Mwd, Hand ».

house of cards

بيت من ورق

Cards is rendered ورق, paper. It is used for a 'visionary project which soon collapses' (UDEL, Card 'II', n.).

The F. equivalent château de cartes (Wartburg s.v. Charta 'II "1". 627/a') is different from the Ar., in which بيت, house, is invariably used.

SBPMFP, House (1191:6), records it from 1942.

in a position to في موقف (يساعد على / يسمح بـ / يمكن من / يمكن ان)

It is rendered freely to overcome the difficulty posed by to. Thus the following versions have come to exist:-

في موقف يساعد على in a position that helps to

في موقف يسمح بـ in a position that allows ..

في موقف يمكن من in a position that enables (one) to

في موقف يمكن من ان (Slight idiomatic differences exist

في موقف يمكن من ان between the four Ar. renderings

في موقف يمكن من ان given here.)

في موقف يمكن ان in a position where it is possible to.

F. être en position de and être en situation de are recorded in Littré, s.v. Position, s. 9, and Robert, s.v. Situation, n. II 2, respectively.

*In both cases no date or quotation is given.

NED, Position, sb. 9a, records it in a quotation dated 1871.

in one's turn بدور (ه/ها/هم/ي/نا/ك/كم)

It is used in the fig. sense to indicate, as in E., 'an act duly or naturally following a similar act on the part of another, but without the notion of pre-arranged succession,' (NED), thus verging on the use of 'also'.

F. à [pronoun] tour is recorded in Littré, s.v. 2 Tour, s. 32, in a quotation from Nicolas Boileau's Épître I [1660 or 1661 (NCCN)].

The wide range of possibilities in rendering à and the exact correspondence of the Ar. ب to in make the relation between the Ar. and the E. closer.

NED, Turn, sb. 28b(c), records it from 1781.

«واذا نحن نطالع وجه سيدة مصرية اخرى . . . وقد نزلت بدورها الى ميدان الفن الجديد . . .»

K,I:3 (Jan.1946) p.419» .

in safe (good) hands, to be يكون في ايد امينة

Safe is rendered امينة, trustworthy, as safe has this meaning here.

The version which has good instead of safe is not adopted into Ar.,

but is rendered in translations in the same way as the one with

safe . It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., to be well looked after.

Though listed in John Orr's Old French and Modern English Idiom

(p.111) as a borrowing from the Old F. être en sauve main existing in

Modern E. idiom, it is not recorded in any of the E. dictionaries.

Its present currency in Ar. cannot be ascribed to F. influence as it

does not seem to exist in Modern F. (Littré, Sauf, auve, adj., records

it in the historical apparatus only, as a XIIIth century phrase).

The 'good' version is only recorded in UDEL, s.v. Hand (I.), n. 2a, in spite of its being widely used in modern E. A French equivalent, être en bonnes mains, is given in Harrap EF, s.v. Hand¹, s.1, and Gr.Lar., s.v. Main.

« وكان على الدولة كذلك ان تهتم بمواد الثقافة القومية . . . ورفع مستواها الى المستوى اللائق بها ووضعها في ايد عربية امينة تستطيع ان تثقف وتنشي ابناؤها على تمجيد وطننا . . . »
TTAM, 1960, p.22 ».

in the light of في ضوء

The genitival 'of' is dropped, as the genitive comes immediately after ضوء, light, suffixed with the genitival inflectional ending.

The definition of ضوء, light, expressed by 'the' in the E. phrase, is reserved for the noun in the genitive, according to Ar. grammar.

It is used in the fig. sense of 'with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact)', '(NED) and 'because of the facts explained.'

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a lit. equivalent.

NED, Light, sb. 9, records it from 1893.

« وذكرت صحيفة واشنطن ستار الامريكية ان الولايات المتحدة تعتزم تزويد اليونان وتركيا بسفن حربية للمساعدة في تعزيز الجناح الجنوبي لحلف شمال الاطلسي في ضوء النشاط البحري السوفياتي المزعوم في شرق البحر الابيض المتوسط
» اميركا تعتزم Th, 25.10.1970, p.2, s.v.

kill time, to يقتل الوقت

Kill is rendered يقتل , which is as common in Ar. as kill is in E.

It is more frequent in spoken Ar., and means, as in E., to while time away.

F. tuer le temp is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Tutari (XIII '2' 447/b) from 1608.

NED, Kill, v. 5, records it in a quotation dated 1768-74.

As a matter of interest here, I note that another verb in Ar.,

على , is used in the intr., with the preposition على ,
to mean kill and in the tr., with وقت , time , as
object, to mean pass [the time]. Thus we have فوكزه موسى فقى عليه
and قضى وقته بالتأمل .

قتل الوقت : طريقة أو أسلوب من شأنه ان يجعل الوقت يمر ضائعا بغير ثمرة
QJII, Kill, 2» .

« Mwd, Kill, 4 ».

lion's share, the نصيب (حصّة) الاسد

It is rendered literally, with an occasional addition of من الغنيمة ,
of the prey, at the end. It means, as in E., 'the largest or
principal portion,' (NED), and also indicates unequal sharing due
to special privileges or power.

F. le part du lion is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Pars (VII. 669/b),
from 1835.

NED, Lion, sb. 2d, records it from 1790.

« نصيب الاسد : اكبر حصة (ينالها شخص) QJII, Lion ».

« اما المسرحيات الهزلية وقد كان لها نصيب الاسد فثلاث منها تدور حول ...
RJ, no.15 (June 1955) p.35/c ».

« حصة الاسد , Mwd, Lion ».

live in the past, to يعيش في الماضي

It is used to mean, as in E., 'to draw, for one's interest and entertainment, far more on memory than on expectation and realization,' (DC).

F. vivre dans le passé is recorded in Robert, s.v. 1 Passé, n. I 2, from Jean Cocteau's le Grand Écart [1923 (Gr.Lar.)].

It is recorded in UDEL, Live (I), vb. A 3b. DC, Live-, records it as a cliché of the 19-20th centuries.

man in the street رجل الشارع

The phrase is rendered in the genitival, not the prepositional, construction, and used, as in E., for the ordinary man (NED), and sometimes for a common man who has no refinement. The last sense is analogous with the Ar. word سوقي, su:qi, a man of the souk, which is used for an unrefined person.

F. l'homme dans la rue and l'homme de la rue are recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Rūga (X. 544/a), from 1930 and 1935 respectively. Robert, Homme, n. II 4, records l'homme de la rue as a rendering of 'the man in the street'.

NED, Street, sb. 3 g, records it from 1831.

« وقد تكلم فيها [الارض الخراب] اليوت عن أشياء لم نتعود أن نقرأها في الشعر التقليدي وقد استعمل لغة رجل الشارع ورواد الحانات جنبا الى جنب مع اشارات وتلميحات الى قراءاته الواسعة في الآداب اليونانية واللاتينية والفرنسية
 « اليوت . . . والارض الخراب. » RJ, no.14 (May 1955) p.33/a, s.v.

master of the situation سيد الموقف

Situation is rendered موقف , stand, as is usual with this word.

F. être maître, rester maître de la situation is recorded in Robert, s.v. Maître, n. 14, from vol. XIV of Louis Madelin's Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire, a work in 16 volumes written between 1937 - 1954 (Gr.Lar.).

NED, Master, sb.¹ 7, records it in a quotation dated 1891.

« وتغدو — بدرجة معقولة — سيدا للموقف ، مالكا لزمام الموضوع الذي تقترح او تنوى مناقشته
 RJ, no.11 (Feb.1955) p.24/d » .

matter of life and death قضية حياة او موت

This phrase is used in its E. fig. sense of 'a matter of "vital" importance,' (NED).

F. c'est un question de vie ou de mort is recorded in Robert, s.v.

1 Vie, n. I 1, from Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's le Petit Prince [1943
(Gr.Lar.)] (1)

NED, Life, sb. 1c, records it from 1887.

on a (large, small, narrow) scale (على مقياس (بمقياس) (واسع، صغير، ضيق)

On is occasionally rendered ب , in. It is used in the fig. sense.

F. sur une grande échelle is recorded in Littré, s.v. 1 Échelle, s.

Hist., in a quotation from the XVth century. (2)

NED, Scale, sb. 3 13b, records it from 1784 and points out its fig.

sense.

« كان الكبريت قد يما يستخرج بطرق اولية بدائية لم تساعد على استخراجها بمقياس واسع
KA, 1965, p.341 » .

own master, to be one's يكون سيد نفسه

It is rendered 'to be master of oneself', and means, as in E. 'to
have the control of oneself, to the exclusion of the power of others,'

(DC, Own-).

F. être son maître is recorded in Littré, s.v. Maître, s. 1, from
Comtesse De Genlis's le Théâtre d'éducation [1779 (Gr.Lar.)] (3)

1. It is to be noted that question would normally be rendered مسألة .

2. Wartburg, Scala (XI. 268) records it from 1835.

3. Wartburg, Magister (VI '1'. 34/b), records it from Scribe [1791 -
1861 (Gr.Lar.)] and from Lar. 1873.

NED, Master, sb.¹ 7, records it in a quotation dated 1542.⁽¹⁾

SOED Add., Master, sb.¹ 7, adds the following, 'One's own m.: having control or command of one's actions or movements; (see Mistress I.3).'

No date is given here.

« صور نفسك لنفسك سيّدا عظيما مهيبا . . . سلّح ارادتك برغبات قويّة بناءة، وعادات
حسنة، وخيال تدب فيه الحياة بذلك فقط يمكنك أن تصبح متألقا، سيّد نفسك، قائدا
يتبعك الآخرون

RJ, no.17(Aug. 1955) p.19/c » •

path strewn with roses

طريق مفروش بالورد

Strewn is rendered 'overlaid'. It is used in its E. fig. sense, mostly in the negative, with the idea that there are many difficulties to be expected in attaining the end.

The F. fig. chemin semé de roses is recorded in Robert, s.v. Chemin, n. 2, without date or quotation.

It is recorded in UDEL, s.v. Rose (I), n. 1b.

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1. An earlier quotation is given from Thomas More's The Lyfe of John Picus (1510) 'He was his owne maister', but, consulting the book, I found out that it meant tutor. The 1542 quotation 'to be myne owne maister' is from Nicolas Udall's translation of Erasmus' Apophtegmes. The context in which it occurs shows that it has the present sense: 'How muche better had it been for me, to haue been born a poore mans chyld, if I shal neuer obtain to retire from the cures of warfare, ne beeyng clerely dispeched of suche matier and occasio of enuie as to be myne owne maister, that I maie with my wife lede a quiete life in the countree.' (p.29Cb).

play a part (role) in, to يلعب دورا في

This phrase is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., 'to perform a function, or pursue a course of action,' (NED, Part, sb. 9b).

Probably very few are conscious of the theatrical image in this phrase, partly because it is very commonly used and partly because the verb يلعب , play, which is used in it, is not used for acting on the stage. Those who are conscious of the improper use of

يلعب , play, here, prefer يؤدي دورا , perform a part, which is a free rendering of the phrase. In both versions, part occurs alone or described as great, big, small, etc., as in E.

F. jouer un rôle is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Rötulus (X. 512/b) from 1674.

NED, Part, sb. 9b, records it from 1891.

« يذكر قراء السياسة الدور الخطير الذي لعبته قضية الصحفي الشيوعي كامبل في سقوط
وزارة العمال

» حول قضية كامبل S, 29.12.1924, p.1, s.v.

« وقد لعب الروس دورا عظيما ، واستخدموا مختلف الوسائل لمناهضة النفوذ البريطاني
السياسي والاقتصادي

» K, I:3 (Jan. 1946) p.305

play with fire, to يلعب بالنار

It is used in the E. fig. sense of 'to trifle with dangerous matters,' (NED Supp.).

F. jouer avec le feu is recorded in Littré, s.v. 1 Feu, s. 7, from

Lamartine's poem À M. Léon Bruys D'Ouilly [1836]⁽¹⁾

NED Supp., Fire, sb. A 3g, records it from 1887.

« ولمح من خلال فتحة الباب العامل وهو يتجه الى مسز جال ورأى نظرة الدلال التي
ارتسمت على محياها ، وسيما الاعزاز بالنفس التي علت وجه العامل وهو يدنو منها . وكان
الواضح انهما يلعبان بالنار وان بينهما تفاهما ما . ان كل ما ينبغي عليه الآن هو معرفة
المزيد من امر علاقتهما

Ad, no. 7 (July 1957) p. 18/a » .

« حذر الرئيس سوكارنو الولايات المتحدة بعنف "من اللعب بالنار في اندونيسيا" مما قد
يؤدي الى حرب عالمية ثالثة

Ad, no. 6 (June 1958) p. 80/b » .

point of view

وجهة نظر

It is rendered 'direction of view', and used in its E. fig.

sense.

NED, Point, sb.¹ D 12 records it as a translation of F. point de

1. Littré quotes 'Enfant qui joue avec le feu'. This is probably the origin of the Egyptian poet Shawqī's line in c. 1924:

أرى مصر يلهمو بحد السلاح ويلعب بالنار ولدانها
(Ahmad Shawqī, Ash-Shawqiyyāt,
(I. 264)).

(I see the children of Egypt seeking amusement in the edges of weapons and playing with fire), as he was educated in France. But the phrase might have been introduced and established by others.

vue; it records the fig. sense from 1809-10.

« والباحث المنصف يجب ان يرى وجهتي النظر من غير عصبية في البحث
K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p. 563 ».

put (place) in a position, to يضع في موقف

It is used, as in E., in the fig. sense of a person metaphorically put in a position in relation to others, facts, or circumstances.

F. mettre dans une situation and mettre en position are not recorded in any of the dictionaries s.v. Mettre, Position, and Situation, (Wartburg s.v. Mittēre, Positio, and Situare), except Robert, which gives se mettre en position defensive s.v. Position, n. I 3 and mettre dans une situation gênante s.v. Mettre, III 2, both without date or quotation.

NED, Position, sb. 9a, records it in a quotation dated 1878.

read between the lines, to يقرأ بين السطور

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., 'to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing,' (NED).

F. lire entre les lignes is recorded in Littré, s.v. Ligne, s. 25.

However, the quotation 'lire le blanc et l'entredeux des lignes' which he gives from Sainte-Beuve (1804-1869) in Art. sur Galiani, does not exactly reproduce it. Although l'entredeux des can be

translated 'between', it means 'the space between', not just 'between'.

Robert, Ligne, n. IV 3, records lire entre les lignes from Émile

Henriot's Portraits de femmes [1910-1911 (CG)].

