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Foreign Words in Jordanian Arabic among Jordanians Living in Irbid City: The Impact of Foreign Languages on Jordanian Arabic

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***Abstract*—The paper investigates the foreign words used in spoken Jordanian Arabic in Irbid city. It also examines the causes behind using them. The data are collected by means of direct interviews and observations. The sample of the study was chosen from fifty participants living in Irbid city. They were thirty males and twenty females who cover different ages, genders and different educational background. The results show that Jordanians use different borrowed words in their daily conversations. English and Turkish are the main source of borrowing these words.**

***Index Terms*—lexical borrowing, Jordanian Arabic, loanwords, language contact and cultural contact**

I. Introduction

Borrowing lexical items is defined by Crystal (1992) as "a term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to linguistic form being taken over by one language or dialect from another; such borrowings are usually known as loanwords" (P.41). Borrowing foreign words comes as a result of contact and link between two different languages or cultures. Hashemi et al (2014) assert that "Borrowing words is a common and unavoidable phenomenon that is closely related with relation of different linguistic communities" (P.225). Arab grammarians reject most of the borrowed words to be part of standard Arabic because standard and classical Arabic are very rich in their vocabulary. Arabic academies were established to arabize borrowed words and to find alternatives for the words which do not have equivalents in Arabic.

Most borrowed words are inflected by number and gender and subjected to Jordanian Arabic grammatical system. Arabic has two types of plurals: sound plurals and broken plurals. Sound plurals are mostly formed by adding the inflectional suffix /**- uun**/ or /**- aat**/ to the nouns. The glottal stop (**-ʔ**) in final position is mostly replaced by /**w**/ This process is called sound because if the inflectional suffix is omitted, the root is not changed as the following examples show:

/muʕalim/ male teacher (singular)
muʕalim**uun** male teachers (plural)
/mudarisa/ female teacher (singular)
/mudaris**aat**/ female teachers (plural).
/hasnaʔ/ beautiful girl (singular)
/hasna**waat**/beautiful girls (plural)

Broken plurals are formed by: geminating, inserting a vowel or a semi- vowel or changing vowels as the following examples show:

/tuħfa/ a present (singular)
/tuħaf/ presents (plural)
/kitab/ a book (singular)
/kutub/ books (plural)

Arabic also has two types of feminine gender. The first type contains feminine morphological marker which is the **–t** of feminine gender as you see in the following example:

/muʕalim/ male teacher.
/muʕalim**atun**/ female teacher.

The other type is feminine in signification which has no feminine marker. In this case, we can differentiate between feminine and masculine by using /haðˤ a/ for masculine and /haðˤ ihi/ for feminine:

/haðˤ a qamar/ this is a moon (masculine)
/ haðˤ ihi ʃams/ this is a sun (feminine)

Accordingly, the borrowed words used in Jordanian Arabic are inflected by number and gender following the same processes stated above:

/televizjon/ television (English word).
/televizjon**aat**/ televisions (inflectional Arabic plural suffix / **- aat**/ added. (Sound plural))

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/kundara/ one shoes (Turkish word)
/kanadir/ a pair of shoes (Broken Plural).
/subermarket/ supermarket (masculine) /haðˤ a subermarket/.
/kamira/ camera (feminine)/haðˤ ihi kamira/.

Many studies have been made on lexical borrowing .However, what distinguishes the current study is its sample, design and results. The sample covers different ages, genders and educational background .The borrowed words are categorized into eight semantic groupings and the results of the study are validated by group of experts who are proficient in this field (see appendix 1). The study also bridges its results with language learning and teaching.

II. Literature Review

The Jordanian Arabic includes many borrowed words which have foreign origins as follows:

A- Words borrowed from English.

/radjo/ radio;/panʃar/puncture ;/televizjon/ television ;/filim/film, etc.

B- Words borrowed fromTurkish:

/kundara/ shoes; /darabzin/ banister; /xazuq/ pole; /boza/ ice- cream, etc.

Abdul-Sahib (1986) remarks that Arab grammarians stress on the process of /ʔataʕrib/ Arabicization or Arabization. This process according to Abdul- Sahib refers to the complete incorporation of foreign words into the Arabic language and to create alternatives in place of the borrowed words if they are not available in Arabic language. Zoghoul (1978) focuses on lexical interference of English in Eastern provinces of Saudi Arabia. English borrowings to Saudis in Eastern provinces of Arabia are due to cultural contact between Saudis and the employees who speak English. Borrowing words is classified under different domains; one of which according to Zoghoul's study is professions and works.

