

The Phonological Adaptation of English Proper Names in Arabic by Announcers on Iraqi Channels

**Hala Farouq
Muhammed**

**University of Mosul
College of Basic Education
English Department**

ABSTRACT

Lexical borrowing is a common process across languages. Even so, words borrowed into a language are rarely borrowed perfectly, but instead undergo modification vis-à-vis their realization in the source language (SL) from which they were borrowed. This process of modification may result from the influence of the phonology of the borrowing language (BL).

This paper is a study of the phonological adaptation of English proper names used by announcers on Iraqi channels. A corpus of (25) English loanwords is analyzed. Thus the adapted forms are compared with their corresponding models (i.e. English loanwords) at consonantal and vocalic levels. Because adaptation of words involves a comparison of the phonology of both original and recipient language (RL), a brief description of the phonology of Standard English (SE) and Standard Arabic (SA) is taken into account.

In this study it is hypothesized that the adopted forms of these names show many cases of adoption since announcers on channels for prestige motivation, try to pronounce the names as they are used in their original language, viz. English.

List of Abbreviations

BL	The Borrowing Language
SA	Standard Arabic
Fig.	Figure
RL	The Recipient Language
SE	Standard English
SL	The Source Language
TL	The Target Language

Key to Phonemic Symbols***A. Standard Arabic:*****1. Consonants:**

/ʔ/	/ʔaldʒabal/	the mountain
/b/	/balad/	country
/t/	/ti:n/	fig
/θ/	/θu:m/	garlic
/dʒ/	/dʒi:l/	generation
/ħ/	/ħu:t/	whale
/x/	/xa:ʔif/	afraid
/d/	/da:ʔ /	disease
/ð/	/ðiʔb/	wolf
/r/	/raħi:q/	nectar
/z/	/zudʒa:dʒ/	glass
/s/	/sabab/	cause
/ʃ/	/ʃa:hid/	witness
/ʂ/	/ʂaħra:ʔ/	desert
/ḍ/	/ḍabʕ/	hyena

/t/	/təjr/	bird
/ð/	/ðɑ:mi?/	thirsty
/ʕ/	/ʕɑ:bid/	worshipper
/ɣ/	/ɣuba:r/	dust
/f/	/faradʒ/	relief
/q/	/qadam/	feet
/k/	/kita:b/	book
/l/	/luʔf/	kindness
/m/	/ma:ʕiz/	goat
/n/	/na:ɖʒih/	successful
/h/	/hudhud/	hoopoe
/w/	/waqu:d/	fuel
/j/	/jasar/	left
/j/	/jaadd/	

2. Vowels:

/i:/	/ti:n/	fig
/i/	/ʔibn/	son
/a/	/sama:ʔ/	sky
/a:/	/ta:ɖʒ/	crown
/u/	/dub/	bear
/u:/	/du:r/	houses
/aw/	/dawr/	role
/aj/	/ʕajn/	eye

B. Standard English**1. Consonants:**

/p/	/pen/	pen
/b/	/bed/	bed
/t/	/ti:/	tea
/d/	/dId/	did
/k/	/kæt/	cat
/g/	/gəʊld/	gold
/tʃ/	/wɔ:tʃ/	watch
/dʒ/	/dʒʌdʒ/	judge
/f/	/fæt/	fat
/v/	/vɔɪs/	voice
/θ/	/θru:/	through
/ð/	/ðen/	then
/s/	/sIt/	sit
/z/	/zu:/	zoo
/ʃ/	/ʃi:/	She
/ʒ/	/vɪʒn/	vision
/h/	/haʊ/	how
/m/	/mæp/	map
/n/	/net/	net
/ŋ/	/sɪŋ/	sing
/l/	/leg/	leg
/r/	/red/	red
/j/	/jes/	yes
/w/	/wet/	wet

2. Vowels:

/i:/	/fi:d/	feed
/I/	/hIt/	hit
/e/	/red/	red
/æ/	/kæt/	cat
/a:/	/hɑ:d/	hard
/D/	/rDk/	rock
/ɔ:/	/ʃɔ:/	shore
/ʊ/	/fʊt/	foot
/u:/	/ru:t/	root
/ʌ/	/kʌt/	cut
/ɜ:/	/bɜ:d/	bird
/ə/	/əhed/	ahead
/eI/	/seI/	say
/əʊ/	/səʊ/	so
/aI/	/aI/	I
/aʊ/	/faʊt/	shout
/ɔI/	/boI/	boy
/Iə/	/nIə/	near
/eə/	/heə/	hair
/ʊə/	/kjʊə/	cure

1. Introduction:

1.1 Views on Borrowing:

The term 'borrowing' has been variously defined by different scholars of language contact. Crystal (1987) defines borrowing as the introduction of a word or other linguistic feature from one language or dialect to another. Vocabulary borrowings are known and loanwords. Bynon (1978) has the same definition, terming borrowing as the transfer of lexical materials across language boundaries.

For lexical borrowing to take place, a contact situation between the languages involves is required (Internet 1). Bloomfield (1976: 79) further makes a distinction between intimate borrowing and remote borrowing. He uses the former to designate borrowing in a situation where two languages are spoken side by side in what is topographically and politically a single community. Remote borrowing, on the other hand, refers to borrowing across national boundaries. He claims the former is done largely by culturally less advanced classes while the latter is done by the educated.