NED, Line, sb.² 23a, records it from 1866.

« فلا اقل من ان نجلس ساعتين او بضع ساعات الى كتاب عبد الله حسين نذر ع فيها سهول
السودان وحزونه ، ونطوى - على طيات الكتاب - فدافد النيل وروافده ، ونقرأ بين السطور
ما لم يتح للعين ان تكشفه وللنظر ان يعرفه .
K,I:8(June 1946)p. 317 » .

« وهذا آخر يقول لك " هل قرأت ما بين السطور؟ " وما بين السطور فراغ ابيض . . لعله
اراد ان يخش المطبعة !
RJ,no.19(Oct.1955) p.6/c » .

stab (to stab) in the back, a طعنة (يطعن) من الخلف

It is rendered 'a stab "to stab" from behind' and used in the fig.
sense to mean, as in E., 'treacherous disservice,' (DC).

F. poignarder quelqu'un dans le dos is recorded in the fig. sense
in Robert, (s.v. Poignard, DER.- Poignarder, v.tr.2), without date or
quotation.

APT, Stab-, records to stab in the back from 1863, and a stab in the
back from 1878. DC, Stab-, records it as a cliché of the 20th century.

« المسئول الاول عن المأساة هم الذين ظاهروا الفاشست لطنع الانجليز من الخلف . . .
Sk,1957, p.268,2nd repr. » .

stand by, to يقف بجانب

It is rendered 'to stand by the side of (s.o.)'. The meaning of the preposition is thus expressed by a prepositional phrase. It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., 'to support ... (a person, a cause, etc.)', (NED).

F. se tenir à côté de (qn) given in Harrap EF, Stand by, v.1. 2 (a), is not recorded in any of the other F. dictionaries s.v. Côté and Tenir (in Wartburg s.v. Cösta and Tēnēre). Robert, (Tenir, III SE TENIR v.pron. A. Réfl. 2) gives se tenir près (given in Harrap EF also alongside se tenir à côté de) as of the meaning of assister. However, près means near and it is different.

NED, Stand, v. B 70c, records it from 1530.

« وقف بجانبه ، ناصر ».

storm in a tea-cup, a عاصفة (زوبعة) في فنجان

Tea-cup is rendered فنجان, a tiny cup used by Arabs for highly-concentrated coffee. It is used in a fig. sense to mean, as in E.

'a great fuss about a trifle.' (DC, Storm-).

F. une tempête dans un verre d'eau, recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Tempesta (XIII '1'. 177/b), from 1849, seems to me an unlikely origin of the Ar. version, since, unlike the E. 'tea-cup', verre d'eau cannot suggest a 'coffee-cup' rendering.

NED, Tea-cup, c, records it from 1872, although storms in other

utensils⁽¹⁾ date as far back as 1678 (ibid. & s.v. Storm, sb. 1 f).

St. Vincent Troubridge, 'O.E.D. Antedatings from Play Titles 1660-1900-II,' N.& Q., CCVIII (1963), p.137/b, records it from 1854.

« عاصفة في فنجان : ثورة وهيج حول لاشي ' QJII, Storm, 2 ».

« زوطة في فنجان , RJ, no.17 (Aug.1955)p.48/a, subtitle ».

storm of applause, a عاصفة من التصفيق

Taken in the original L. meaning of applaudere, pp. applausus, 'to clap the hands together,' applause is rendered تصفيق , clapping.

The phrase is used for clapping the hands in praise and to express joy. Frequently وسط , amid, is added to it.

F. tempête d'applaudissements is recorded in Robert, s.v. Tempête, n. 3, without date or quotation.

NED, Storm, sb. 3b, records it in a quotation dated 1832.

« وسط عاصفة من التصفيق الحاد , NAD, 19.4.1969, p.15 ».

subject of the hour, the موضوع الساعة

It is used for the current subject to which attention is generally drawn.

None of the F. dictionaries records a lit. equivalent. Only Harrap EF, Hour, s. 2(a), gives les questions de l'heure as equivalent to the questions of the hour. This is, however, different.

1. None of the other varieties given corresponds to the F. version.

NED, Hour, 4a, records it in a quotation dated 1887.

« وضع كتابا في عام ١٩٥٠ . . . تناول فيه شتى مواضيع الساعة في حقل السياسة
Ad, no.11(Nov.1957)p.24/b ».

take one's (its) course, to يأخذ مجراه

The pronoun is retained in the rendering and course is rendered in the sense of 'course of a river'. It is used in the fig. sense it has in E. for concepts and immaterial things, such as justice, law, a case, a formality, etc.

Although F. prendre son cours corresponds to this phrase literally, its fig. sense according to Littré (Cours, s. 3) is 'avoir origine'.

Apart from this, no fig. use is recorded in the F. dictionaries.

Gr.Lar., Cours, records the phrase 'prendre cours, entrer en usage'; but in this the pronoun is missing.

NED, Course, sb. 11b, records it, but a quotation showing its fig. use is given s.v. 19. It is dated 1771.

« DMWA, أخذ, p.7/a ».

thorn in the side of, a شوكة في جنب

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., 'a constant affliction, a source of continual grief, trouble, or annoyance,' (NED). Its Ar. usage sometimes adds an air of challenge to it, as it is mainly used in political contexts.

None of the F. dictionaries records a lit. equivalent s.v. Épine

(Wartburg, s.v. Spina, and Harrap EF s.v. Thorn).

NED, Thorn, sb. 2, gives the following quotations, with their dates:-

1. The perverse views .. of that Yankee thorn-in-the-side Mr. Hickery.

1822.

2. The Eastern Church was then, as she is to this day, a thorn in the

side of the Papacy. 1864.

In Ar., it is used as in the second quotation only.

SBPMFP, Thorn (2303:6), traces the phrase back to the Old Testament,

'[They] shall be pricks in your eyes, and thorns in your sides.

(Quasi clavi in oculis, et lanceae in lateribus.) Old Testament:

Numbers XXXIII, 55. (c.550 B.C.) Judges, ii, 3, has "They shall be

as thorns in your sides."

والاكل والشرب والمشي بحساب دقيق مسجل في دفتر الطبيب ، وهذا البيت الذي
غشاه الزمن بالكآبة هو قلبه ومقامه ، وعائشة التعيسة شوكة في جنبه لا يستطيع ان يصلح ما
فسد من حياتها وهيئات ان / يطمئن على حالها ، اليس قد ينكشف عنها الغد وحيدة
بأثمة بلا أب ولا أم ؟

Sk, 1957, pp. 10-11, 2nd repr. » .

throw a veil over, to

يلقي الستار على

Apart from the use of throw, this fig. phrase is not strange to Ar.,

in which one says ⁽¹⁾ اسدل الله عليك الستر واسبله and

⁽²⁾ وسددت الذيل على مخازي الليل.

The Ar. word الستار used here for veil is the masculine form of that used for curtain, namely الستارة, which is feminine. This is interesting here, as curtain is used in E. in a similar expression, namely to draw a curtain over.

F. jeter un voile sur is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Vēlum, (XIV. 224/b - 225/a), from 1730.

NED, Veil, sb.¹ 5e, records it from 1806.

throw dust in the eyes of, to يذر (ذر) الرماد في العيون

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., 'to confuse, mislead, or dupe by making "blind" to the actual facts of the case,' (NED).

It is mostly used in the substantival form, for the action, and the genitive dropped. Thus, to throw is rendered ذر, sprinkling, and the eyes of is rendered العيون, the eyes, retaining the definite article, which in Ar. makes it mean all, not certain, eyes.

Dust is rendered رماد, ashes, for no clear reason. The word ذر, sprinkling, might have been preferred by the translator because, unlike throw, it indicates a careful action that secures 'blinding' the eyes,

1. 'Abd ar-Rahmān ibn 'Isā al-Hamadhanī, al-Alfāz al-Kitābiyya, p.268. The meaning is 'May God draw the veil [of good reputation] on you.' Unlike الستار, adopted in the rendering of throw a veil over, الستر, which is used here, is associated with good reputation.

2. Al-Harīrī, al-Maqāmāt, I.326. Literally, it means 'I drew the garment train on the indecencies of the night.'

and is the word usually used in Ar. for putting powder medicaments into eyes. (1)

SBPMFP, Dust, (647:6), records 'to sprinkle dust in the eyes,' as a translation of Latin 'Pulverem ob oculos adspargere. (Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae Bk. v, ch. 21, sec. 4. (c. A.D. 150). This form might have been first met with and adopted into Ar., but I have no evidence, and throw is commoner in E.

F. mettre poudre en l'oeil [jeter de la poudre aux yeux] is recorded in Littré (2), s.v. Poudre, s. 1, with a quotation from G. Cretin [d. 1525 (DLF-1e XVI^e siècle)].

NED, Dust, sb.¹ 4, records it from 1767. The form 'cast dust in their eyes' is recorded in a quotation dated 1612.

« ذر الرماد في العيون ، المخيلة ، QJII, Wash, 7, eye-wash ».

« يذر الرماد في العيون : بمعنى يغش (أو) يخادع (أو) يخالس ».

1. ذرور ، He put the medicament called ذرور into his eyes' (Lane, ذرور).

2. Wartburg, Pulvis (IX.561) records a few versions with different dates, namely:

jeter la poudre dans les yeux (à qn) from D'Aubigné [1550-1630];

mettre la poudre aux yeux à from Malherbe [1555-1628];

and jeter de la poudre aux yeux à qn from Amyot; OudC 1640-

Ac 1718'. Clearly Littré's date is the earliest, although the

version jeter la poudre dans les yeux given by Wartburg from

D'Aubigné is closer in wording to the E.

The dates in square brackets in this note are taken from Wartburg's

Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch Beiheft; but Amyot is

untraceable in it; although, according to Gr.Lar., he lived

between 1513 and 1593.

throw light on, to يلقي ضوءاً على

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., to give mental illumination.

F. jeter une lumière is recorded in Littré, s.v. Lumière, s. 11, and DG, s.v. Lumière, s. II 2°, in an identical quotation from Pierre Corneille's Heraclius [1647 (Gr.Lar.)]: 'Ce peu qu'elle en dit suffit à jeter une lumière imparfaite'.

NED, Throw, v.¹ B 14b, records it from 1774.

والاجابة عن هذا التساؤل شائقة ولا شك ، فهي تلقي ضوءاً على ناحية من نواحي الواعية
الادبية لدى العرب ، وتشهد بأنها واعية مرنة لا تتوانى عن الاخذ بكل جديد متى حان الوقت
وساعت الظروف .

K,I:1(Nov.1945)p. 103» .

translate words into actions, to يترجم الاقوال الى افعال

Translate is rendered يترجم , a verb used for turning from one language into another, not for transference from any medium into another. Words is rendered 'sayings'.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records it s.v. Traduire (Wartburg, s.v. Traducere, and Harrap EF, s.v. Translate).

UDEL, Translate, vb. A 4, records 'to translate promises, schemes, &c. into actions'. Although not listed in any of the dictionaries, the form given here is common in E.

two-edged weapon سلاح ذو حدين

As in E., it is figuratively used for things, means, ideas, arguments, etc. with advantages and disadvantages.

F. arme à deux tranchants is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Trinicare (XIII '2'. 279/b), from DG [1871-887].

NED, Two-edged, a. b., records it in a quotation dated 1661.

uncrowned king of ملك ... غير المتوج

It means, as in E., 'a person that, by virtue of his power, is the virtual ruler (of a country, a district, a commercial activity,' (DC).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent.

NED does not record it. WTNID, Uncrowned, adj 2, records it in a quotation from the Manchester Guardian Weekly, without date.

DC, Uncrowned-, records it as a cliché from 1910.

under the yoke of تحت نير

It is used in the fig. sense to mean, as in E., in a state of subjection to.

F. sous le joug de is recorded in Littré, s.v. Joug, s. 4, in a quotation from Fléchier's duc de Montausier [1690] (DLF- le XVII^e siècle) 7. However, it seems to have a mild meaning in F. Littré's quotation is meant to illustrate the use of joug in the sense of 'contrainte morale, sujétion'; thus 'cette sage mère plia le jeune

de Sainte-Maure avec une extrême douceur sous le joug de l'autorité maternelle' does not sound as bad as 'under the yoke of slavery or imperialism'.

NED, Yoke, sb. 8a, records it in a quotation dated 1380.

« وكل شعب يثن ويرزح تحت نير حكومة مستبدة جشعة . . . لا يستغرب . . . »

RJ, no. 22 (Jan. 1956) p. 37 » .

« وما يحس به أى شعب يقع تحت نير الظلم » . Ad, no. 9 (Sept. 1957) p. 10/b » .

« للشعوب الآسيوية التي ترزح تحت نير الاستعمار »

Ad, no. 11 (Nov. 1957) p. 21/b » .

war of nerves. حرب اعصاب

Nerves is sometimes defined in Ar. with the definite article ال .

As in E., it is used figuratively for 'the use of hostile or subversive propaganda to influence morale and cause confusion and uncertainty,' (SOED Add.).

F. guerre des nerfs is recorded in Gr.Lar., s.v. Guerre, n. - Mil.

SOED Add., War, sb., records it without date. DNWE, War of nerves, gives a quotation dated 1939.

« Mnr, War of nerves » .

window on

نافذة على

WTNID, 1 Window, n. 2, gives 'a window on the West' to illustrate the use of window as 'a means of obtaining information or maintaining contact.'

In Ar., the phrase has been adopted with the first, not the second, part of the above definition. Broadcasting stations used to have regular programmes under the title نافذة على العالم, a window on the world, presumably copying BBC's Panorama in the subtitle it had.

It seems that this phrase exists in F. only in the form 'ouvrir une fenêtre sur' (Robert, Fenêtre, n. 1 & Gr. Lar., Fenêtre, n. Loc.Div.). This is different from the phrase in question.

wound the feelings (of), to يجرح المشاعر (مشاعر) / يجرح الشعور (شعور)

Feelings is mostly rendered in the singular شعور, though the plural, مشاعر, is sometimes used. It is also used in the genitive, without the definite article.

F. seems to have blesser une susceptibilité as the closest equivalent (Harrap EF, Wound², v., and Robert, Blesser, v. 3).

Susceptibilité, however, does not translate so simply into شعور, whereas feeling is the straightforward equivalent to it.

It is not recorded in NED s.v. Feeling and Wound, but it occurs in a quotation s.v. Sheet, sb.¹ lb, dated 1902.

« QJII, Wound, يجرح الشعور، يؤذى الناموس؛ يحدث الما في الشعور والعقل بكلمات جارحة » .