Al-Saidat (2011) differentiates between loanwords, borrowing and code- switching. In code-switching, the bilinguals alternate between two languages or more based on the topic of discussion. Loanwords are used regularly and integrated into the native language. They are usually used by monolinguals who use them without knowing their origins or they do not care about their origins. English and Turkish loanwords used in Jordanian Arabic are considered as borrowed items rather than code-switching because most of them are inflected by gender and number.

Demoz (1963) investigates the European loanwords in the Amharic daily newspapers. He classifies the loanwords in Amharic newspaper into different categories. First, the category which covers the government issues like offices, officials and official titles. Second, the category which covers law and economics like transport and business. Last, words which express the political concepts like communism, democracy and federation. Iribemwangi (2013) investigates the lexical items borrowed into Kiswahili from foreign languages. He categorizes the borrowed words into different types: travel technology like bus and aero-plane; education like chalk and alphabet; titles and careers like inspector and police; counting and numbers like one and million; and games and sports like soccer and golf. In order to unify standard Arabic and to find alternatives in place of the loanwords, different academies were established to achieve this purpose: Damascus (1919); Cairo (1932), Iraq (1970) and in Jordan (1976). The main aim of these academies is to standardize the language and the technical scientific terms and to coin native terminology.

They follow different methods to standardize Arabic language: process of Arabization, translating, reviving of old classical vocabulary or converting foreign terminology. Araj (1993) states different methods to create vocabulary in Arabic:

1- Lexical innovation: This method consists of semantic extension of old Arabic words, e.g. the word "train" was introduced into Arabic as /qitar/ that derived from a classical word which means "a group of camels".

2- Verbs from nouns. This method is used to adapt loanwords to Arabic morphological patterns. The consonants (t- L- f- z) are extracted from the English word "television" and to form the verb "talfaza".

3- Compounds: This method is restricted to compound scientific and technical words. An example is the word "lasilki" which consists the Arabic prefix "la -" which has the meaning "without" and "silki" which means "wire".

Jordanians are mostly not fully used the new arabized words in their daily life. They use borrowed terms instead. For example, /telefon/ telephone is used in place of the arabized word /hatif/.

III. Methodology

The objective of the current study is to examine the foreign words used in spoken Jordanian Arabic in Irbid city and to investigate the reasons for borrowing them. The sample of the study includes fifty Jordanian participants living in Irbid city in the North of Jordan, thirty males and twenty females. The instrument used to gather the data is a direct interview and personal observation. The type of interview is considered as a decisive method for getting the required data, following several studies used the same method like Eze; 1998, Mustafawi; 2002, Alsadeqi; 2010 and Altibi; 2014. The researcher asks the participants questions in Arabic about several topics like careers, personal life, political issues, social life, educational system in Jordan, scientific issue, etc. Data are collected, recorded, transcribed and categorized into eight semantic groupings: political, consumer, technical, household, recreational, educational (sciences), religious and miscellaneous terms. A panel of experts in the field of Arabic and English is asked to validate the results (see Appendix A). The sample covers different ages , genders and educational background and divided into four age groups,

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following the works done in different areas by Dweik (2000), Al- Khatib and Al-Ali (2010) and Abushihab and Alsheikh (2015) as the following tables show:

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE BY AGE AND GENDER

Age	**No.**	**Sex**	
		Male	**Female**
14 – 29	10	5	5
30 – 45	15	10	5
46 – 59	15	10	5
60 - above	10	5	5
Total	**50**	**30**	**20**

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of Education	**No.**	**Sex**	
		Male	**Female**
Basic Stage	11	8	6
High School	10	10	3
BA	19	10	9
MA and PhD	10	2	2
Total	**50**	**30**	**20**

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are several methods for studying loanwords from foreign languages. The first generally used in different studies is synchronic. It focuses on linguistic aspects and investigates the structure of loanwords. It also finds the differences between the borrowed words from the native ones. The other method is diachronic which focuses on the analysis of the loanwords taken into consideration the historical dimension. The diachronic method is more difficult than the other one because the researcher has to study the historical contact of two languages or more. The researcher of the current study uses the synchronic approach which is more effective and useful, following the studies done by Araj; 1993, Al - Qinai; 2000, Al -Saidat; 2011, Arshad and Shah; 2014, Hijjo and Fannouna; 2014, Khrisat and Mohamad; 2014 and Al-Btoush; 2014.