Many researchers, however, agree that the term 'borrowing' is semantically misleading, since it implies that the SL relinquishes a form in lending it to the TL, which is expected to return it later (Hockett, 1958: 52 and Sympon, 1994: 63). In lexical borrowing, the SL actually loses nothing, and in fact continues to use the form.

1.2 Reasons for Borrowing:

There are several reasons to explain why languages borrowing from one another. Among these are:

- a. The prestige motive: Hockett (1967) identifies prestige as one of the reasons for borrowing. In this case, people are expected to emulate those they admire. The bilingual uses loanwords from a SL as a means of displaying the social status which its knowledge symbolizes. Awwad and Sulaiman (1989: 103) state that many

Arab speakers strive to show that their pronunciation is native-like. This is very clear in the use of complementation and salutation words such as bye-bye, hi, etc.

- b. The need filling motive: Where languages borrow in order to find words for new objects, concepts and places. It is argued that it is easier to borrow an existing term from another language than to create one (Langacker, 1972: 113).
- c. Weinreich (1963) also considers as a motivation for borrowing, the need to designate new things, persons, places, concepts as a universal cause of lexical innovation.
- d. Weinreich (Ibid) adds that pernicious homonymy is another motivation for borrowing. Sometimes a word is borrowed from another language to resolve a clash of homonyms.

On the type of linguistic items to be borrowed, Bynon (1978: 113) discusses the lexical classes that are open to borrowing. He notes that it is generally the open classes: nouns, verbs and adjectives. That are more readily borrowed than the closed classes (pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, etc.). He notes that nouns are the most borrowed class everywhere because the great majority of borrowed words are names of objects and materials. He claims that borrowing from closed system items may only be possible in situation of intense linguistic exchange since it presupposes the cross-linguistic equation of syntactic patterns, whereas “mere lexical borrowing” from open classes would require only a minimum number of bilingual speakers in the transmission process.

2. Phonological Adaptation and Integration:

Hyman (1970), writing on the role of borrowing in the justification of grammar, posits that sounds are borrowed on the phonemic approximation. His argument is that a language first finds the closest phonemes that encompass the phonetic quality of the foreign sounds, and then the foreign sound is approximately

phonemicized and subjected to the phonological constraints of that phoneme's members.

Supporting Hyman's argument, Kaye and Nykiel (1979: 210) claim that the TL borrows a foreign phoneme as an underlying form, then allows it to undergo the phonological rules to yield a phonetic form which differs from the phonetic form in the SL.

Mwihaki (1998) also comes to the same conclusion. She concludes that phonological adaptation involves replacement of the properties of the SL with the equivalent element in the TL. She maintains that the TL substitutes the most similar native sound, in terms of physical and perceptual correlation for any foreign segment not in the TL. Still this borrowing is likely to take place between two related languages. However, when borrowing takes place between two unrelated languages, the RL may alter the phonology of the loanword making it different from the original word as it is found in the SL. Thus, phonologists often distinguish between two types of phonological processes: adaptation and adoption. The term "adaptation" as Holden (1972: 4) explains, refers to the process in which the RL alters the phonological make up of the loanword, i.e. it involves the pronunciation of the loanword in one's own language, e.g. the Arabic word Ahmed /'ʔahmad/ is adapted into ['ʔa:med] in SE. Whereas, "adoption" is a term that describes the integration of the loanword (showing some foreign features) while preserving the phonological form and pronunciation as per the donor language (Thornburg, 1980: 524) as in the partial adoption of the English noun Europe /'jʊərəp/ in Arabic and hence /'ʔɔ:rip'pa:/ أوروبا.

3. Syllable Structure Adaptation:

The literature on syllable structure adaptation generally points to the tendency of the RL to adopt the foreign syllable clusters to conform to its syllable structure forms.

Steinbergs (1985: 22) notes that the Oshikwanyama language does not allow consonant clusters which contain liquids and clusters made of obstruents. When such unacceptable clusters occur in the loanwords, the language almost always eliminates them. There are a few cases, however, which the language accommodates. In a bid to modify such structures to conform to Oshikwanyama pattern, the language simplifies the consonant clusters by inserting a vowel, which usually is a copy of the vowel of an adjacent syllable. The language would also occasionally delete one of the consonants, especially if the consonant cluster was word-final in the source language. Where loans contain a final consonant, the language adds a vowel to it to conform to the syllable structure.

The same thing can be applied to consonant clusters of English words in SA. Al-Jawadi (2004: 10) states that they are mostly broken up by a vowel epenthesis to create an additional syllable, e.g. the English word ‘street’ /stri:t/ is adapted into /sit'ri:t/ in Standard Arabic.

Al-Qinai (2001: 63-9) adds that medial consonant clusters are either accommodated or one of the two identical or non-identical consonants is deleted, e.g. one of the two non-identical consonants in the Greek word ‘ounguiya’ is deleted and hence the word is pronounced ‘Iuwqiya’ /ʔuwqiya/ “ounce” in Arabic. Sometimes syllables are resyllabified by adding a consonant in a word final position, e.g. the Persian word ‘kharba’ is adopted into ‘ḥarbā’ /har'ba:ʔ/ ‘chameleon’ in Arabic.

4. Stress Adaptation:

Each language has unique prosodic patterns like stress, tone, pitch, etc., which often interact closely with segmental phonology (Internet 2).