« لمعاملته الوحشية لي . . واضطهاده الشنيع . . وجرحه لمشاعري المتفتحة »

« بريد المرأة .v. 6, p. 6, Th, 3.11, 1970 » .

PROVERBIAL PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

beginning of the end, the بداية النهاية

It is used, as in E., for a symptom heralding eventual downfall, decline, or destruction.

NED, Beginning, vbl. sb. 1b, records it in a quotation from Shakespeare dated 1590. The quotation runs thus: 'That is the true beginning of our end.' (Mids.N. v.i.III).

DC, Beginning-, claims that it is a 'rendering of le commencement de la fin, Talleyrand's attributed epigram made in respect - and during the course - of the Hundred Days (Benham).' But SBPMFP, Beginning (156:2), questions Talleyrand's parentage of it:

'It seems to me, Sire, to be the beginning of the end. (C'est le commencement de la fin.) Talleyrand, to Napoleon, after his disastrous defeat at the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, not during the hundred days as some authorities allege. See LOCKHART, Life of Napoleon, ii, 205. Fournier asserts that Talleyrand culled many of his epigrams from a collection of anecdotes for jesters and after-dinner speakers called L'Improvisateur Français, and that he was quick to claim the parentage of any fatherless bon mot he encountered. The attribution of this one to him has been questioned.'

In my opinion, the existence of the phrase in Shakespeare, and,

according to SBPMFP, in Massinger and Dekker's The Virgin Martyr⁽¹⁾
(1622) suffices to rule out the question of adoption from F.

ولكن هذا الانتصار الذي لم يسبق له مثيل قد سجل بداية النهاية للسيطرة الغربية في اسيا

» T,7.11.1970,p.9/4 «.

East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.

الشرق شرق والغرب غرب ولن يلتقيا (فلن يجتمعا)

The first part 'East is East and West is West' is more commonly quoted than the second. Very few of those who use it know that it is a line from Rudyard Kipling's The Ballad of East and West.

Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,

Till Earth and sky stand presently at God's great Judgement Seat.

ولنقول للشاعر "كبلنج" الذي قال "الشرق شرق، والغرب غرب فلن يجتمعا" انهما ياسيدى

يجتمعان في كثير : يجتمعان في العلوم . . . ، ويجتمعان في الفنون . . . ، ويجتمعان في

العواطف . . .

» K,I:9(July 1946)p.385 «.

» RJ,no.8(Nov.1954)p.20/d « . ولكن نعود فنقول : الشرق شرق والغرب غرب . . .

اصدر جميل حمودى . . . في باريس مجلة فصلية باللغة الفرنسية باسم "اشار" هدفها

الشرق شرق ، والغرب غرب ، ويجب ان يلتقيا .

» برقيات ادبية .v. s. Ad,no.6(June 1958)p.76 , «.

1. The quotation is 'I see the beginning of my end.' (Act iii, Sc. 2).

end justifies the means, the الغاية تبرر الوسيلة (الوسيلة)

It is quoted as a maxim of amoral people who use any means to achieve their ends, especially in the field of politics.

F. la fin justifie les moyens is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Medianus (VI '1'. 585/a), from 1868.

Les moyens is plural, whereas the means can be both plural and singular. In Ar., it is rendered in the singular. Thus, it has an extra element of similarity to the E. version.

NED, Justify, v. 6b, records 'the end must justify the means' in a quotation dated 1718. The context in which this occurs, however, shows that this phrase was used in a meaning different from the current one. The above quotation in full 'The end must justify the means; He only sins who ill intends,' shows conformity between the means and the end, unlike the current sense of the phrase. SBPMFP, End (681:11), records 'We both hope the end justifies the means,' from 1902 and 'The end does not justify the means, whatever people say' from 1907.

« اما معاوية فشيء آخر، يرى ان "الغاية تبرر الوسيلة" وهو يعلن عن سياسته بقوله: "انا لانصل الى الحق الا بالخوض في كثير من الباطل" »

K,I:6(April 1946)p.833 » .

« الغاية تبرر الوسيلة (أي ان اعمال الشر قد تجازت توصلاً الى الاغراض الحسنة) QJII, End, 10 » .

« من يدري يا عزيزتي ؟ فان الغاية تبرر الوسيلة كما يقال . . . وبعض الناس لا يرون دناءة في الكذب والمخادعة حين ييسر لهم ذلك الوصول الى المآرب التي يبغيونها »

Ad,no.7(July 1958)p.34/b » .

et tu, Brute

حتى انت يا بروتس

It is rendered 'even you, Brutus', changing the vocative case of Brute into the nominative.

It is borrowed from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, which has appeared in Ar. in more than one translation, and been made into a children's story. It is very common in speech.

« فذل هل "قيصر" مما رأى ، وقال لـ "بروتس" مد هوشا : "حتى انت يا بروتس! الان يموت
قيصر!" ثم فاضت روح قيصر زعيم رومة وسيد ها !

YQ, [194=7], p.50 ».

history repeats itself

التاريخ يعيد نفسه

It is rendered literally, ignoring the fact that Ar. has a reflexive form which makes the use of 'itself' unnecessary. Thus instead of

having التاريخ يتكرر, Ar. has now التاريخ يعيد نفسه.

F. l'histoire se répète given in Harrap EF, s.v. Repeat², 1.v.tr.

(c), and freely recorded in Robert, s.v. Répéter, v.tr. II. 2, in a quotation from Paul Morand's Fermé la nuit [1923 (Gr.Lar.)], is in the reflexive form. Had this been the model copied, I think it

would have probably inspired using the reflexive form, in Ar.

NED does not distinguish the phrase, but gives the following

quotation s.v. Repeat, v. 8a, 'Biography, like history at large, is apt occasionally to repeat itself,' which is dated 1868. SBPMFP,

History, II (1145:8), records it from 1885.

« التاريخ يعيد نفسه , H, XX:2 (1.11.1911)p.113, title » .

« واعاد التاريخ نفسه ونشب الصراع الدامي , QAY, 1965, p.162 » .

necessity is the mother of invention

الحاجة أم الاختراع

Necessity is rendered الحاجة , need.

The F. version nécessité est mère de l'invention, which is given in Harrap EF, s.v. Necessity, and in KFIFP, is not recorded in any of the other F. dictionaries. Robert, Nécessité, n. 6, records nécessité est mère d'industrie, and Littré, 1 Nécessité, s. 5, gives it in a quotation from Gresset with poetical re-arrangement,⁽¹⁾ but neither gives a lit. equivalent.

M.F. Lecoy writes tome, 'Pour nécessité est mère d'invention, j'avoue que c'est là une expression qui m'est inconnue, et qui, de toutes façons, doit être littéraire plus que d'usage courant. Leroux de Linez, Livre des proverbes français 2^e éd., II, p.355, l'a relevée chez Gruther (compilateur allemand du début du XVII^e siècle), et je me demande si ce n'est pas à la suite de cette source qu'elle figure dans les dictionnaires.'

NED, Necessity, sb. 5, records it from 1658.

« الحاجة أم الاختراع • رأى بعض اصحاب المعامل بانكلترا حاجة الناس وخصوصا
السياح المسافرين أو غيرهم • فاصطنع كؤوسا من القماش المعروف بالشمع لا يخرقه الماء... »

H, VI:4(15.10.1897)p.148 ».

1. Gresset, Lutrin vivant [1734 (DLF-XVIII^e siècle)]: 'Nécessité d'industrie est la mère.'

right man in the right place, the

الشخص (الرجل) المناسب (الصحيح) في المحل (المكان) المناسب (الصحيح)

Man is either retained or rendered شخص , person. Right is usually rendered المناسب , the fitting; but sometimes it is rendered الصحيح , the right or correct.

Although in Ar. it is unidiomatic to repeat right, as one is considered enough, it is repeated in the present phrase.

None of the F. dictionaries records an equivalent s.v. Correct,

Droit, Juste, Propre (Wartburg, s.v. Cōrrigēre, Jūstus, Directus,

Proprius). Harrap EF, Right¹, 1 α. 3 (d), renders it freely into

F.

It is recorded in UDEL, s.v. Right (I), adj. 2a.

وأكد . . . اعتماد الثورة لمبدأ الشخص المناسب في المكان المناسب اعتماداً على

النزاهة والكفاءة والاحلاص

NAD, 18.8.1969, p.7 ».

truth is stranger than fiction

حقائق اغرب من الخيال

It is rendered 'truths (or facts) stranger than imagination'.

It occurs in the press as a subtitle. Sometimes, it is also

rendered freely حقيقة، ولكنها اغرب من الخيال

a truth, but it is stranger than imagination, and

truth is sometimes stranger than imagination.

NED, Strange, α, 10, records it in a quotation from Byron dated

1823. The quotation runs thus:

'Truth is always strange;

'Stranger than fiction' (Don Juan, Canto XIV st.101.)

« ولن يستطيع احد ان يتكلم . . . بغير التجاء الى التشبيه والكناية والمجاز فان قولك . . .
 "هدا" الليل "مجاز" و "طار النوم من عيني" . . . استعارة ، والشناوى كاتب "لامح"
 كناية ، والادب في هذا العصر "السريع" ينحدر ، اقرب الى التورية ، وان كانت الحقيقة
 احيانا اغرب من الخيال .

RJ, no.21 (Dec.1955) p.47/c» .

whose house is of glass, must not throw stones at another

من كان بيته من زجاج فلا يرم الناس بالحجارة

Another is rendered الناس , people.

There are a few versions with slight differences in wording.

Although the quotation given below is different, I believe the above version is more frequent.

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records an equivalent s.v. Maison and Verre (Wartburg, s.v. Mansio and Vitrum, and Harrap EF s.v. Glass and House). SBPMFP, House (1193:2), gives a F. version:

'Qui a sa maison de verre | Sur le voisin ne jette pierre'; but this is not traceable in the F. dictionaries. However, even if this version does exist, it differs from the Ar. in having voisin instead of people, the latter being very close to another.

NED, Glass, sb.¹ 1, records it in a quotation dated 1633.

ومن كان بيته من زجاج ، عليه الا يقذف بيوت الآخرين بالحجارة «

A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.77, translating Christian Science Monitor» .

CHAPTER III.

LOAN-GRAMMAR

This chapter will deal with borrowed grammatical features and with borrowed elements which have involved a grammatical adjustment in Arabic in addition to morphemic substitution. In some cases it is the novelty of the features that is taken here as the basis of borrowing, but in others it is the increasing frequency under foreign influence in the use of features already existing in Arabic.

Compounding

Compounding is not a popular method of word-formation in Arabic. However, the facility with which English gave names to certain new concepts and things through compounding and particularly the brevity of the adjectives English had from such compounds as compared with their equivalent syntactical constructions tempted certain Arabs to adopt compounding as a method of word-formation in Arabic. In order to avoid criticism, they claimed that they were not introducing into Arabic something which was alien to it, and cited a number of Arabic compounds which had existed in the language for a long time, although in many cases they had dropped out of use. (1)

In their efforts to re-introduce compounding into Arabic as a living method of word-formation, such people, all familiar with either English or French or both, took the initiative and suggested a number of compounds, acting largely on the principle of personal taste. (2) The taste of the people, however, was often different and largely contributed to the unpopularity of many compounds, such as سرمنة, sarmene (from السير في المنام, es-sejir-u fi-l manam), sleepwalking; حيزمن, hejzemen (from حيز + زمن, hejjiz+zemen), space-time;

1. Vincent Monteil, L'Arabe Moderne, p. 133.

2. Ibid.

and شورسيات , šewrasijæt (from شائكات الرووس , šæ'ikæt-u-r-ru'u:s),
acanthocephala, and the consequential smallness of the number of those
which are commonly used.

Here I shall analyze a few modern compounds, paying special attention
to those that are made to provide adjectives, since this is the main
advantage of compounding as seen by many of its advocates. Such compounds
can be divided into two kinds, namely those based on the principle of
noun + noun + adjectival formative, and clipped compounds.⁽¹⁾

Of the first kind is برمائي , barmae'i: , which consists of بر , bar , land;
ماء , mae' , water; and the adjectival formative مائي , ijj , often shortened to
ي , i: . This compound is created to provide an equivalent of amphibious.

«MW البرمائي(I.52); it records it as a term approved by the Arabic Language
Academy.»

شن نافارى هجوما ارضيا برمائيا في ٢٠ كانون الثاني ١٩٥٤ على (تاي هوا) وهي قطعة من
ساحل جنوب وسط فيتنام

MA, XLIII : 1 (Jan. 1966) p. 74» .

Of the second kind there are cases in which the adjectival formative
is used and others in which the compound is cast into one of the adjective-
forms or paradigms. They shall be divided into groups (a) and (b).

a. 1. قروسطي , qerewasti: , for mediaeval. This is coined from القرون الوسطى
el-guru:n el-wusta: , the Middle Ages, by dropping the el's, the two definite
articles,⁽²⁾ and ون , u:n , from the substantives, and adding the adjectival
formative مائي , ijj . The sound [u] in both words is changed into [e] to

-
1. Compounds with native and English elements have been treated under
Loanblends. Clipped compounds is the term Hans Marchand uses in The
Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation, pp. 360-361.
 2. According to AP. grammar, the adjective and the substantive it modifies
have to be either defined or undefined. In this instance both are defined
with two definite articles.

make the pronunciation of the compound easier.

«Mwd».

2 & 3 كهربيسي, kəhrʌti:si:, and كهرومغناطيسي, kəhrɔ:məxnəti:si:, for electro-magnetic. These are coined from كهربيا, kəhrʌbæ, electricity;

مغناطيس, məxnəti:s, magnet; and the adjectival formative يّ, ijj.

In the first compound با, bæ, and مغنا, məxnæ, are dropped, whereas in the second, only با, bæ, of the first word is dropped and the letter و, [w], is added to the end of the remaining part of it by analogy with E. electro.

«كهربيسي, kəhrʌti:si:, DMWA, 844/a; and Mwd».

«اكتشف الحث الكهرومغناطيسي في ١٨٣١», KA, 1965, p. 140, n.1».

4 & 5 عنمركزية, ənmərkəzi:je, and عمركية, əmarkezi:je, for centrifugal. This is coined from عن المركز, ən-i-l-mərkəz, off the centre, which are the last two words of the Ar. rendering of the E. centrifugal⁽¹⁾ force, namely القوة الدافعة عن المركز, the force pushing off the centre, and the feminine adjectival formative يّة, ijje. In the first compound, only the definite article ال, əl, is dropped, whereas in the second the ن, n, of the first word is also dropped.

b. 1. متشابه, mutəʃædzih, for isotropic. This is coined from متشابه, mutəʃæbih, equal or similar, and جهة, dzihet(un), direction, by dropping

به, bih, from the first and filling its place with جه, dzih, from the second. As it is clear, the new compound is made in such a way as to ensure its conformity with the adjective-form متفاعل, mutəcæcic.