The borrowed words used in Jordanian Arabic in Irbid city are categorized into a number of semantic groupings; political, consumer, technical, household, recreational, educational (sciences), religious (social) and miscellaneous terms as the following table shows:

TABLE 3
BORROWED WORDS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	**Category**	**Example**	**Source Language**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1.	Political Term	/kungress/ congress	English	40	8.5%
2.	Consumer Terms	/bitza/ pizza	English	54	11.5%
3.	Technical Terms	/radjo/ radio	English	60	12.8%
4.	Houshold Terms	/dʒoket/ jacket	English	76	16.2%
5.	Recreational Terms	/mosiqa/ music	English	40	8.5%
6.	Educational (scientific) Terms	/bakalorjus/ bachelor	English	80	17%
7.	Religious and Social Terms	/pri:st/ priest	English	36	7.6%
8.	Miscellaneous	/efendi/ gentleman	Turkish	84	17.9%
Total	-	-	-	470	100%

In this study, the researcher does not investigate the origins of the lexical items. Some lexical items have French or Italian origins and are transferred to English. Jordanian Arabic borrowed them from English not Italian or French as the following example shows: /bantˤ alon/ pantaloon is an English word, but it is from Italian origin “pantaloni”. Jordanians borrowed it from English. Another example is “zindan” (prison cell) which is Turkish word, but it is Persian origin .Jordanians borrowed it from Turkish as “zinzanah”.

A. Political Semantic Terms

Many borrowed words are adapted and used in spoken Jordanian Arabic coming from foreign languages. Most of the political semantic terms used by the participants of the study are borrowed from English which has prestigious status in

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this field. Hazaymeh (2004) goes along with this trend. He assures that cultural contact between Jordan and English-speaking countries has led to a great number of borrowed words that are used in Jordanian Arabic. This category includes peace, wars, nuclear activity, political policy, etc. some examples are stated in the following table:

TABLE 4
EXAMPLES OF POLITICAL TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Words	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	ʔimbirjalija	imperialism	English	3
2	Parlaman	parliament	English	3
3	ʔistratidʒija	strategy	English	2
4	brotokol	protocol	English	3
5	dictator	dictator	English	2
6	ʔoroba	Europe	English	4
7	dimoqratˀ ija	democracy	English	3
8	baʃa	baş (leader)	Turkish	2
9	zinzanah	zindan (prison cell)	Turkish	3
10	ʕaskeri	asker (soldier)	Turkish	3
	Total	-	-	**28**

The use of the political words borrowed from foreign languages into Jordanian Arabic is closely based on the topic that is interviewed, for instance, the borrowed word "dimoqratˀ ija" democracy is used when the researcher asks the participants about the Arab spring, but it does not appear when they talk about other topics. The borrowed words used in Jordanian Arabic are changed to be assimilated to Jordanian Arabic as follows:

/baʃa/ leader is Turkish origin and it is assimilated to Arabic plurals by adding Arabic inflectional pluralization suffix **–waat** "baʃaw**aat**" leaders.

Sibawayh (1317 A.H) points out that the Arab grammarians mostly change the condition of borrowed words by assimilating them to Arabic language.

B. Consumer Terms

This category consists of borrowed words about food, medical drugs, materials used in houses, etc as table 4 shows:

TABLE 5
EXAMPLES OF CONSUMER TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Word	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	hamburger	hamburger	English	3
2	bitza	pizza	English	2
3	ʔisbirin	aspirin	English	2
4	batˀ atˀ a	potato	English	2
5	ɣaz	gas	English	3
6	najlon	nylon	English	3
7	sandwiʃ	sandwich	English	2
8	bojah	boya (paint)	Turkish	2
9	sadʒ	saç or sac (sheet iron for cooking)	Turkish	2
10	zandʒabil	zencefil (ginger)	Turkish	1
	Total	-	-	**22**

The borrowed words stated in table 4 cover different aspects of life. Under drugs, we have /ʔisbirin/ aspirin, under fuel, we have /ɣaz/ gaz, under food,we have/ sandwiʃ /sandwich , under commodities we have /zandʒabil/ zencefil (ginger).