Concerning words from English, the authors note they tend to transfer the stress pattern to tone pattern, with stressed syllables becoming high tones. The tone on the unstressed syllable in English, however, may be either high or low. On the other hand, the epenthetic vowel that is inserted in a consonant cluster tends to have low tone.

Al-Qinai (2001: 62) agrees that stress placement is usually TL dependent. He further adds that placing stress on a certain syllable may be the result of resyllabification. For instance, when the vowel is dropped in one syllable, the stress shifts to a vowel in another syllable, for example, by deleting the medial vowel from the Greek word 'keramis', stress is shifted onto the last syllable which is changed into /i:/ and hence the word is pronounced /qar'mi:d/ in Arabic.

This shows that stress location in most loanwords is adopted to agree with the RL phonological patterns of stress placement while only there may be few cases which show the adoption of stress placement in loanwords.

5. Proper Nouns:

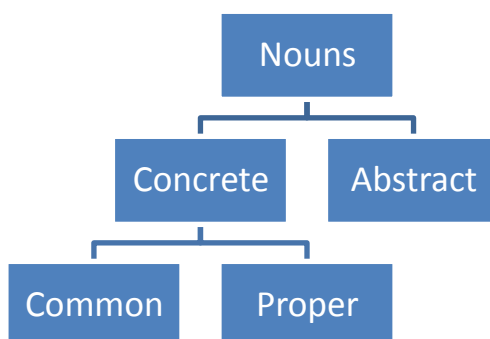
Quirk et al. (1985: 563) define nouns as 'names of specific people (Shakespeare), places (Milwaukee), months (September), days (Thursday), festivals (Christmas), magazine (Vogue), and so forth.

According to Eckersley and Eckersley (1960: 19) nouns can be classified into two main categories: (1) concrete and (2) abstract nouns. Concrete nouns such as (man, country, Henry, Spain, Paris, crowd, team, etc.). Abstract nouns by such words as (happiness, whiteness, beauty, health).

Concrete nouns may be subdivided into two categories common nouns and proper nouns. Common nouns are names that all men, countries, cities share in common. While proper nouns are names of a particular man, a particular country or a particular city such as Henry, Spain and Paris.

Abstract nouns are names not so much of things as of abstractions (Ibid). The abstraction may be a name of a quality such as (wetness, whiteness, etc.), or it may be the name of a state of being like (health, poverty, pleasure, etc.).

The kinds of nouns may be shown diagrammatically like this:



6. SE Phonology:

SE has 24 consonants including two semivowels (Collins and Mees, 2003: 78). Not all SE consonants occur in all positions in the syllable. In syllable initial position /ʒ/ occurs mainly in recent French loanwords, and the velar nasal /ŋ/ never occurs in this position. In syllable-final position, the semivowels /w/ and /j/ never occur, nor does /h/ in RP (O'Connor and Trim, 1975: 254 and Collins and Mees, 2003: 73). The SE consonants can be plotted on a consonant table like this:

Table (1): Standard English Consonants (Roach, 2000: 65)

Place Manner	Bilabial	Labio- dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	ʔ
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Lateral				l				
Approximate	w				r	j		

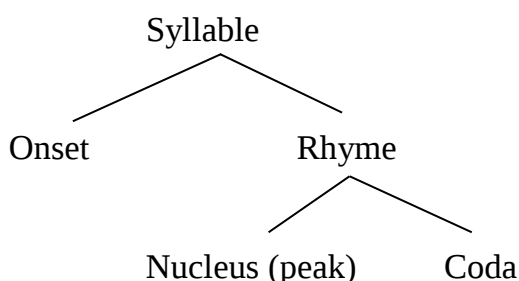
6.1 Standard English Vowels:

SE vowel inventory consists of seven short vowels /ɪ, e, æ, ʊ, ʌ, ə/, five long vowels /i:, u:, a:, ɔ:, ɜ:/, eight diphthongs: three centring (ending in [ə]) /eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ/, five closing (ending in [ɪ]) /eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ, əʊ, aʊ/ or ending in [ʊ] /əʊ, aʊ/. The five closing diphthongs /eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ, əʊ, aʊ/ may be followed by schwa to constitute the following triphthongs:

eɪ + ə	as in	‘layer’ /leɪə/
aɪ + ə	as in	‘fire’ /faɪə/
ɔɪ + ə	as in	‘royal’ /rɔɪəl/
əʊ + ə	as in	‘lower’ /ləʊə/
aʊ + ə	as in	‘power’ /paʊə/

6.2 Syllable Structure and Stress in Standard English:

The syllable is usually defined as “a minimal pattern of phonemes combination with a vowel unit as a nucleus preceded and followed by a consonant unit or permitted consonant combination” (O’Conner and Trim, 1975: 25). For descriptive purposes Lass (1998: 252) and Collins and Mees (2003: 71) state that the syllable consists of an onset and rhyme. The rhyme consists of the nucleus (peak) which is vocalic part and the coda which consists of any final consonant. The onset is any consonant preceding the rhyme. The structure of the syllable can be represented as follows:



SE has a complex syllable structure which can be represented by the formula: $C_{0-3} V C_{0-4}$. This formula indicates that every syllable in English has a syllable nucleus, usually a vowel and a number of optional consonants at the margins. A syllable which ends in one or more consonants in SE is called a closed syllable while the one which ends in a vowel is termed an open syllable (Katamba, 1989: 175 and Collins and Mees, 2003: 72).