1. Fugal is derived from L. fugere, flee, and this sense is not strictly retained in the Ar. rendering.

2. متماكب , mutemakib , for isomeric. This is coined from متماثل , mutemæθil , equal, and ترکب , terakkub , state of being made up of many parts, by dropping ثل , θil , from the first and filling its place with كب , kib , which is taken from the second with vowel change to ensure the conformity of the new compound with the adjective-form متفاعل , mutecæcic .

In the same way, the substantives تماكب , tæmakub , and تمکيب , temki:b , are created to conform with the substantive-forms تفاعل , tæcæcuc , and تفعيل , tæcci:c , to provide equivalents of isomerism and isomerization.

According to Arabic grammar, a compound is not to be treated as one word when forming an adjective from it; it should be split up into its two components and the adjectival formative added to the first (as in بحلي , ba'li: , from بعلبك , bæ'ælbek , and معدى , ma'di: , from معد يکرب , ma'dikarb). Although this rule is not always adhered to, especially by non-grammarians and in the colloquial, the departure from it and the general acceptance of adding the adjectival formative to the entire compound is a borrowed grammatical feature.

* * * * *

The above compounds are not copies of English models but results of the influence of the morphological feature of compounding in English. French, in which such compounds exist (amphibie , médiéval , électromagnétique , centrifuge , isotrope , isomère , isomérie , and isomérisation), shares with English this kind of influence on Arabic, though, according to Monteil (L'Arabe Moderne , p.131), French only followed the example of English, German, and Russian.

Verbs and Nouns of Action Derived from Substantives

English verbs derived from substantives and nouns of action subsequently derived from such verbs have motivated the creation of such verbs and nouns of action in Arabic. Such derivation exists in Arabic, but a group of verbs and nouns of action only came to exist, at least in their new senses, under the influence of English models. Some such verbs had

existed in Arābic, but in certain cases only as homophones (since they were derived from words of different meaning, though of the same morphological root), and in others as verbs of different but somewhat related meaning. The members of the latter group have not been treated as cases of loanshift extension, because their native sense is not shared by the English words, and this means that when the problem of finding equivalents arose, it was not such native words that sprang to mind but the equivalents of the English substantives from which the English verbs were derived.

As the purpose here is only to explain the relation to English of such newly-derived verbs and nouns of action, no attention is paid in the following analysis to whether their derivation completely conforms with Arabic grammatical rules or not.

I shall give a list of such verbs and nouns of action, and indicate the senses of the homophones or related native verbs.

Evidence

The question of evidence regarding the source of borrowing will be given the same treatment here as that given in the case of loanshifts.

can/canning

عَبَّ / تَعَبَّ

From عِبَّة , a can.

'To preserve by sealing up air-tight in a can,' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF/FE, records a literal equivalent, s.v. Boîte (Harrap EF, s.v. Can).

OED New Supp., Can, v.³, records it from 1861.

TA, عَلَبَ (I.397), gives the noun of action التعليب for scratching or marking something, or tying علبا البعير cords from the neck of the camel, round the handle of the sword and the like. MW, عَلَبَ (II.626/b), records the verb in the sense of to use or make العلة, previously a bucket of wood or skin and now a can.

(v.): «MW, loc. cit., records it as a term approved by the Arabic Language Academy».

(n. of action): «مصلحة التعليب تفتح فروعا في الكويت والسعودية والخليج
NAD, 15.3.1969, p.5».

crystallize/crystallization

تَبَلَّرَ (tr.) - تَبَلَّرَ (intr.) / تَبَلَّرَ - تَبَلَّرَ

From تبلورة, a crystal.

'To form into crystals', (lit.); 'to give/assume a definite or concrete form' (fig.) [NED].

Both lit. and fig. senses are borrowed in tr. and intr. uses.

F. cristalliser (tr.) and cristallisation are recorded in the lit. sense in BolchW from 1666 and 1676⁽¹⁾ respectively. The fig. sense of cristallisation is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Crystallus (II'2'. 1385/b), from 1929.

NED, Crystallize, 2 & 4, records it from 1664 and 1641 for tr. and intr. respectively.⁽²⁾ It also records fig. senses s.v. 3 & 5 from

1. Wartburg, Crystallus (II'2'.1385/b), records them from 1680 and 1690 respectively.
2. Crystallize is recorded s.v.1, from 1598 in the obsolete sense of 'to convert into crystal or ice; to make crystal.'

1663 and 1816 for tr. and intr. respectively.

NED, Crystallization, 1a, records the lit. sense from 1665 and

OED New Supp., Crystallization, 1b, records the fig. sense from 1842

lit.

(v. intr.): « فيتبلور الكريونات الصنف المطلوب , Mq, I:1 (June 1876)

p.4» .

(n. of action): « يتكون من تجمعها كتلة ذات شكل هندسي ... ويقال لهذا العمل التبلور »

Mq, I:4 (Sept. 1876) p.80, 2nd ed.» .

fig.

(v. intr.): « ان الادب المهجري لم يتبلور بعد ولم يتخذ صورة واضحة المعالم

RJ, no.12 (March 1955) p.45/a » .

(n. of action): « يعود هذا الاقبال على الصحافة الى ... تبلور بعض الاحزاب وحاجتها الى صحف

K, I:7 (May 1946) p.179 » .

electrify/electrification

كهرب / كهربة

From كهرباء, electricity.

'To introduce electric power into,' (NED Supp.).

F. électrifier and électrification are recorded in BolchW, s.v.

Électrique, from 1877. ⁽¹⁾

NED Supp., Electrify, v. 1b, and Electrification, 1b, records them

from 1900 and 1901 respectively. A quotation given s.v. Electrifi-

cation but containing electrolisation instead is dated 1900.

(v. and n. of action): « MW, الكهربة & كهرب (II.809/a); it records them

as neologisms » .

1. Wartburg, Electrum (III.211/a), records électrification from LarF
[= Lar. 1907/].

(n. of action): « كما سيتم كهربية ستة قري خلال الشهر القادم » Th, 12.10.1970,
p.4, s.v. «شيرزاد يعلن».

finance/financing

مَوَّلَ / تمويل

From مال, money.

'To furnish with finances or money; to find capital for;' (NED).

F. financer is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Fīnīre (III.559/a), from
DG [1871 - 1888].

NED, Finance, v. 2, records finance and financing in this sense
from 1866.

TA, مَوَّلَ (VIII.121), records it in the sense of 'to increase the
property of': « وتمولت واستملت كثر مالك ومولته غيره تمويلًا »
(v.): « MW, مَوَّلَ (I.899/a); it records it as neologism ».

(n. of action) « العالم اليوم بين التأميم والتمويل » KM, VII:27 (Dec. 1947),
p.361, title ».

ground, earth/grounding, earthing

أَرْضَ / تأريض

From أَرْض, earth

'To connect with the earth as a conductor,' (NED, Ground, v. 10c).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF, records a literal
equivalent s.v. Terrer (Wartburg, s.v. Terra, and Harrap EF, s.v.
Earth and Ground).

NED, Ground, v. 10c, records it from 1883; the word used in the
quotation is grounding. The verb appears in a quotation dated 1892.

OED New Supp., Earth, v. 8, records it from 1885. Earthing

appears in a quotation dated 1880

MW, تَأْرِضُ (I.13/c), records it in the native intr. sense of 'to send its (i.e. a plant's) roots deep into the earth.'

(n. of action): « تَأْرِضُ الْكَهْرِبَاءُ », MM, 1957, p.411, s.v. Grounding of electricity».

industrialize/industrialization

صَنِّعَ / تَصْنِيعَ

From صِنَاعَةٌ, industry.

'To occupy or organize industrially,' (NED).

F. industrialiser is recorded in BolchW, s.v. Industrie, from 1836,⁽¹⁾ and industrialisation in Wartburg, s.v. Industria (IV.655/a), from 1907.

NED, Industrialize, v., records it from 1882, and NED Supp.,

Industrialization, records it from 1906.

(n. of action): « MW, التَصْنِيعُ (I.527); it records it as a term approved by the Arabic Language Academy »

« انْعَاشَ حُرُوكَةَ التَّصْنِيعِ », Th, 26.11.1970, p.5/3».

« تَصْنِيعُ الْأَسْمَاكِ », J, 28.11.1970, p.4/3».

internationalize/internationalizing, internationalization

دَوَّلَ / تَدْوِيلَ

From دَوْلَةٌ, nation, in the sense of 'state'. According to Ar. grammar, it is the singular on which adjectives and other derived words should be based, therefore the idea conveyed by inter is absent in the Ar. rendering of this word. However, this verb is only used in

1. Wartburg, Industria (IV.655/a), records it from 1842.

the sense for which it was derived, and thus it is clear.

'To bring (a country, territory, etc.) under the combined government or protection of two or more different nations,' (NED).

F. internationaliser and internationalisation are recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Natio (VII.42/b), from 1948 and 1950 respectively. NED, Internationalize, v., records the verb from 1864, and internationalizing from 1883. Internationalization is recorded in WTNID without date or quotation.

(v.): « MW, دَوَّلَ (I.304/b); it records it as neologism »

market/marketing

سَوَّقَ / تَسَوَّقَ

From سَوَّقَ, market.

'To dispose of in a market,' (NED).

F. Marketing is recorded in Robert Supp., s.v. Marketing, as anglicism.

NED, Market, v., records the verb from 1649.

TA, سَوَّقَ (VI.389), records it in the tr. sense of 'to drive (animals, etc.), and in the intr. sense of 'to shop':

”وسوقها كساقها، قال امرؤ القيس: لنا غنم نسوقها غزار...”، وتسوق القوم اذا باعوا واشتروا.”

MW; تَسَوَّقَ (I.467/a), records an additional sense for the intr.,

namely 'to build, or establish as, a market.'

(v.): « MW, سَوَّقَ (I.467/a); it records it as neologism ».

(n. of action): « مساعدة الفلاحين في جميع الميادين المتعلقة بالانتاج والتمويل والتسويق »

Mth, I:2(Nov. 1958) p.24 » .

nationalize/nationalization

اَتَمِّم / تَأْمِيم

From اُمَّة , nation, in the sense of 'people'.

'To convert into the property of the nation,' (NED).

F. nationaliser and nationalisation in this sense is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Natio (VII.42/a), from DG [1871 - 1888] and 1907 respectively.⁽¹⁾

NED, Nationalize, v. 3, records the verb from 1869 and nationalization from 1874. Unlike Wartburg, however, it does not distinguish between nationalizing land and industry. Wartburg, loc. cit., records 'nationalization of land' as a sense applicable to England, and dates it in F. from 1877.

(v.): « MW, اَتَمِّم (I.26/c); it records it as neologism ».

(n. of action) « تَأْمِيم البنوك في فرنسا », KM, I:4 (Jan. 1946) p. 482, title ».

net/netting

شَبَّكَ / تَشْبِيك

From شَبَكَة , net.

'To combine into a communications net or network,' (WTNID).

It is used in the Ir. Army for wireless netting.

NED does not record it.

WTNID, 2Net, vi 3, records it without date or quotation. In its

1. Nationaliser existed from 1792 in other senses; cf. BolchW, Nation.

definition, it uses the general word communications instead of the precise one wireless.

TA, شبك (VII.147), records it in the sense of intertwine, intertwist.

(n. of action): « Mjma ».

plan/planning

خَطَّطَ / تَخَطَّطَ

From خطة, plan.

'To devise, contrive, design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out),' (NED).

F. Planning is recorded in Robert, s.v. Planning, as anglicism.

NED, Plan, v. 3, records it from 1737; NED, Planning, vbl.sb., records it from 1748.

TA, خطط (V.129), records it in the sense of 'to make believe that one is eating'.

(n. of action): « DMWA, p.245/a ».

(n. of action): « A, no.68 (July 1964) فانهمك عامين في التخطيط والتصميم ».

p.113/b ».

وهذا الامر يتطلب اجراء تخطيط دقيق وشامل للموارد التربوية والبشرية وايجاد مناخات ملائمة ومجالات، بحيث تتوافر للطالب بعد المرحلة الابتدائية ...

J, 13.10.1970, p.12,

« ١٠ الاف عالم s.v. ».

polarize/polarization

استقطب / استقطاب

From قطب, pole.

'To give unity of direction to,' (NED); 'to direct or orient toward

a specific polar point (as an object or principle),' (WTNID, Polarize, vt. 3); 'to produce or bring about a polarization,' (ibid., 4).

F. polariser in this fig. sense is recorded in Robert, s.v.

Polariser, v.tr. 2, from Charles Baudelaire's Paradis artificiels [1860 (Gr. Lar.)].

NED, Polarize, v. 3b, and Polarization, 4, records them from 1868⁽¹⁾ and 1871 respectively.

قطب, an intr. verb which is the root of the present Ar. word, means 'to come together' according to TA, قطب (I.434), where it says, 'واقطب (القوم اجتمعوا)'. The present form has the three letters است prefixed to it to indicate effort and to render it transitive.⁽²⁾

(v.): « ان يجمعوا حولهم الامة العربية، ان يستقطبوها ويعمقوا وعيها ————— »
T, 7.11.1970, p.9/1» .

sterilize/sterilization

عَقَمَ / تعقيم

From عَقْم, sterility.

'To render free from micro-organisms,' (NED).

F. stériliser in this sense is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Stérilis

1. In sense I, NED records it as an adaptation of F. polariser and polarisation which were introduced by Malus, 11 March 1811 (1810 according to Robert, s.v. Polariser, v.tr.).
2. These three letters do not necessarily render an intransitive verb transitive.

(XII.258/a & b), from 1907.

NED, Sterilize, v. 5, and Sterilization, records them in this sense⁽¹⁾ from 1878 and 1874 respectively.

(v. and n. of action): «MW, عقم (II.623/c); it records them as neologisms».

(n. of action): «عملية البسترة أو التعقيم الباستوري IH, 1947, p.37».

«توجد طريقتان لتطهير (تعقيم) الماء» , KA, 1965, p.241».