It is noted that most words relating to fast meals and drugs are from English origin like /hamburger/ hamburger and bitza /pizza/ whereas words relating to parts of house and works are from Turkish origin like /bojah/ boya(paint) and /sadʒ/ sac (sheet iron for cooking). Jordanian Arabic also borrowed many lexical items from Ottoman Turkish. This is due to the direct contact between Jordanians and Turkish people during the reign of the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish suffix (-ci) /-dʒi/ is added to nouns to generate nouns that refer to professions. Such nouns are widely used in Jordanian Arabic as the following examples:

A- araba (cart)
arabacı (driver of a cart) /Turkish
/ʔrabandʒi/ Jordanian Arabic
B- Kundura (shoes)
kunduraci (seller of shoes)/Turkish
/kundardʒi/ Jordanian Arabic

Jordanians subject some Arabic colloquial nouns to the above rule, so they use /mosardʒi/ sanitary worker /kahrabd3i/ electric, /dukand3i/ shop- keeper, etc.

C. Technical Terms

Borrowed words in this field include technical and industrial categories as the following table shows:

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TABLE 6
EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL TERMS INDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Word	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	radjo	radio	English	4
2	sterjo	stereo	English	3
3	kombuter	computer	English	7
4	batˤarija	battery	English	2
5	kamara	camera	English	2
6	kondiʃen	air-conditioner	English	4
7	teleks	Telex	English	2
8	soba	soba (stove)	Turkish	2
9	ʃader	çadır (tent)	Turkish	2
10	darabzin	tirabzan or trabzan (stair rail, banister)	Turkish	3
	Total	**-**	**-**	**31**

The technical borrowed words are colloquialized into Jordanian Arabic during the technical development because these words do not have equivalents in Jordanian Arabic. Al-Btoush (2014) points out that "Arabic is unable to accommodate technical terms" (P.117). He gives some examples of such terms which have no equivalents in Arabic "I phone" and "I pad". The Arab academies which were established to unify standard Arabic tried to arabize most of these technical borrowed words as the following example:

/telefon/ telephone (English word)
/hatif/ arabized word (something which calles)
/radjo/ radio (English word)
/miðjaʕ/ arabized word (something which speaks)

Unfortunately, these Arabized words are rarely used in Jordanian Arabic because the borrowed words become native with the frequency of use in the daily life. Yildiz and Akbarov (2012) state that "borrowed words or statements in the course of time become part of the language and many users are not aware of these borrowed words but these words are used by people in the daily life unconsciously" (P.425).

D. Household Terms

Words in this field include furniture, clothes, food places and fittings as the following table shows:

TABLE 7
EXAMPLES OF HOUSEHOLD TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Words	Source Words	Source Language	Frequency
1	dʒoket	jacket	English	3
2	bantˤalon	pantaloon	English	3
3	balkon	balcony	English	4
4	robe	robe	English	3
5	glas	glass	English	3
6	salon	saloon	English	4
7	mobilja	mobilya (furniture made of wood)	Turkish	3
8	dʒazma	çizme (top boot)	Turkish	3
9	baltˤo	palto (coat)	Turkish	5
10	oðˤa	oda (room)	Turkish	5
	Total	**-**	**-**	**36**

As noted above, some borrowed words are from French or Italian origins and they were transferred to English. Jordanian Arabic borrowed them from English not from their origins. Butros (1973) assures that many words were borrowed into Arabic from Turkish. The term "mobilya"/ mobilja/ (furniture made of wood) was borrowed into Arabic from Italian through Turkish during the Ottoman period. He adds that "butagaz" which is a brand name for butane entered Arabic from English through French in 1948, so gas stove is named "butagaz". Araj (1993) goes side by side with this result. She assures that many borrowed words were transformed into Arabic from other foreign language origins like "orchestra" which was borrowed into Arabic from Italian through Turkish.

Al-Quran (2006) remarks that lexical borrowed terms from Turkish to Jordanian Arabic are subjected to Arab grammaticalization and morphological process. /oðˤa/ oda (room) is borrowed from Turkish. It is pluralized in Turkish by adding the morphological suffix /-lar/ "oda<u>lar</u>" (rooms).This word is subjected to Arabic morphological system. It is pluralized as "ʔowad", following the broken plural of Arbic.