As regards stress in SE Roach (2002: 75) states that English is a free stress language which means that stress never occurs on one particular syllable but it is mobile.

Though stress is unpredictable in SE, some English phonologists have proposed a number of generalizations to be guidelines for stress placement. According to Hyman (1975: 205) and Roach (2000: 97) stress placement depends on four factors: the morphological structure of the word (i.e. whether it is simple, complex or compound), the

grammatical category of the word (i.e. whether it is a noun, verb, adjective, etc.), the number of syllables in the word, and the phonological structure of these syllables (i.e. whether the syllable is weak or strong); strong syllables can be stressed but weak syllables are always unstressed.

Since our study is mainly concerned with proper nouns (simple nouns) the present study is going to tackle some general rules proposed by some phonologists concerning stress placement in simple nouns:

1. In a two syllable noun, the penultimate syllable is stressed if the ultimate syllable contains a short vowel, otherwise the ultimate syllable is stressed (Roach, 2000: 99), e.g. money /'mʌni/ and design /dI'zaɪn/.
2. In a three syllable noun, the penultimate syllable is stressed if it is strong and the ultimate syllable is weak or ends with /əʊ/, e.g. potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/. The antepenultimate syllable is stressed if the penultimate and ultimate syllables are both weak, e.g. emperor /'empərə/. In some cases, even if the ultimate syllable is strong, the stress is placed on the antepenultimate syllable, e.g. alkali /'ælkəlaɪ/ (Roach, 2000: 99).

7. Standard Arabic Phonology:

Standard Arabic has 28 consonants, including two semivowels (Zaideh and Winder, 1966: 3 and Wright, 1971: 1). All the consonants occur in syllable initial and final positions. Four consonants in SA are distinguished from the rest in having distinct vertical places of articulation. These are /ʔ/, /h/, /ʕ/ and /ħ/, the first two of which are glottal while the last two are pharyngeal (Catford, 1994: 101). Another important feature of SA consonant system is the existence of velarized consonants. SA has four velarized consonants:

/ṣ/, /t/, /ð/, and /ḍ/ which are also called consonants of 'Iṭbāq (Anis, 1975: 47-63).

/l/ are /r/ can be velarized in certain positions. /l/ is velarized in the name of Allah [ʔalʕlaih] in SA and /r/ is velarized when it has /a/ or /u/, when it does not have a short vowel and follows /i/ and is followed by one of [ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ð] (Al-Walid, 1974: 144-149; cited in Muhammed, 2002: 21), e.g. /r/ is velarized in the words 'Ar-Rahmān' /ʔar'rahma:n/ 'the Most Merciful', ru'b /ruʕb/ 'horror' and qirṭās /qirṭa:s/ 'paper'.

The description and classification of SA consonants can be summarized in the following table.

Table (2): Standard Arabic Consonants

Place Manner	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Interdental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosives	b			t d ṭ ḍ			k	q		ʔ
Fricatives		f	θ ð ð		s z ṣ	ʃ		x ɣ	ħ ʕ	h
Affricate						ɟʒ				
Nasals	m		n							
Lateral			l		r					
Trill										
Semivowel	w					j				

7.1 Standard Arabic Vowels:

SA vowel system consists of eight vowels: three short vowels /i, a, u/, three long vowels /i:, a:, u:/ and two diphthongs /aj/ and /aw/. A diphthong in SA is composed of the short central unrounded vowel /a/ plus one of the two semivowels /w/ or /j/ (Al-Ani, 1970 and Bishai, 1971: 6).

7.2 Syllable Structure and Stress in SA:

There are no specific syllable structure patterns and stress-placement rules in SA proper names. The syllable structure in SA is made up of a nucleus and margins. The nucleus is always a vowel while the margins are composed of consonants. Accordingly, six syllable structure patterns can be observed (Abdo, 1977: 107; Badri, 1988: 142 and Istitya, 2003: 316):

1. CV	as in	kataba /'kataba/	(a light syllable)
2. CVC	as in	sal /sal/	(a heavy syllable)
3. CV:	as in	kānā /ka:na:/	(a heavy syllable)
4. CV:C	as in	māt /ma:t/	(a heavy syllable)
5. CVCC	as in	ḍall /ḍall/	(a heavy syllable)
6. CV:CC	as in	khāṣṣ /xa:ṣṣ/	(a heavy syllable)

As for stress placement, Al-Sulaiman (1986: 104, 109, 143) argues that vowel length and syllable quantity are strong cues for the placement of stress, but in the absence of a long syllable (i.e. a heavy syllable except of the CVC) from one of the three syllables, it is the syllabic structure of the word that determines stress assignment. The rules for SA stress can be summed up in the following way:

1. In disyllabic words, primary stress is on the ultimate syllable if it is of types CVCC, CV:, CV:C or CV:CC, otherwise it will be on the penultimate syllable.

2. In polysyllabic words with more than one syllable of the stated types, primary stress occurs on the long syllable nearest the end of the word. If the last two syllables are not of the stated types, stress will fall on the penultimate syllable if the last two syllables have the forms CVC- CV(C) or on the antepenultimate syllable if the last two syllables have the forms CV-CV(C) (Al-Sulaiman, 1986: 142f).