Forming Substantives on a Suffix Basis

The suffixes -age, -ism, and -ity, which are intensively used in English to create substantives of abstract or special⁽²⁾ significations from substantives or adjectives⁽³⁾ have left a noticeable mark on Arabic. The standard substantive-forms have coped with a number of such words, and existing words have been adapted to the meanings expressed by such words (loanshift extension), with complete disregard to the suffixes, such as in الواقع for reality, بساطة for simplicity, and حياد for neutrality. However, the method adopted in the majority of cases for creating

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1. In the general introduction to the verb, the dictionary refers to F. stériliser for comparison.
 2. Such as condition, state, rank, office of; see Hans Marchand, Present-Day English Word-Formation, p.179.
 3. According to Hans Marchand (ibid., p.250), substantives with -ity were not originally formed from English adjectives, but are either separate loans or words coined as the actual or potential Latin substantives in -itas.

equivalents is to derive them by using the suffix ة, ية, (1) with a substantive, noun of action, or adjective that is equivalent or closely related in meaning to the stem of the English word. This treatment applies to words with any of the above suffixes without distinction.

The use of the suffix ة in deriving such words is not new, but it is very clear that it has become more frequent in modern Arabic under the influence of English models.

Following are certain specimens arranged according to the suffixes of the English words :-

-AGE

personage شخصية

From شخص, person.

a. 'A person (man or woman) of high rank, distinction, consideration, or importance,' (NED).

b. 'Sometimes applied ironically or laughingly to a self-important person, who considers himself "a personage",' (NED).

F. personage in sense (a) is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Persōna (VIII.270/a), from 1470.

NED, Personage, 3 a & b, records sense (a) from 1503-4, and sense (b) from a. 1555, but refers to OF. personage (13th c. in Godef.)

1. This suffix is a feminine adjectival formative but the resulting adjective also serves as a substantive denoting the abstract idea expressed by the English model. (cf. category b.2 of the loanblends, pp. 149-155).

2. The abbreviation a. in NED stands for ante.

as the origin of the word (not a particular sense).

« وقد صمم من بادي الأمر على ان يكون شخصية محترمة بين التلاميذ والمدربين »

Sk, 1957, p.14, 2nd repr.».

-ISM

capitalism رأسمالية

From رأس مال, capital.

'A system which favours the existence of capitalists,' (NED).

F. capitalisme is recorded in BolchW, s.v. Capital, from 1842, but does not specify the sense. The only place where this sense is specified is in Robert, s.v. Capitalisme, where a quotation from 1930 is given.

NED, Capitalism, records it from 1884.

« اني مثلك ارى ان الرأسمالية في طور الاحتضار وانها استنفدت كافة اغراضها »

Sk, 1957, p.249, 2nd repr. » .

escapism انهزامية

From انهزام, escape (escaping).

The tendency to seek mental or emotional distraction from the realities of life, [OED New Supp.] .

None of the F. dictionaries records échappement in this sense.

Harrap EF, Escapism, gives evasion as an equivalent, which does not include a suffix, and therefore falls out of the scope of this group.

OED New Supp., Escapism, records it from 1933.

« اوليس من حقنا ان نستنتج ان تبرير انهزامية الاديب (الواقعي) و(الثوري) في ايام الطغيان، يزكي، في الوقت ذاته، تبرير الموقف نفسه اذا وقف المناضلون المشتغلون في حقل السياسة العامة »

Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.99».

impressionism انطباعية

From انطباع impression.

A school of art.

F. impressionnisme in this sense is recorded in Wartburg, s.v.

Impressio (IV.603/b), from 1876. It is not recorded in any other sense before.

NED, Impressionism, is recorded in this sense from 1882, and as a term applied to the philosophy of Hume from 1839.

«Mwd».

mechanism آلية

From آلي, mechanic.

a. 'The structure, or mutual adaptation of parts, in a machine ...,' (NED).

b. 'A piece of machinery,' (NED).

F. mécanisme is recorded in BolchW, s.v. Mécanique, from 1701. This is the date of appearance of the word as such in F.

NED, Mechanism, 1 & 2, records sense (a) from 1662 and sense (b) from c. 1677 respectively.

«MjmA».

opportunism انتهازية

From انتهاز, seizing an opportunity.

a. 'The policy of doing what is opportune, or at the time expedient, in politics, as opposed to rigid adherence to party principles; often used to imply sacrifice of principles or an undue spirit of accommodation to present circumstances,' (NED).

b. 'Any method or course of action by which a party or person adapts himself to, and seeks to make profitable use of, the circumstances of the moment,' (NED).

F. opportunisme is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Opportunus (VII.376/a), in sense (a), from 1869.

NED, Opportunism, records it from 1870 as a term first of Ital. and then of F. politics, which in E. use has been extended to sense (b).

انتخابات مزورة . . . ومع ذلك يعترف بها رسمياً وتحكم بها البلاد . . . أفلا يحذر الرجل العادي إذا كفر بالمبادئ والخلق وآمن بالزيف والانتهازية ؟

Sk, 1957, p.149, 2nd repr.».

patriotism وطنية

From وطن, homeland.

'Love of or zealous devotion to one's own country,' (NED).

F. patriotisme is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Patriota (VIII.24/a), from 1750.

NED, Patriotism, records it from 1726.

« كان المرشحان يمثلان اتجاهات جديدة فيه وعي وفيه وطنية » . HI, c.1956, p.109 .

-ITY

majority أغلبية / أكثرية

From أكثر, more, and أغلب, the greater number.

'The greater number or part; a number which is more than half the whole number; spec. the larger party voting together in a deliberative assembly or electoral body,' (NED).

F. majorité, which existed in the sense of 'age' from 1510, is

recorded in this sense in BolchW in a separate entry as a borrowing from E. majority from 1735. (1)

NED, Majority, 3, records it from 1691, but refers to F. majorité as the origin of the word (not the sense).

« ولكن لا يعرف اذا كان التحالف بين الاحرار الدستوريين والحزب الوطني ضد الوفد

سيستمر طويلا اذا نال الحزبان الاكثرية

«تلفظات خصوية». S, 31.12.1924, p.5, s.v.

وقد عرفت مصر تزوير الانتخابات في عهد حكومات الاقلية كما عرفت في عهد حكومات

الاغلبية

HI, c.1956, p.15»

mentality ذهنية / عقلية

From mind, ذهن / عقل.

'Mental character or disposition; outlook; kind or degree of intelligence,' (NED).

F. mentalité is recorded in BolchW, s.v. Mentalité, as a borrowing from E. mentality, from 1842.

The word existed in E. from 1691 in the sense of 'that which is of the nature of mind or of mental action,' (NED, Mentality, 1), but in the present sense it is recorded in NED Supp., s.v. Mentality, 3, only from 1931.

«العقلية العربية في الجاهلية» , K, I:1 (Nov. 1945) p.94 .

فالذهنية هي التي اخذتها على الكتاب ؛ وكان يجب - حسب منطق الاستاذ هنداوي ان تعجبني لانني مصري يعجبه تجريد الذهن الواضح !

K, I:8 (June 1946) p.329» .

minority أقلية

From few, less in number.

1. Logan Pearsall Smith (Words and Idioms, p.34) states that majority is an OF. word which has acquired a new meaning in E.

'The smaller number or part; a number which is less than half the whole number; spec. the smaller party voting together against a majority in a deliberative assembly or electoral body,' (NED).

F. minorité, which existed as a jurisdictional term from 1376, is recorded in this sense in BolchW in a separate entry as a borrowing from E. minority from 1727.

NED, Minority, 3, records it from 1736, but refers to F. minorité as the origin of the word (not the sense). The date given here does not seem to be that of the earliest occurrence of the word in E. when considered against that of the F. (1727).

For quotation, see majority above.

popularity شعبية

From شعب, people.

'The fact or condition of being approved, beloved, or admired by the people, or by many people; favour or acceptance with the people,' (NED).

F. popularité in this sense is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Popularity (XVIII.96/b), as an anglicism from 1766.

NED, Popularity, 4, records it from 1601, but refers to F. popularité as the origin of the word (not the sense).

« وفخري البارودي زعيم لعدد من الشباب السوري . . . واكتسب شعبية بين
الشبان والشابات . . .
HI, c.1956, p.43 »

productivity انتاجية

From انتاج, product or production.

'The quality or fact of being productive; capacity to produce,' (NED).

F. productivité in this sense is recorded in Wartburg, s.v. Producere

(IX.425/a), from 1766.

NED, Productivity, records it from 1809.

« لقد كان للنظام شبه الاقطاعي أعمق الآثار وأسوأها على الانتاج الزراعي وعلى
انتاجية الفلاحين . . .
Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p. 23 »

« وزارة الاستخدام والانتاجية , for the British Department of Employment
and Productivity, J, 28.11.1970, p.12, s.v. . . . »

Evidence

The comments on the above specimens have shown that English and French elements are mixed together. The suffixes, which originally came to English from French, have been living formatives in both languages, and although it is mostly French that had coined the words and English borrowed them, English did coin some and French later borrowed them. Again English gave useful extensions of meaning to those which it borrowed from French, which the latter found useful to borrow. Therefore, it is hard to draw a dividing line in many such cases between the English and the French elements, and consequently the principle adopted in this respect in dealing with loanshifts has been applied here.

Plurality of Abstract Nouns

Basically, English and Arabic share the logical principle that plurals are to be made of words denoting countable things. However, in English as well as in Arabic, there have been occasional cases of plurals being made of abstract nouns mostly to enhance effect. This requires as a logically first step transferring the abstract into concrete, that is figuratively associating the concept with a thing to such an extent that the thing is

called by the name of the concept.

Although there is a number of such cases in both languages, it seems that any new case cannot pass without exciting objection or dislike, and its acceptance into the language depends on its success in overcoming these two obstacles.

In recent years, a good number of abstract words in Arabic received a concrete sense under the influence of English models, and this was mostly in the form of plural. Although they excited mockery at the beginning, such words have become very frequent and generally accepted.

In order to study loan-plurality of abstract nouns, the use in the singular of such words for concrete things in English has to be taken as a basis, although in certain cases the singular is rarely used.

The principle of evidence adopted in the following specimens is the same as that in loanshifts.

achievement انجازات. pl. انجاز

'The action of achieving or completing ...,' (NED). → 'Anything achieved, accomplished ...; ... a distinguished and successful action, a victory,' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap EF/FE, records achèvement in this sense.

NED, Achievement, 2, records it from 1593.

« يرى في المجتمع الأمريكي برغم انجازاته العلمية والتكنيكية الباهرة مجتمعا تنقصه
السعادة

Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.86».

activity نشاطات pl. نشاط

'The state of being active; energy,' [NED, Activity, sb. 1 & 2].

→ 'an occupation, pursuit, or recreation in which a person is active — often used in pl.,' (WTNID).

F. activité is recorded in Robert, s.v. Activité, n. I, with a quotation from Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve's Volupté [1834 (Gr. Lar.)].

WTNID, Activity, n. 5a, records it without date or quotation.

« لتتمكن من تأدية رسالتها في مختلف النشاطات الرياضية وعلى الوجه الاكمل

NAD, XI:74 (15.3.1969) p.8 » .

defence دفاعات pl. دفاع

'Resistance against attack,' (NED, Defence, sb. 3) → 'Something

that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; spec.

(pl.) fortifications, fortified works,' (NED).

F. défense in this sense is recorded in Littré, s.v. Défense, s.

3 s.f.pl., from Claude Favre Vaugelas's Quinte-Curce [1653 (Gr. Lar.)].

NED, Defence, sb. 5, records it from 1400 in the singular and from

1600 in the plural; but an earlier plural instance is recorded s.v.

Fortification, 4, from 1489.

« ان خطة الدفاع ضد الدبابات في الموضع الدفاعي تعتبر عماد الدفاعات وعمودها الفقري • والقاعدة الاساسية هي ان تكون تلك الدفاعات قوية بدرجة تمكنها من صد هجوم العدو والمدرع على نطاق واسع »

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan.1966) p.18 »

fortification تحصينات pl. تحصين

'The action of fortifying or providing with defensive works,' (NED,

Fortification, 3) → 'A defensive work; a wall, earthwork, tower,

etc. Chiefly collect. plural, ' (NED).

F. fortifications in this sense is recorded in the plural in Wartburg, s.v. Fortificare (III.732/a), from the 15th century.

NED, Fortification, 4, records it from 1489.

« Mjma ».

reinforcement تقويات ، تعزيزات pl. تقوية ، تعزيز

'The act of reinforcing with fresh troops,' (NED, Reinforcement, 2a).

→ 'A fresh supply of men to assist or strengthen a military or naval [or air] force,' (NED).

None of the F. dictionaries, including Harrap FE, records reinforcement in this sense. F. seems to use renfort for 'this' sense.

NED, Reinforcement, 2b, records it from 1646.

« وطلب اليهم ان يهمسوا في آذان بعض العرب ان تعزيزات يهودية كبيرة قد وصلت الى الجليل .

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan.1966) p.117».

« يستهدف الاستطلاع دائما . . . معرفة قوة العدو وتقوياته المحتملة وخسائره . . . الاخيرة . . .

ibid., p.14 » .

limitation تحديدات pl. تحديد

'The action of limiting,' (NED, Limitation, 1). → 'A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance,' (NED).

F. limitation is recorded in this sense in Littré, s.v. Limitation, s., from Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet (1627-1704).

NED, Limitation, 4, records it from 1523.

« فقد اطلقوا العنان للتصور في هذا الموضوع الى حد لم يعد ممكناً معهم تحديد اتهم وشروحهم . . . »
H, VI:9 (1.1.1898) p.341».

« ويتوقف تأثير منظومة الحواجز في موقف خاص على قابليته في انجاز واجبه ضمن

التحديداً التي يفرضها الوقت والمعدات المتيسرة

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan.1966) p.30».

reservation تحفظات pl. تحفظ

'The action of making an exception....,' (NED, Reservation, 4).

→ 'An expressed or tacit limitation or exception made with regard to something,' (NED).

F. réserve in this sense is recorded in Wartburg s.v. Reservare (X.296/a), from the 16th century.NED, Reservation, 4, records it from 1614.

وَقَعَتِ المعجزة!، وَقَعَتِ المعاهدة في لندن، اصغيت الى الراديو وهو يعلن
استقلال مصر وانقضاء عهد التحفظات الاربعة فلم اصدق اذني، من كان يصدق هذا؟
فينبغي ان نعد المعاهدة خطوة موفقة ازال التحفظات ومهدت الطريق لالغاء
الامتيازات الاجنبية ...

Sk, 1957, p.92, 2nd repr.».

struggle نضالات pl. نضال

'Contention, determined effort or resistance,' (NED, Struggle, sb. 2).

→ 'An act of struggling ...,' (NED).