8. Data Collection:

The corpus of the loanwords analysis in this study consists of 25 place names. Since these names are English names, the English pronunciation is taken from a reliable source on RP English which is Well's (1990) dictionary. The adapted forms of the names, i.e. the Arabic renderings, are collected from announcers on Iraqi channels. The researcher has elicited these names by listening to Arabic native speakers through their reading of the news. The collection involves intensive listening and recording on mobile. Then each adapted form is listened to several times, then auditory judgement has been made and the transcription of these names has been written down according to the conventions of the Standard Arabic phonemic system.

The pronunciations of the selected names have been compared with the adapted forms and a special attention has been given to syllable boundaries and stress placement in order to capture the alternations of segments, syllable structure, and stress as it is seen below.

8.1 Phonemic Adaptation and Adoption:

In this section the adaptation of consonants and vowels are shed light on. This section also deals with the adoption of English consonants and vowels in the adapted forms.

8.1.1 Consonantal Adaptation and Adoption:

Some of the consonants are adapted into other consonants in spite of their presence as phonemes in Arabic. For example /ʃ/ in Asia /eɪʃə/ is adapted into /s/ in /'ʔa:sija/ أسيا. /t/ in Italy /'Itəl/ is adapted into /t/ in /'i:'tɑ:lɪjə/ إيطاليا. /dʒ/ in Germany /'dʒɜ:mən/ is adapted into /ʔal/ in /'ʔal'ma:nɪjə/ ألمانيا, /s/ in Barcelona /bə'sɪ'ləʊnə/ is adapted into /ʃ/ in /barʃa'lɔ:na/ برشلونة.

Consonants which are not found in Arabic are adapted into other consonants in Arabic, e.g. /v/ in Vatican /'vætɪkən/ is adapted into /f/ in /fa:'ti'ka:n/ فاتيكان, /tʃ/ in Portugal /'pɔ:tʃʊgəl/ is adapted into /t/ in /purtuɣa:l/ برتغال. However, cases of adoption of consonants are found in the data, e.g. Paris /'pærɪs/, Portugal /'pɔ:tʃʊgəl/ and Europe /'jʊərəp/ are adopted in the adapted forms /pa:'ri:s/, /purtuɣa:l/ and /'ʔɔ:rɪp'pa:/ respectively.

Vocalic adaptation is more found in the data than the consonantal adaptation since as it is seen previously the number of vowel phonemes in SA is less than that in English. SA has only 4 pure vowels, two diphthongs and no triphthongs.

Some of the vowels have equivalent sounds in Arabic, or are retained in the adapted forms of the names, e.g. /u:/ in New York /nju:'jɔ:k/ is retained in /'nju:jɔ:rk/ نيويورك.

Sometimes, the English vowels are converted into very close vowels in Arabic, e.g. the English vowel sound /ɪ/ in /sɪdni:/ is adapted into the Arabic vowel sound /i/ /'sidni/ سدني, /ɑ:/ in Uzbekistan /ʊzbəkɪ'stɑ:n/ is adapted into /a:/ in /'ʔɔ:zbəkɪstɑ:n/

أوزبكستان, /ə/ in /'fɪnlənd/ is pronounced /a/ in /fin'landa/ فنلندا, and /ʊ/ in Portugal /'pɔ:tʃʊɡəl/ is pronounced /u/ in /purtu'ɣa:l/ برتغال.

Some vowels are adapted into different vowels in the Arabic adapted forms, for instance, short vowels are adapted into long vowels and sometimes with different qualities. For example /ə/ in Brazil /brə'zɪl/ is adapted into /a:/ in /bara:'zi:l/ برازيل, and /ɪ/ in Britain /'brɪtən/ is adapted into /i:/ in /bari:'ʔa:nija/ بريطانيا.

Long vowels are adapted into short vowels and sometimes with a different quality. For example, /ɔ:/ in Portugal /'pɔ:tʃʊɡəl/ is adapted into /u/ in /purtu'ɣa:l/ برتغال, /a:/ in Barcelona /ba:sɪ'ləʊnə/ and France /fra:ns/ are adapted into /a/ in /barʃa'lɔ:nə/ برشلونة and /fa'ransa/ فرنسا.

Sometimes vowels are adapted into vowels of quite different qualities, e.g. /ɜ:/ in Germany /'dʒɜ:mənɪ/ is adapted into /a/ in /ʔal'ma:nja/ ألمانيا.

Diphthongs are mostly adapted into long vowels, e.g. /eɪ/ in Asia /'eɪʃə/ and Ukraine /jʊ'kreɪn/ is adapted into /a:/ in /ʔa:sija/ and /ʔɔ:k'ra:nja/, respectively. /ɪə/ is adapted into /i:/ in Nigeria /naɪ'dʒɪərɪə/ which is pronounced as /naj'dʒi:rja/ نيجيريا.

The only diphthong which is adapted into a close diphthong in Arabic is /aɪ/ in /naɪ'dʒɪərɪə/ is adapted into /aj/ in /naj'dʒi:rja/ نيجيريا.

In some of the data, the English vowels are adopted, e.g. /ʌ/ in London /'lʌndən/ is adopted in the Arabic form /'lʌndan/ لندن. /ɔ:/ in

/nju:'jɔ:k/ New York is adopted in /'nju:jɔ:rk/ نيويورك. However, the English vowel /ɔ:/ is pronounced instead of the pure English vowels in some of the adopted forms, e.g. Moscow /'mDskəʊ/ and Uzbekistan /ʊzbekI'sta:n/ are adopted into /'mɔ:skD/ موسكو and /'ʔɔ:zbakistan/ أوزبكستان.