F. lutte in the plural and in the political sense, which is the one
it is mainly used in in Arabic, is recorded in DG [1871 - 1888],
s.v. Lutte, s. II 1, without date or quotation.

NED, Struggle, sb. 1, records it from 1692.

وبجانب هذه الحادثة المهمة هنالك مقاومة رؤساء العشائر المعروف قتل الحكم العثماني
ونضالاتهم مع الفلاحين للضرائب التي كانت تفرض عليهم

Mth, I:2 (Nov. 1958) p.26».

success

نجاحات pl. نجاح

'The attainment of an object according to one's desire,' (NED, Success, sb. 3a). → 'A successful undertaking or achievement,' (NED).

F. succès in this sense is recorded in Robert, s.v. Succès, n. II 3, from 1921.

NED, Success, sb. 3b, records it from 1666.

« وذلك بفضل النجاحات الجبارة التي أحرزها , NAD, 15.3.1969, p.5 ».

The Influence of IF in the Sense of 'Whether' on the
Use of the Conditionals إذا and إن

The conjunctions إذا and إن are purely conditional and require two clauses جملة الشرط, clause of condition (= if clause) and جواب الشرط, reply of the condition (= main clause). In this respect they correspond to if in English. However, if is also used in English in the sense of 'whether' and introduces a noun clause. This meaning and use have influenced the above Arabic conditional conjunctions which have started to be used in the same manner. This new use of إذا and إن is not yet established, and a sentence thus composed is still generally considered as an incomplete conditional sentence, i.e. wanting a main clause. To overcome this general feeling, there has been a clumsy effort to vary the expression, by adding to it ما, what (relative pronoun), or في ما, in what, which have no meaning whatsoever except that they are different from the purely conditional إذا. This addition does not apply to إن.

The French si is also used in this sense, and can be considered with the English if as the models of this new use of the two conditionals in

Arabic.

ثم من النقطة ه انظر لترى اذا كان ه ج منطبقا . . . » (alone اذا):
Mq, I:7(Dec.1876) p.183, 2nd ed.»

واما لو وجهنا النظر الى التراكيب لوجدنا المبتدأ بلا خبر ، والفعل بدون (ان)
فاعل ، والشرط بغير جزاء ، لقولهم ، وهي من النوادر المستغرية (ورد أمر
سعادتكم بالاستعلام عن فلان الذي صفته كذا ولما حضر فلان وسألناه عنه
ان كان قابلا له ام لا ولم يزم شرحه
بالافادة) . . .

LIAM, 1962, p.475 citing al-Waqā'ī' al-Miṣriyya of 14.2.1881,

s.v. «مشكلات الكتابة» .

وينثني فجأة ويهمس في أذني بتعليق أو كلمة ترحيب . ويسألني : (إن)
إن كنت في حاجة لجريدة ، ولا ينتظر جوابي . . .

AK, c.1956, p.58 » .

معرفة ماهية الكواكب وطبائعها وما إذا كان فيها سكان : (ما with إذا)
Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.10».

Using the Agent in the Passive Voice

The passive voice is used in Arabic when the subject is unknown or, because it is unimportant, is omitted. In English, however, the passive voice is used not only when the subject is unknown, but also when the main interest is in what would have been the predicate in the active. In such a case, the object is brought forward and the agent, or active voice subject, is mentioned afterwards preceded by the preposition by. This type of passive voice construction does not exist in Arabic, where, as the name المبنى للمجهول, construction of the unknown, indicates, the subject

must be absent in the sentence. However, a construction similar to the English one has come to exist in Arabic and is very common now, so much so that even a vague active subject, which is usually suppressed in the passive voice in English, is very frequently retained as an agent in Arabic passive voice sentences.

The problem of finding a preposition to introduce the agent led to a case of semantic confusion in Arabic when the expression مِنْ قِبَل was chosen. This expression, which consists of the preposition مِنْ, from, and the noun قِبَل, side or direction, sometimes has a similar meaning to that of by in English. When a letter is sent مِنْ قِبَل Mr. X, it means in Arabic that it is sent from his side or direction, possibly upon his order, not that he sent it. The idea in such an example is closely related to that expressed by the English passive voice construction with an agent, but it cannot always be so. In an expression like 'it was discovered مِنْ قِبَل Mr. X,' the idea of 'from his side, direction' is meaningless, as nobody can have discovered it except Mr. X; otherwise Mr. X should not be involved.

Most modern instances in which مِنْ قِبَل is used reflect the use of by in English in the passive voice.

When a past participle is used as an adjective (اسم المفعول) with verb to be⁽¹⁾ or an equivalent, the preposition مِنْ, from, instead of مِنْ قِبَل, is sometimes used to introduce the agent.

1. Though constituting proper passive voice in English, this construction is considered in Arabic as a simple adjective in the present, past, or future tense, according to what the case may be.

The existence in French of a similar construction with par as an equivalent of by puts both languages on the same level regarding the possibility of being a source of borrowing.

« اكتشاف د ورقة حياة بلبلها رزيا في زمن الحرب العظمى من قبل الميجر ليبر Major Leiper

IH, 1947, p.100 » .

« » . ibid., p.151 , تلحق اناث الجراد من قبل الذكور داخلها فتبيض الانثى

« رئيس الاركان القرارات من قبل القائد نفسه الا انه قد يرغب في تحويل بعض صلاحياته الى

MA, XLIII:1 (Jan.1966) p.139» .

« سيباشر بحفر بئر آخر من قبل نفس الشركة الدقاولية »

J, 28.11.1970, p.3/2» .

The (عَبَّرَ) ظرف Created as Equivalent of the Preposition ACROSS

In its prepositional or adverbial uses, across has no equivalent in Arabic which derives from the Arabic verb for to cross. In an attempt to create such an equivalent, which would facilitate the translation problems that the existence of various meanings for across places, عَبَّرَ was derived from عَبَّرَ , to cross, by analogy with existing Arabic words such as فَوْق , above, تَحْتَ , under, نَحْوَ , towards, etc., which are called ظرف in Arabic grammar. (1)

1. It is not really accurate to translate this Arabic term as adverb, since it functions as a preposition. W. Wright (A Grammar of Arabic, I.280, § 357) calls such words as I have given prepositions and points out that they 'are simply nouns of different forms in the accus. sing., determined by the following genitive, and they consequently end in fetha without tènwin (ـَ)'. A list of such prepositions appears on p.281, § 359. Under Adverbs (ibid., 288, § 363) he explains that 'the same substantives of which the accusatives serve as prepositions (§ 359), can in general be used as adverbs, in which case they take the termination u, and are indeclinable.'

However, the new word is used only prepositionally to indicate 'motion : from side to side of, quite through, over, in any direction except lengthwise,' (NED, Across, adv. and prep. B. prep. 2) and 'on the other side of,' (ibid., 3).

Although originally modelled on the French encroix (meaning crosswise), as NED, Across, adv. and prep., points out, English seems to have subsequently developed the rest of the present meanings of the word.

The French equivalents given in Harrap EF, s.v. Across, adv. & prep., namely en travers de, and à travers, do not seem to me to suggest the creation of one word in Arabic to function as an equivalent. Further, the English across covers the uses of عبر in Arabic, as outlined above, unlike the French expressions.

والعيون المنصبة من الجانبين تتكاثر، عيون واسعة عميقة مستفهمة . . . وتلتقي النظرات»
عبر الطريق . . . وينتشر الحادث من نافذة الى نافذة، وعبر السطوح . . .»

AK, c. 1956, p.359».

وقد مدت الاكاديمية عبر السنوات الماضية الحكومة بالنصح والارشاد . . .»

Ad, no. 6 (June 1958) p.59/c».

..... Thus it becomes clear that Wright gives what is known in Arabic as ظرف two different names according to function: the first which governs a genitive preposition, and the second adverb. In Arabic grammar, however, the second is classed as substantive, and can be preceded by a preposition in certain idiomatic expressions. English-Arabic and Arabic-English dictionaries usually translate ظرف as adverb, but it is extremely hard to reconcile the Arabic and the English definitions and grammatical requirements in this respect.

« اما الخضروات فتأْتِيها في الليل عبر هذا الطريق المعبد ، على شاحنات كبيرة . . . »

A, no. 68 (July 1964) p.63/a».

« وعندما أعود بذهنني عبر نصف قرن مضى ، . . . عندما أجلس في شرفة قصرى المحبب الى نفسي وارسل النظر عبر الخضرة ويسبح خاطري عبر السفين تنهمل الدموع من عيني . »

ibid., p.130/b».

The ظرف (ضِدَّ) Created as Equivalent of the
Preposition and Conjunction AGAINST

The Arabic substantive ضِدٌّ , which means opposite (sb.), equal (sb.), or opponent (sb.), has been given the inflexional short vowel < [ə] which belongs to الظرف , (see note to across for the definition of this term), to supply a word that can be used in the same way that the English preposition and conjunction against is used.

This new word in Arabic borrows from its model against its meaning of 'in hostility or active opposition to, with fight, speak, act, vote ... etc.,' (NED, Against, prep. 'adv.' conj. 12a), its use for 'expressing the adverse bearing of many verbs and nouns of action,' (ibid., b), and its meaning of 'in resistance to, in defence or protection from,' (ibid., 13).

The grammatical function of this word is the same as that of other words of its part of speech, but the syntactical uses are similar to those of against in English.

The French contre is also used in the above senses, and can be considered with the English against as the motives for creating this new word in Arabic and the models of its borrowed uses.

لاتزال الفتنة مضطربة في هذه البلاد [كوبا] ضد الحكومة الإسبانية»

H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.27».

«انفع علاج ضد الطاعون» H, VI:15 (1.4.1898) p.573».

ولكن لا يعرف اذا كان التحالف بين الاحرار الدستوريين والحزب الوطني ضد الوفد سيستمر...»

S, 31.12.1924, p.5, s.v.

• «تلغرافات خصوصية

والجق ان الغاء الاحزاب هو اقصى ما يتخذ من اجراء ضد الهيئات العاملة في بلد من البلاد

«حزب يلغى...» S, 1.1.1925, p.1, s.v.

وكانت تركيا قد نهكتها حروب البلقان وحروبها ضد روسيا وضد الطليان»

K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p.461»

The Preposition ك Borrows the Meaning of 'in the Capacity of'

from the Conjunctive Adverb AS

The similarity between the Arabic preposition ك and the English conjunctive adverb as is limited to the meaning of 'like'. However, under the cover of this similarity, another meaning of as has found its way into the Arabic ك, namely 'in the character, capacity, or rôle of,' (NED, As, adv. 'conj.', and rel. pron.' B 11b), but the grammatical function of ك as a preposition has not changed.

The French comme is also used in this sense, and can be considered with the English as as the models of this new meaning and use in Arabic.

«ونحن كأمة حية مفكر سائرون باد بنا الى الامام» K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p.466».

وفوق ما ذكرنا عن نقص الغذاء، كسبب من اسباب الامراض، فقد ظهرت في هذا القرن»

واواخر القرن التاسع عشر فوائد الاملاح والفيتامينات

ibid., p.479».

ولقد ايجاد المؤلف في وصف بعض الاحوال التي قابلها في اثناء عمله كطبيب «

K, I:5 (March 1946) p.739»

The Preposition J Borrows the Use of FOR
in the Sense of AS

The Arabic preposition J shares with the English for its use as a preposition 'introducing the intended recipient, or the thing to which something is intended to belong, or in connexion with which it is to be used,' (NED, For, prep. and conj. A. prep. 12c) and as a preposition 'of appointment, appropriation, or fitness,' (ibid., 13). This facilitated the adoption into Arabic of a new use for J modelled on that of for in the sense of 'as' (cf. The Preposition J Borrows the Meaning of 'in the Capacity of' from the Conjunctive Adverb AS) in such expressions as for the first (etc.) time.

While recording this use in English (ibid., 19e) from 1730, NED refers to the French pour la première fois for comparison, which probably indicates its origin. The fact that French pour, which shares with English the above two meanings as well, has the meaning in question, makes it possible to consider it with the English for as the models of this new use of J in Arabic.

« H, VI:1 (1.9.1897) p.5. والناظر الى تلك النقوش يرى لاول وهلية »

« H, VI:3 (1.10.1897) p.113. فتذكر اجتماعه بهند هناك لاول مرة »

« Sk, 1957, p.105, 2nd repr. » كان متزوجا للمرة الثانية حين عرفتــــــــــــــــه »

« Ak, c. 1956, p.354 » وللمرة الثالثة يقول : عايزك في كلمــــــــــــــــة..»

« ibid., p.356, ويسألها لآخر مرة عن الساعة

ان الوكيل استدعا له ليمر رأيه في موظفيه للمرة الاخيرة قبل توقيع الكشف الخاص بالترقيات»

Sk, 1957, p.157, 2nd repr.»

The ظرف (بينما) Borrows the Adversative Use of the
Conjunction WHILE

The Arabic بينما shares with English while its meaning of 'during the time that,' (NED, While, adv. 'adj.', conj. 'prep.' B. conj.1), and is used in a parallel manner, although in Arabic grammar it is classified as ظرف زمان⁽¹⁾, not a conjunction. This similarity has led to adopting the adversative use of while (ibid., 2b) into the Arabic بينما. Grammatically, بينما is still considered ظرف زمان, although it is functioning as a conjunction under the influence of the English model.

The French conjunctival phrases pendant que and tandis que are also used in these senses and can be considered with the English while as the models of this new use of بينما in Arabic.

« واما في الاندلس فقد ازدهر الطراز الاموي الغربي الى القرن الخامس الهجري . . . »

بينما احتفظت بلاد المغرب باساليبها الفنية القديمة فترة طويلة بعد الفتح العربي .

K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p:510».

1. This is a kind of ظرف that expresses time. For the definition of ظرف, see note to across above.

CHAPTER IV.

LOAN-STYLE

Loan-style covers a wide range of features in modern Arabic style which have been borrowed from English. Broadly speaking, they can be divided into two categories, namely language features and formal features. Each category includes a number of features which will be dealt with separately.

Language Features

Anglicized Idiom

Generally speaking, the most striking feature in modern Arabic style which points to English influence is the relative ease with which it can be translated into English, as compared with the Arabic written before the 19th century. This is largely due to the borrowing of considerable numbers of loan-words, loanshifts, and grammatical features from English. A reasonable knowledge of English has become necessary to understand a great deal of modern Arabic writings, pending the inclusion of the borrowed elements in Arabic dictionaries and the familiarization of people with them.

New Criteria of Good Style

In the second half of the 19th century, simplicity and clarity suddenly emerged among Arab writers as criteria of good style. Choice of words and the use of figures of speech

began to be considered as means to enhance effect, to serve the idea expressed, not as an end in themselves.

Prior to that time, good style was judged by certain formal beauties, such as rhyming (in what may be called rhymed prose), alliteration, puns, and other figures of speech. The grand thought, it had been held, deserved a grand style, according to the prevailing concept of grand style. Many people, however, wrongly assumed that grand style would give a modest thought the grandeur it lacked, so they set off composing rhymed prose which was void of any interesting idea, boring, and frequently too far-fetched to be attractive or easily understood.

The new criterions were adopted by young writers who were impressed by the works of the English authors they read, but were later generally accepted. Instead of searching for rhyming words, writers began to search for material to write on in simple and clear language. The new horizons of thought opened at that time as a result of contact with the West helped considerably to provide the material they required.

Verb-phrases Replace Simple Verbs

The use of verb-phrases instead of simple verbs forms one of the novelties that modern writers have become fond of. Some such verb-phrases are used instead of verbs that carry the same

meaning and are derivationally related to the object⁽¹⁾ in the verb-phrases, whereas others introduce new images or concepts.

Examples of such verb-phrases are: يجد صعوبة في , to find difficulty in, instead of the verbs صَعِبَ (على) and يستصعب ; يلاقي (يصادف) نجاحا , to meet with success, and يحقق نجاحات , to realize (or achieve) successes, instead of the verb ينجح ; يحقق مكاسب (مكتسبات) ; ينتصر , to realize (or achieve) gains, instead of يكسب , to gain; يلقى (يضع) اللوم على , to put (throw) the blame on, instead of يلوم , to blame; ينظر (الى) , to throw a glance at, instead of يلقى نظرة على , to look (at); يلقى ضوءا على , to throw light on, instead of ينور or يضيء , to illuminate; يحقق خطوات الى الامام , to achieve (realize) steps forward, instead of يخطو (الى الامام).

Quotations:

« H, VI:5(1.11.1897)p.190 . فلقى صعوبة كبرى بالنظر لتعدد الحروف العربية » .
difficulty found, or met with

« Sk, 1957, p.61, 2nd repr. » . ووجدت المرأة صعوبة من بادي الامر في السيطرة عليه » .
in difficulty found

1. وقع أسيرا , fell prisoner, which occurs in a quotation below, does not include what is usually known as object, مفعول به, but another accusative called الحال , accusative of state.

والنظرية التي تقول بأن المسرح شي والسينما شي آخر وجدت لها انتشارا
circulation found

مدة طويلة

Ad, no.5 (May 1958) p.73/b» .

« وقد استعمل فصـادف نجاحا عظيما , Mq,I: 7 (Dec.1876) p.155,2nd ed.»
great success met(with)

وإذا كانت الرسائل الكاثوليكية . . . قد لاقت نجاحا اكبر من غيرها في مصر»
greater success met(with)

فان ذلك راجع الى تماسك أفرادها

TTAM, 1960, p.45» .

« مقدار نجاحكم الذي يمكن أن تحقـقـوه , NAD, 15.3.1969, p.28» .
realize(it) success

والتي تنصحك بذلك هي سيدة فرنسية حققت نجاحا كبيرا في هذا الميدان
big success realized

«عن طفلك .s.v. Th, 3.11.1970, p.6, s.v.»

« حيث حققت القوى التقدمية انتصارا ساحقا على القوى الرجعية
realized over crushing victory

J, 28.11.1970, p.2,s.v. نصر انتخابي, translating from
Morning Star» .

« هذا بالاضافة الى الأرباح الخيالية التي تحقـقـها شركات النفط»
realize(it) profits

« J, 28.11.1970, p.3/2» .
realized achievements
حققتهم الشركة منذ قيامها

« من المكاسب التي تم تحقيقها هي تمثيل . . .
gains were realized

« من أجل تحقيق تصنيـع سريع وشامل , Th.25.10.1970,p.3/8» .
realizing industrialization

« وتقف الحافلة في المحطة ويصفر السائق فتقع احدى السيدات على الأرض فيبدأ ركاب
الحافلة في الكلام والصراخ مرة واحدة، كل منهم يلقي باللوم على السائق والكمساري
on the blame throw

A, no.68(July 1964)p.69/b» .

« AK , c.1956, p.15 » . كان قد ألقى نظرة طويلة على نفسه في مرآة
 at a glance threw

« K, I:1 (Nov.1945) p.103 » . فهي تلقي ضوءاً على ناحية من نواحي الواعية الادبية
 on light throw

« HI, c.1956, p.13 » . وبدأ في عمل الترتيبات الخاصة بالدعاية لهم
 arrangements making

« وقد يساعد على انتشار الوباء المذكور ليس فقط عدم اتخاذ الاحتياطات
 precautions taking

الصحية في أوانها بل ومعيشة القوم الذين يظهر بينهم داء الطاعون

H, VI: 15(1.4.1898) p.572 » .

« حيث يقوم المعهد بأجراء اتصالات مع شركات السمنت
 contacts making (carrying out)

J, 25.11.1970, p.5/7 » .

« فرقة زلزالية لاجراء المسوحات في المنطقة
 surveys making (carrying out)

« أعطى الوفد الامريكى في الامم المتحدة تأييده الرسمي لمشروع تقسيم فلسطين
 to support gave , ibid., p.2/3

« تمس الفرد بشكل مباشر وتخبر من حياته وتعطيه دفعا للامام
 forward (a) push give (him)

« خطوط عريضة Th, 12.10.1970, p.6, s.v. » .

« H, VI:1(1.9.1897) p.27 » . وكان قد وقع أسيرين في المعسكر الاسباني
 prisoners fell

« SDA, n.d. [1892-1914] 7, p.231 » . فأنا واضح ثقتي فيك من هذه الساعة
 in you my confidence putting

« وقد توصل قادة هذا الحزب أخيراً الى الاتفاق مع قادة حزب الشعب
 agreement at arrived

الاشتراكي على هدف موحد

A, no.68 (July 1964) p.70/b » .

English Verb Patterns Instead of the Construction

Known as المفعول المطلق ,

Absolute Object.

The use of a verb derivationally related to the accusative in the phrase, which makes such an accusative مفعولا مطلقا , Absolute Object, has been very frequently substituted by the use of equivalent verbs to those used with such accusatives in English verb-phrases. This substitution is sometimes opposed to what Arabic considers as logical. Examples of this are

يتخذ (يتبنى) موقفا , to take or adopt a situation or stand, instead of يقف موقفا , lit. to stand a stand; يتخذ (يتبنى) خطوة , to take or adopt a step, instead of يخطو خطوة , lit. to step a step; and يحقق أو ينجز هدفا , to realize or achieve an aim, instead of يبلغ هدفا , to arrive at an aim.

Following are illustrative quotations:-

« K, I:12(Dec.1946)p.941 » من غير أن يتخذ ذ منها موقفا صريحا
take or adopt stand

« اننا نأمل من الجمعية هذا العام أن تتخذ ذ الخطوات الضرورية المجدية
steps take or adopt

لمعالجة مسألة ..

« MA, XLIII:1(Jan.1966)p.122 » .

« لذلك فان تنميتها وتحسينها هو احدى الخطوات التي تبنتها حكومة الثورة
steps adopted

« Th, 3.11.1970, p.3/5 » .

« و والهائها عن النضال لانجاز الهدف الاساسي
essential aim achieve

« قضايا عربية » Th, 1.11.1970, p.2, s.v.

Transferred Epithet

Transferred epithets have become very frequent in modern Arabic. Most instances reflect English models, but there are some which have been independently developed. Some of the transferred epithets I give here might not be readily accepted as such, since the transference in them is not unusual or striking. However, if this is so in English at present, it is because familiarity has tempered the unusual attribution of the adjective to nouns they do not naturally belong to. But this does not mean that originally they were not transferred epithets, since 'a transferred epithet is a word or phrase shifted from the noun it would normally qualify to one in close proximity.'⁽¹⁾ Taken from the point of view of Arabic, any instance of transferred epithet which is unfamiliar is certainly felt, whereas the old ones are not; they are like dead metaphors which are no longer recognized as metaphors. Furthermore, a transferred epithet, as I look at it, does not necessarily

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1. Sylvan Barnet, Morton Berman, and William Burto, A Dictionary of Literary Terms. The example given here is Gray's 'drowsy tinklings' in which 'the adjective "drowsy" actually qualifies the sheep who wear the bells, but is here figuratively applied to the bells.
The examples given in Joseph T. Shipley's Dictionary of World Literary Terms are 'The prisoner entered the condemned cell' and Keats's 'Noiseless as fear in a wide wilderness' where 'it is not actually fear that is noiseless, but the movements of the person under the influence of fear'.

require a poetical context; it might be resorted to in order to ensure a shorter way of expression, such as in the case of Allied aircraft in the quotations below, where the aircraft are not allied themselves but belong to the Allied nations.

Following are illustrative quotations:-

حتى انه ليصادى صديقا ويا من أجل كلمة بريئة قد يخيل اليه ان فيها مسابكرامته «
innocent word

K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p. 52 » .

ويوم استعملت الطائرات الحليفة هذه الطريقة أولا ، في سنة ١٩٤٣ ، وقع اضطراب «
Allied aircraft

في الدفاع الالمانى

K, I:5 (March 1946) p. 634 » .

« AK, c. 1956, p. 58 , ويعود اليّ بالأهرام وعلى وجهه ابتسامة خجولة آسفة
sorry shy smile

« Sk, 1957, p. 65, 2nd repr. » . وتبادلا نظرة باسمة طويلة تفيض بالمؤامرات
smiling look

« ibid., p. 109 , الممثل الذى يعي دوره الكاذب على المسرح
lying (false) part

« ibid., p. 117 , وكانت ترقب ابنتها التي تبدت كقبضة من نور بعينين
dreaming eyes

« ويوم جاءها ابراهيم شوكت لاتمام اجراءات الميراث ضحكت ضحكة مجنونة وقالت «
crazy laugh

لأمها / - هتئيني على ميراثي من نعيمة . .

ibid., pp. 188-9 » .

« ibid., p. 193 , فابتسم كمال ابتسامة حائرة وتردد في الجواب
bewildered smile

« MLS, 1970, p. 38 , والتمنيات المخلصية بازدياد وحدة القوى التقدمية
sincere wishes

« Th, 25.10.1970, p. 2/1 , تبذل زوارق اطفاء الحريق جهودا يائسة لانقاذ ناقلة النفط «
desperate efforts

رد الفعل الغاضب الذي قابلته اسرائيل (ملاحظات) هيوم...»
reaction angry

«قضايا عربية. Th,3.11.1970, p. 2, s.v.»

ان هذه المرحلة تفرض المواجهة الشجاعة الواعية لكل ما يدور
conscientious brave facing(or confrontation)

في الساحة العربية...»

«مندوبون عن الفصائل Th,3.11.1970, p.4, s.v.»

وهذه اول مرة يظهر فيها رجال الأمن والكفاح المسلح وهما يسيران معا...»
armed struggle

«دوريات مشتركة. J,6.11.1970, p.1, s.v.»

بالإضافة الى سعي النقابة الجاد في توثيق علاقتها وتنسيق أعمالها مع...»
endeavour serious

« J,28.11.1970, p.3/3 ».

Negative Expressions

Many negative expressions formed with negative prefixes have been frequently used in Arabic under the influence of English models. In certain cases, such expressions are used for the sake of euphemism and understatement and would have otherwise been expressed by more direct words, whereas in others they introduce opposites which are not available in simple affirmative words.

To perform the function of the various prefixes that achieve negation in such English expressions, the noun غير and the prefix لا are used in Arabic. Examples of such expressions are لا شرعي and illegitimate; غير مشروع, غير قانوني (لا), غير مسؤول, irresponsible, as illegal; لا ديني, irreligious; غير (لا) أخلاقي, immoral; etc.

Following are illustrative quotations:-

« وارتفعت حرارته بسرعة غير اعتيادية » .
H, VI:15(1.4.1898) p.571 .
unusual

His temperature rose at an unusual speed.

غير اعتيادية, unusual, is used here instead of كبيرة, great.

« كان على علم بأن الاسلحة كانت تصدر بصورة غير مشروعة الى جنوب افريقيا »
illegally

Th,26.11.1970,p.7, s.v.

« مواصلة محاكمة المليونير السويسري المتهم بتهريب الاسلحة . . »

He was aware that arms were being illegally exported to South Africa.

تصدر بصورة غير مشروعة, illegally exported, is used here
instead of تهرب, are smuggled.

« احتجت فيها بشدة على المعاملة اللاانسانية التي يلقاها خصوم... »
inhuman

« حملات تعذيب » . Th,3.11.1970,p.2,s.v.

Strongly protested against the inhuman treatment received
by the opponents of

inhuman, is used here instead of وحشي, monstrous,
animal-like.

« ولكنه في الواقع كان نصرا لا أخلاقيا . لقد كان برهانا مخجلا على أن »
immoral

اساليب التهويل والضغط الدبلوماسي غير المتحفظة وغير الاخلاقية تستطيع أن تؤثر
immoral unreserved

على مؤسسة انشئت لغرض نبيل هو تحقيق العدالة الدولية .

« J,28.11.1970, p.2/3 » .

It was in fact an immoral victory. It was a shameful proof
that the immoral and unreserved methods of diplomatic pressure
can influence an organization originally created for a noble
purpose, namely the realization of international justice.

خسيس، دني، mean, immoral, is used here instead of لا أخلاقي

base, or evil.

غير المتحفظة , unreserved, is used here instead of الصريحة , open, or بكل انواعها , in all its kinds or all kinds of.

Constructional Patterns

Under this heading I list two groups of patterns which have found their way into Arabic; the first concerns the beginning of the sentence, and the second, which consists of one pattern only, concerns its general construction.

A. Beginning sentences with:-

1. an infinitival noun clause.

« AK, c.1956, pp.144-5 » أن تصبح بلادنا/بلادنا ليس بالأمر السهل يا صديقي .
 ان نكون أساسيين - كم هو شيء رائع . . . ولكن أن يندفع بنا هذا الاحساس . . .
 Th, 26.11.1970, p.6/8 »

2. ك, as

« ibid. » وكما فقد كنت اعجب في بداية الخمسينات بعبد الملك نوري »

3. ولشدة دهشة , ولد هشة , to one's (utter) surprise.

« AK, c.1956, p.76 » ولد هشة الأب سكت الولد قليل الأدب »

4. في جولة , اجتماع , .. , in a tour, meeting, etc. (in news).