8.1.3 Syllable Structure Adaptation:

A close comparison of the syllable structure patterns reveals that SA and SE differ in the size of the clusters and the structural positions where they are permitted. While the syllable in SA must begin with a consonant and end with zero up to two consonants, SE allows zero up to three consonants in the syllable onset and zero up to four consonants in the syllable-coda (Abercrombie, 1974: 75 and Roach, 2000: 73) this variability in the number of consonants at both margins play a significant role in syllable structure adaptation.

Many of the syllables which have no onset are adapted in such a way that the codas in the preceding syllables become onsets of their following syllables, this is due to the tendency of Arabic syllables to have the structure CV or CVC and to the reason that Arabic does not allow onsetless syllables. If onsetless syllables come at the beginnings, the syllables have /ʔ/ as an initial consonant, for example:

English

Uzbekistan /ʊz.bek.I.'sta:n/

Arabic

/'ʔɔ:z.ba.kis.ta:n/ أوزبكستان

English

America /ə.'mer.Ik.ə/

Arabic

/ʔam.'ri:.ka/ أمريكا

English

Paris /'pær.ɪs/

Arabic

/'pa:.ri:s/ باريس

Some of the syllables which begin with two consonants are adapted in such a way that one of the consonants in the onset becomes the coda of the preceding syllable, for example:

English

America /ə.'mer.ɪk.ə/

Argentina /ɑ:ʤ.ən.'ti:n/

Arabic

/ʔam.'ri:.ka/ أمريكا

/ʔar.ʤan.ti:n/ أرجنتين

In some of the word in the data selected another syllable is added to the adapted form by the addition of an epenthetic vowel, for example:

English

Britain /'brɪt.ən/

Rome /'rəʊm/

Arabic

/ba.ri:.'ta:ni.ja/ بريطانيا

/'rɔ:.ma/ روما

This happens mostly because the syllables tend to have the structures /CV/ and /CVC/ in the adapted forms and because consonants clusters are not acceptable only word-finally in Arabic.

A new consonant is added to some of the adapted forms. For instance, /r/ is added to the adapted form of:

English

Amsterdam /'æmst.ə.dəm/

Arabic

/ʔa.'mis.tir.da:m/ أمستردام

This happens because of the presence of orthographic 'r' in 'أمريكا'. /ʔ/ is also added at the beginning of some words, for example:

English

Italy /'It.ə.lɪ/

Arabic

/ʔi:.ʔa:.li.ja/ إيطاليا

A syllable is sometimes added to the adapted form initially, for example:

English

Germany /'dʒɜ:m.ən.I/

Arabic

/ʔal.'ma:.ni.ja/ ألمانيا

Sometimes a syllable is added to the word finally in the adapted form, for example:

English

Belgium /'bel.dʒ.əm/

Arabic

/bal.'dʒi:.ka/ بلجیکا

8.1.4 Stress Adaptation:

Stress is usually adapted so as to conform to stress-placement patterns of the RL. So it is important to point out that stress and syllable-structure in SE are independent and concomitant features. In other words, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable (see Al-Sulaiman, 1986: 28 and 92). According to form of stress-placement and syllable-structure, the names in the data can be divided into two groups:

In the first group, the English words and their adapted forms have the same stress-placement. The following word has the same number of syllables and stress placement:

English

Sydney /'sɪdnɪ/

Arabic

/ˈsidni/ سدني

Other words have the same placement of stress but they differ in the number of syllables in the English words and the adapted forms:

English

Vatican /ˈvætɪkən/

Barcelona /bəːsɪˈləʊnə/

Arabic

/ˈfaːtiˈkaːn/ فاتیکان

/ˈbarʃalɔːna/ برشلونة

Though Arabic tends to place stress on the syllables which are the nearest to the end of the word, there are always exceptions as in the above example /'bɑrʃɑlɔːnɑ/ in which stress is placed on the first syllable.

The other group contains names in which the number of syllables becomes different from the original forms. Some of the adapted forms of this group have the same stress placement as the English original forms. Examples are:

English

Rome /'rəʊm/

Argentina /ɑːdʒən'tiːn/

Asia /'eɪʃə/

Arabic

/rɔːma/ روما

/ʔɑrdʒən'tiːn/ أرجنتين

/ʔɑːsɪjə/

Other adapted forms of this group have different stress-placement from the English original forms. Examples are:

English

Ukraine /jʊ'kreɪn/

Finland /fin'lænd/

Europe /'jʊərəp/

Denmark /'denmɑːk/

Arabic

/ʔɔ:k'ra:nija/ أوكرا نيا

/fin'landa/ فنلندا

/ʔɔ:rip'pa/ أوربا

/'danimɑ:rk/ دنمارك

9. Conclusions:

This study reveals that the adaptation takes place at segmental and the suprasegmental levels. Some English consonants which are not found in Arabic phonemes inventory, e.g. /tʃ/ and /g/ are adapted for /t/ and /ɣ/ as in the English word /'pɔ:tʃʊgəl/ and the Arabic adapted form /purtu'ɣa:l/. English vowels, especially which have no equivalents in the Arabic phoneme inventory are also adapted. For example /Iə/ in Nigeria /naI'dʒɪrIə/ is adapted into /i:/ in /naj'dʒi:rja/ نيجيريا. An investigation of the syllable structure of the adapted forms shows only one case of adoption of the English syllable structure /CCV/ in the word New York /nju:'jɔ:k/ which is pronounced /'nju:jɔ:k/. Stress is always adapted to be in conformity with stress-placement in English. However, the adaptation of English proper names pronounced by the Iraqi announcers shows several cases of adoption at the consonantal and vocalic levels. For instance, /p/ is always retained in the adopted forms /pa:'ri:s/ باريس, /purtu'ɣa:l/ برتغال and /ʔɔ:rip'pa/ أوربا of the English names Paris /'pærɪs/, Portugal /'pɔ:tʃʊgəl/ and Europe /'jʊərəp/. Some adapted forms are also pronounced with the English vowels /ɔ:/, /D/ and /ʌ/ as in the words

/ˈrɔ:mə/ روما, /ˈmɔ:skɒ/ موسكو and /ˈlʌndən/ لندن of the English words Rome /ˈrəʊm/, Moscow /ˈmɒskəʊ/ and London /ˈlʌndən/. These results are in agreement with the hypothesis presented at the beginning of this paper that announcers show a tendency to pronounce the names as they are pronounced in English.

Appendix

English Proper Names and Their Arabic Counterparts

Proper Names in English Orthography	The Phonemic Form	Arabic Form	Arabic Adapted Forms
America	/əˈmerɪkə/	أمريكا	/ʔamˈri:ka/
Amsterdam	/ˈæməstədəm/	أمستردام	/ʔaˈmistirda:m/
Argentina	/aːdʒənˈti:n/	أرجنتين	/ʔardʒanˈti:n/
Asia	/eɪʃə/	آسيا	/ʔaːsija/
Barcelona	/bəːsɪləʊnə/	برشلونة	/ˈbarʃalɔ:na/
Belgium	/ˈbelʒəm/	بلجيكا	/balˈdʒi:ka/
Brazil	/brəˈzɪl/	برازيل	/baraˈzi:l/
Britain	/ˈbrɪtən/	بريطانيا	/bariˈʔa:nija/
Denmark	/ˈdenmɑ:k/	دنمارك	/ˈdanima:rk/
Europe	/ˈjʊərəp/	أوروبا	/ʔɔ:ripˈpa:/
Finland	/fɪnˈlənd/	فنلندا	/fɪnˈlanda/
France	/ˈfrɑ:ns/	فرنسا	/faˈransa/
Germany	/ˈdʒɜ:mən/	ألمانيا	/ʔalˈma:nija/
Italy	/ˈɪtəl/	إيطاليا	/ʔiˈʔa:lija/
London	/ˈlʌndən/	لندن	/ˈlʌndan/
Moscow	/ˈmɒskəʊ/	موسكو	/ˈmɔ:skɒ/
Nigeria	/naɪˈdʒɪəriə/	نيجيريا	/najˈdʒi:rija/

Proper Names in English Orthography	The Phonemic Form	Arabic Form	Arabic Adapted Forms
Paris	/ˈpærɪs/	باريس	/paˈriːs/
Portugal	/ˈpɔːtʃʊɡəl/	برتغال	/purtuɣaːl/
Rome	/ˈrəʊm/	روما	/ˈrɔːma/
Sydney	/ˈsɪdnɪ/	سدني	/ˈsidni/
Ukraine	/jʊˈkreɪn/	أوكرانيا	/ʔɔːkˈraːnjia/
Uzbekistan	/ʊzbəkɪˈstɑːn/	أوزبكستان	/ʔɔːzbəkɪstɑːn/
Vatican	/ˈvætɪkən/	فاتيكان	/faˈtiːkaːn/

References

Abdo, D. A. (1977). **Dira:sa:tun fi ‘Ilmil ‘Aṣwa:til ‘Arabiyya.**

Kuwait: Mu’assasatuṣ-Ṣaba:h.

Abercrombie, D. (1974). **Elements of General Linguistics** (2nd ed.).
Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Al-Ani, S. (1970). **Arabic Phonology: An Acousatical and Physiological Investigation.** The Hague: Mouton.

Al-Jawadi, K. H. (2004). “Obsolete English Loanwords in the Colloquial Arabic of Baghdad from British Occupation Period”. *Journal of College of Arts*, 65: 1-22.

Al-Qinai, J. B. S. (2001). “Morphophonemics of Loanwords in Translation”. *Damascus University Journal for Arts and Humanities*, 17, 1: 37-79.

Al-Sulaiman, M. M. D. (1986). **A Study of Stress Patterns in English and Modern Standard Arabic.**

(Unpublished M.A. Thesis), University of Mosul.

Al-Walid, F. T. (1974). **Qawa:'idu Tila:wait wa 'Ilmut Tajwi:d.** Baghdad: Da:rur-Risala.

Anis, I. (1975). **Min 'Asraril Lughā** (5th ed.). Cairo: Anglo-Egyptian Library.

Awwad, M. and Sulaiman, S. (1989). "The Phonology and Morphology in Jordanian Arabic". **Ada:b Al-Ra:fidayn**, 20: 85-109.