في جولة استغرقت ست ساعات تفقد السيد محمد محبوب محافظ واسط : . . . قضا . . .
 الحسي . . .

J, 28.11.1970, p.5/4 ».

5. بالاضافة الى , in addition to.

6. وبالرغم من , ورغم , in spite of, or despite.

B. لا (لم/ليس) فقط (فحسب) . . . بل . . . أيضا . . . , not only...but...also.

« Mq.I:2(July 1876)p.26 » ولم يشف المرضى فقط بل أقام الاموات أيضا »

« مما ليس محصورا في الجسد فقط بل يدخل في العقل ايضا » (Mq, I:5 (Oct. 1876) p.100, 2nd ed.)

لأنها الأقرب إلى الإنسان ليس باعتبار البنية فقط ولكن باعتبار ما يناله من المنافع
وما يلم به من المضار منها أيضا .

ibid., p.102 » .

Introductory Words and Phrases

Used in the Press

Following are words and phrases widely used in relating news in the same way as they are used in English:-

1. وأضاف , and added.

وأضاف أنه لا يمكن إيجاد حل للمسائل السياسية الأساسية في أوروبا دون
مشاركة جمهورية ألمانيا الديمقراطية . . .

Th, 25.10.1970, p.2/2 » .

2. واستطرد قائلا (يقول) ، ومضى قائلا (يقول) .

3. وما يستحق الذكر ، وما يجدر ذكره ، والجدير بالذكر .

فتحت حكومة الهند مراكز متعددة لتعليم الجنود المرشحين للصناعات المختلفة
والزراعة . وما يستحق الذكر أن بنايات تلك المراكز شيدتها الجنود أنفسهم .

K, I:8 (June 1946) p.345 » .

4. والجدير بالملاحظة ، it is noteworthy.

Letter-Writing

Arabic modern letter-writing is distinctly different from letter writing before the contact with the West. The form as well as the wording now bear great resemblance to those of English.

Whereas letters in the past consisted of continuous lines running from the beginning of the page to the end, letters now give prominence to the date and the name of the addressee.

Instead of starting the letter with the sender's name in the form 'From X to Z', the sender's name now comes as an 'undersigned', at the bottom of the letter, where one used to have the seal only in the past. This is usually put at the left side, which corresponds to the right side in English, as one writes from right to left in Arabic.

As in English, the form of address differs according to the position of and the relation to the addressee. A friend or relative is *عزيزتي*, *عزيزي*, my dear (dear alone would be unidiomatic in Arabic). When an air of formality is required, a man is called *سيد*, and a woman *سيدة* or *آنسة*, Miss or Mrs., the three words being used in extensional meanings created to provide equivalents to the English titles. Letters usually end by *المخلص*, the sincere or the faithful, reproducing as closely as possible the English sincerely, or yours sincerely.

Official letters can be *سري*, secret; *سري للغاية*, top secret, (lit. secret to the extreme); *محدد*, restricted; *شخصي*, personal, etc. Usually the subject in such letters has to be in the middle of the page, underlined. In certain cases, the subject is replaced by *الى من يهمه الأمر*, to whom it may concern (lit. to whom the matter concerns). Various phrases are used in official letters to refer to previous correspondences, all

reflecting English models or are literal renderings giving us
loanshift creations, such as:

- بالإشارة الى كتاب (كم/نا) With reference to (your/our) letter
 كتاب (كم/نا) المرقم... والمؤرخ... Your (our) letter no...dated.....
 كتاب (كم/نا) الرقم... في... Your (our) letter no.....of.....

Diplomatic letters start and end with the following literal
renderings of the customary phrases:

يهدى سفير... تحياته الى وزارة الخارجية... ويتشرف ب...
 The Ambassador of...
 presents his compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 of...and has the honour to...

ينتهد سفير... هذه الفرصة ليعبر عن (ليؤكد لوزارة خارجية...) (أسمى احتراماته) (عظيم احترامه)

The Ambassador of...avails himself of this opportunity to express
his (to reassure the Ministry of...of his) highest considerations.

Official cables of heads of state usually contain the phrase
باسمي الشخصي (شخصيا) والنيابة عن شعب و حكومة
in my personal name and on behalf of the people and government

of... . Even the genitival construction of the Arabic rendering
is kept in the same English order, although Arabic construction
would prefer... و حكومتها و... , the people of...and her

government, and...In such cables and letters, the most common
clichés are مشاعركم المخلصة، القلبية، الودية... friendly sentiments, or feelings; and رسالتكم أو برقيتكم الرقيقة
 your kind (lit. fine) letter or cable.

Formal Features

Layout in Newspapers

Newspapers rely a great deal in their sale on attracting the attention of readers; therefore they resort to graphic contrasts. The most important headlines appear in large type and frequently extend across the page over various news items, not only the one concerned. Within the news item itself, various sizes of type are used, as well as subheadings.

Paragraphing in world news items is frequently decided by the writer of the English text, which is cabled by a news agency⁽¹⁾ and translated into Arabic. Similarly, reports translated into Arabic from English newspapers are reproduced with the same paragraphing.

Abbreviations

The use of abbreviations in modern Arabic is another borrowed feature from English. Many abbreviations have been made as a result of the adoption of the principle, although not every one of them clearly reflects an English model. Each letter in the abbreviation is generally, though not always, followed by a point, but many writers tend to drop it after the final letter.

1. See the introduction for the role of news agencies.

Following are certain specimens:-

ق م [qm], for qəblə l-mi:læ d (before the birth of Christ)=B.C.

« سنة ١٤٠ ق م , Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.12 » .

ب ع [b'], for bəkəlo:rjɔ:s 'ulu:m (bachelor of science) = B.Sc.

« سألنا كثيرون عن معنى الحرفين ب ع فنجيب أنهما مقتطعان من
بكلوريوس علوم رتبة من رتب المدرسة الكلية

Mq, I:4(Sept.1876)p.94,2nd ed. » .

ب ص [s.b], for şundu:q bəri:d (post office box) = P.O.B.

« منشورات عویدات ص ب ١٢٨ بيروت Ad, no.9(Sept.1957) p.63/c » .

د [d], for dukto:r (doctor) = Dr.

« كما يقول د . شوقي ضيف , Th, 26.11.1970, p.6'8 » .

ب ظ .ظ [b.ḡ], for bə'də ḡ-ḡuhr (lit.after the noon) = p.m.

ق ظ .ظ [q.ḡ], for qəblə ḡ-ḡuhr (lit.before the noon)= a.m.

ج ع م .م [dʒ. ' . m.], for əl-dʒumhu:rijjə əl-'ərəbijjə əl-muttəḥide

(the definite article əl is ignored) (the United Arab
Republic) = UAR.

Initials of proper names:

حضر الي القس (أ .ج) والقس (غ .ب .غ) وجلسنا نتحدث عن المعركة لانتخابية»

HI, c.1956, p.113 » .

Punctuation

Punctuation is one of the new formal features in modern Arabic writing. Prior to the contact with the West, and for a relatively long time after, punctuation was unknown in Arabic books. One would not come across a single full stop in an entire

book. To mark the end of a quotation and the book, the phrases انتهى قول, the quotation from...ends here, and تم الكتاب, the book has ended, were used. Quranic punctuation, which is highly developed and elaborate, is based on abbreviations.

When punctuation marks were borrowed from the West by students of Western languages and began to appear in Arabic publications, people were curious about them. Asked by a reader to explain such marks that appeared in his journal, the editor of al-Hilāl answered, 'We have borrowed such marks from the Western languages and used them for the same purposes that they use them for.' He also explained the meanings of the question mark, the exclamation mark, the colon, the full stop, the semicolon, and the comma. (1)

In spite of the above statement in al-Hilāl, punctuation marks are not always correctly used. From a general survey of the works of various writers, one can see that punctuation marks are used as an ornament only. Therefore one sees that some writers do not care to put the full stop and the comma for instance in many places where they should, and put them in places where they interrupt the meaning. Others use the dash and dots

1. 'Alāmāt al-Kitāba' ('Punctuation Marks'), H, XV (1906-1907), p. 568. It is important to note that due to the similarity between the Western comma (,) and the Arabic letter ر, r, a turned comma is used. Also the question mark is made to face the Arabic line, which starts from right to left, thus ؟ .

in the middle of their sentences very frequently for no obvious reason. Two punctuation marks seem to be best observed, namely the question mark and the colon.

Related to the punctuation marks is the use of the comma in arithmetic between thousands. This is a source of considerable confusion, since the comma is used in Arabic instead of the point in English, to separate fractions. In the early days of borrowing, a raised Arabic comma (´) was used, as in the following quotation:

« وحسب علو الهواء ٨' ٥١ ميل حاسبا محيط الارض ٢٤٠٠٠ ميل »
Mq, I:1 (June 1876) p.18 ».

Later, however, the Western comma (,) was used in the same way that it is used in English. The confusion now exists in that in many instances one does not exactly know which is a fraction. Certain people prefer to use the comma for fractions only, and others use the raised Arabic comma, which is no longer used for fractions, to separate the thousands.

Following are illustrative quotations and notes:-

A. Proper use:-

الحياة غير ثابتة، والوسط الذي نعيش فيه غير ثابت، وظروف الحياة غير ثابتة، والصحة والمرض مرتبطان ببعضها البعض منذ وجدت الحياة على الأرض. والصحة والمرض ظاهرتان من ظواهر تناسق هذا الارتباط وانسجامه، أو تفككه وتباينه وتداعيه. فإذا انسجم الجسم الحي مع الوسط الذي يعيش فيه وتكيف مع حره وبرد هوائه، ومع نوع العمل الذي يقوم به، ومع كل ظروفه الأخرى العادية منها والطارئة، السار والمزعج، وتكاملت له حاجاته الغذائية وغيره ليؤدي وظائفه ويقوم بها، بعدت عنه أسباب الأمراض المختلفة التي إذا أصيب بها اختل انسجام أعضائه وارتباطها. وبعبارة أخرى: إذا حصل واستمر الاتزان بين الجسم والوسط الخارجي الذي يعيش فيه، وإذا حصل واستمر الاتزان الداخلي للجسم، اعتبر هذا صحة وعافية.

« K, I:4 (Feb. 1946) p.479 ».

B. Irregular and inconsistent use:-

1. The very first page of vol. I of al-Muqtaṭaf (June 1876) shows examples of inconsistent use of the full stop.

Certain sentences end with a full stop whereas others do not. At the ends of paragraphs and the end of the page, which is also the end of a paragraph, there are no full stops.

2. Examples of full stops and commas that interrupt the sense:-

«ثالثتها صعوبة تحكيم المدافع ووقاية المدرعة من الترييد و بعد ارتفاع الدخان الكثيف وحجبه كل شي عن نظر المدفعيين . لأنه حالما شرعت المدرعات في اطلاق المدافع علا أمامها دخان كثيف حجب الطوابي عنها حتى كانت تضطر الى أن تتوقف عن اطلاق المدافع الى ان ينقشع الدخان ولكنها كانت حالما تطلق المدافع ينصب الدخان عليها سرادقه .

» Mq, VII:4 (Nov. 1882) p.250 .

فتقدم نحو الجدار وتفرس في الصور، فرأى تحت كل صورة اسم صاحبها . و اذا هم من شعراء الدولة الفاطمية الذين كانوا يفدون على الخلفاء في أيام مجدهم .

» SDA, n.d. [1892-1914], p.34 .

فأصبح همه أن يخلو بعبد الرحيم ليسأله سؤالا شغل خاطره بالامس . وهو « قول راشد الدين : أطال الله بقاء صلاح الدين فإنه لم يستطع تعليله وهو يعلم أنه تعمد قتله مرارا

» ibid, p. 311 .

note: Thus ends the paragraph , without a full stop.

ويمكنك الاعتماد على صديقك ولدنا عبد الرحيم «

في بعض التفصيل وهذا يكفي امض الآن الى ...
ibid., p.326» .

note: In the above quotation, the comma and
the full stop should have exchanged places.

تقوم دعواتها الاصلية على مجهودات فريقين متناظرين
متنافسين، كان لهما أكبر الأثر في صياغتها على صورتها الحالية .
K,I:3(Jan.1946)p.300» .

وما يجد ذكره أن شركة «رويال دتش» كانت في بدء الأمر ذات صفة
هولندية وتحمل في جزائر الهند الشرقية وتستثمر بعض الموارد البترولية هناك .

ibid., p.302» .

وضاعف من اضطرابه النفسي والذهني تطور الأحداث . اذ مالبت جيوش
اسبانيا أن زحفت - في سنة ١٥٢٧ - ففتحت روما ، وعاشت فيها فسادا ،

A, no.68(July 1964) p.114» .

3. Examples of punctuation marks used together:-

لم لا ياسيدى؟! . كان كل الجيران يقصدونه في شئون دينهم ودنياهم! «

Sk, 1957, p.13, 2nd repr.» .

توفيق نسيم وكفى! . أنسيتموه؟ . ولكن لماذا هادنه الوفد؟! «

ibid., p.33» .

وتسأل رضوان ماذا يحدث في الدنيا؟، ترى أينقسم الوفد مرة أخرى؟»
 وهل يتحمل مسئولية ذلك حقاً مكرم عبيد؟ وهل تتفق مصلحة الوطن
 وانقسام الحزب الذي نهض برسالته ثمانية عشر عاماً؟
ibid., p.133 » .

C. Examples of the use of the comma in numbers and fractions.

كان طول السكك الحديدية سنة ١٨٣٧ نحو ١٠٠٠ ميل فأصبح اليوم ٢١٠٠٠
 ميلاً وكان عدد ركاب السكك الحديدية سنة ٢٣ نحو ٢٣٥٠٠٠٠٠ وأجرة
 البضائع المنقولة عليها ١٥٠٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه فأصبح الركاب سنة ١٦ نحو
 ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ والدخل من البضائع ٤٤٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه

H, VI:1(1.9.1897)p.31 » .

وكان معدّل الموت سنة ٣٨ في لندرا ٢٤٤ في الألف واليوم ١٩٥ في الألف »

ibid. » .

Evidence

Although throughout this work I have consistently given as much information as possible about the possibility of French influence in each case of borrowing, I find it extremely hard to apply the same method to style.

Generally speaking, the difference between French and English styles was much less than that between Arabic and the two European languages before the Arab world came into contact with the West. Therefore, French could have contributed to the existence of the above stylistic features in modern Arabic as much as English did. But to what extent each of them influenced modern Arabic style is a question related to the standing

achieved by each of them in the Arab world, which is dealt with
in the introduction.

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