Badri, K. I. (1988). **'Ilmul Lughatil Mubarmaj: 'Al-Aṣwatu wan Niḍamuṣ Ṣawtiyy Muṭabbaqan 'alal Lughatil 'Arabiyya.** Al-Riyadh: 'Ama:datu Shu'unil-Maktaba:t.

Bishai, W. B. (1971). **Concise Grammar of Literary Arabic: A New Approach with Vocabulary Lists, Exercises, Reading Selections and a Cumulative Glossary.** Kendall: Hunt Publishing Company.

Bishr, K. M. (1975). **'Ilmul Lughatil 'Amm: 'Al-'Aṣwa:t.** Egypt: Da:rul Ma'arif.

Bloomfield, L. (1976). **Language** (12th ed.). London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.

Bynon, T. (1978). **Historical Linguistics:** Oxford: OUP.

Catford, J. C. (1994). **A Practical Introduction to Phonetics.** Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Collins, B. and Mees, I. (2003). **A Practical Phonetics and Phonology: A Resource Book for Students.** New York: Routledge.

- Crystal, D. (1987). **A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics**. London: Andre Deutsch Limited.
- Eckersley, C. E. and Eckersley, J. M. (1966). **A Comprehensive English Grammar for Foreign Students**. London: Longmans Green and Co. Ltd.
- Hockett, C. F. C. (1967). **A Course in Modern Linguistics**. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Holden, K. (1972). **Loanwords and Phonological Systems**. (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), University of Texas and Austin.
- Hyman, L. M. (1970). "How Concrete is Phonology?". *Language*, 46, 1: 58-76.
- Hyman, L. M. (1975). **Phonology: Theory and Analysis**. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- 'Istityah, S. S. (2003). **'Al-'Aṣwatul Lughawiyya: Ru'yatun 'Uḍwiyyatun wa Nuṭqiyyatun wa Fizya'iyya** (1st ed.). 'Amman: Daru Wail.
- Katamba, F. (1989). **An Introduction to Phonology**. London: Longman Group UK Ltd.
- Langacker, R. W. (1972). **Language and Its Structure**. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Less, R. (1998). **Phonology: An Introduction to Basic Concepts**. Cambridge: CUP.
- Mees, J. (2003). **Loanwords and the Phonological Structure of Japanese**. Bloomington: Indian University Linguistics Club.

- Muhammed, M. K. A. (2002). **'Asma'un wa Musammayatun min Tarikhi Mişra wal Qahira**. Baghdad: Darush-Shu'unith-Thaqafiyatil 'Amma.
- O'Connor, J. D. and Trim, J. L. M. (1975). "Vowel, Consonant and Syllable: A Phonological Definition". In W. E. Jones and J. Laver (eds.). **Phonetics in Linguistics: A Book of Readings**. London: Longman.
- Quirk, R.; Greenbaum, S.; Leech, G. and Svartvik, J. (1985). **A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language**. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- Roach, P. (2000). **English Phonetics and Phonology: A Practical Course** (3rd ed.). Cambridge: CUP.
- Roach, P. (2002). **A Little Encyclopedia of Phonetics**. Available at: www.personal.reading.ac.uk/~llsroach/peter/.
- Steinberg, J. L. (2005). "Loan Phonology is not All Perception: Evidence from Japanese Loan Doublets". In Timothy J. Vance (ed.), *Japanese/Korean Linguistics* 14. Stanford: CSLI.
- Simpson, J. (2003). "Enhancement to a Morphological Generator to Capture Arabic Morphology". Available at: http://libra//.sfsu.edu/~vcs/cuba_2003.
- Thornburg, L. (1980). "Arabic Loanphology: The Assimilation of English Lexical Items". *Linguistics*, 18: 523-542.
- Wells, J. C. (1990). **Longman Pronunciation Dictionary**. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- Ziadeh, F. J. and Winder, R. B. (1966). **An Introduction to Modern Arabic**. London: OUP.

Articles with no Authors' Names:

(Internet 1): http://www.answers.com/main.ntequery?method=4&dsid=2222&dekey=Family+name&gwp=8&curtab=2222_1.

(Internet 2): <http://www.mayrandorg/index-e.htm>.

ملخص البحث

إن استعارة الكلمات هي عملية واسعة الحدوث بين اللغات، مع هذا فإن الكلمات التي يتم استعارتها من لغة إلى لغة أخرى تخضع لعملية تعديل بسبب اختلاف النظام الصوتي بين اللغة المصدر واللغة الهدف.

هذا البحث هو دراسة للتكييف الصوتي لأسماء الأعلام الإنكليزية في اللغة العربية من قبل مذييعي القنوات العراقية. تتكون عينة البحث من (٢٥) كلمة إنكليزية حيث سيتم مقارنتها بمشكلاتها باللغة العربية. ولأن المقارنة تتطلب مقارنة للنظام الصوتي للغة المصدر واللغة المستعيرة لذلك سيتم إعطاء شرح مبسط للنظام الصوتي للغتين الإنكليزية والعربية.

تفترض هذه الدراسة بأن التكييف الصوتي للأسماء الإنكليزية من قبل مذييعي القنوات العراقية تتضمن عدة حالات من التبني لأن معظم المذيعين ولدوا في دول مختلفة يحاولون لفظ الكلمات بنفس الطريقة التي تلفظ بها في اللغة الإنكليزية.