E. Recreational Terms

This category includes activities relating to music, celebrations, art, sports, etc as table 7 shows:

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TABLE 8
EXAMPLES OF RECREATIONAL TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Word	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	sterjo	stereo	English	2
2	tenis	tennis	English	3
3	barfan	perfume	English	1
4	ʔaflam	films	English	3
5	bjano	piano	English	2
6	ʔobera	opera	English	2
7	karati	karate	English	1
8	kamandʒa	kemençe (violin)	Turkish	2
9	ʃatir	şatir (merry)	Turkish	2
10	alzahar	zar (die used games)	Turkish	2
	Total	**-**	**-**	**20**

Most lexical terms belong to sports are mostly international and are used in most languages, though some of them have different origins. “Yoga” is an Indian origin and it is an international term because it is used in most languages. Khrisat and Mohammad (2014) go along with this trend. They state that “languages borrow from each other for the lack of such terms in the original language” (P.133).

F. Educational (Scientific) Lexical Terms

This category includes scientific and medical terms as the following table shows:

TABLE 9
EXAMPLES OF EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC LEXICAL TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Word	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	ʔistratidʒija	strategy	English	5
2	bajolodʒi	biology	English	3
3	doktor	doctor	English	5
4	romatizm	rheumatism	English	2
5	influwanza	influenza	English	4
6	kansar	cancer	English	5
7	kors	course	English	7
8	ʔibrindʒi	birinci (first, highest, priority)	Turkish	2
9	ʔabla	abla (a respectful address for a female teacher)	Turkish	2
10	tambal	tembel (lazy, indolent)	Turkish	2
	Total	**-**	**-**	**37**

As noted in table 9 above that the borrowed words taken from English are used as they are in Jordanian Arabic with little change in pronunciation. The diphthong /ai/ is used in standard Arabic, but it is not used in Jordanian Arabic. For example, /zait/ oil is used in standard Arabic, but the diphthong /ai/ is changed to /ei/ in Jordanian Arabic, so /zait/ in standard Arabic is pronounced /zeit/ in Jordanian Arabic. Accordingly, words like vitamin /vaitamin/ are subjected to Jordanian Arabic and the diphthong /ai/ is changed to the vowel /i/. It is pronounced in Jordanian Arabic as /vitami:n/.The result goes in parallel with Al-Btoush (2014) who remarks that English is the language of science and technology, so the participants of her study use many scientific lexical terms borrowed from English. Kailani (1994) goes side by side with this result. He points out that many loanwords used in Jordanian Arabic are in the field of medicine like microbe, vitamin, plaster, cholesterol, etc.

G. Religious and Social Terms

This category includes social and religious terms as the following table shows:

TABLE 10
EXAMPLES OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Word	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	polis	police	English	2
2	brotastant	protestant	English	1
3	kaθolik	catholic	English	2
4	vatikan	vatican	English	3
5	diblom	diploma	English	3
6	VIP	VIP	English	5
7	sekertera	secretary	English	3
8	daʃir (negative sense)	dişarı (outside, out, exterior)	Turkish	1
9	boʃ	boş (empty)	Turkish	3
10	ʔidʒrabat	çorap (sock)	Turkish	2
	Total	**-**	**-**	**25**

Most religious lexical terms are also internationally used in most languages; for example, catholic which has Greek origin and transferred to English is used in many languages. Khrisat and Mohammad (2014) state that Arabic speakers

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acquire some lexical terms from foreign languages because such words are not found in the Arabic culture. There is a need to borrow foreign words relating to drugs, internet, computer, etc into their language. Abdel Rahman (1991) goes along with this trend. He states that English words like studio, ice- cream, and academic do not have equivalents in Arabic. The Arab speakers are obliged to use them in their daily conversation.

Araj (1993) goes side by side with the result of the study. She remarks that "westernization has left a large impression on the concrete details of Egypt's everyday life. Western types of food, drink, smoking, housing arrangements, and places of entertainment have all been taken over by Arabs as part of the process of westernization" (P.167).

H. Miscellaneous Terms

This category consists of words that do not fit into any of the preceding categories as the following table shows:

TABLE 11
EXAMPLES OF MISCELLANEOUS TERMS IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

No.	Borrowed Word	Source Word	Source Language	Frequency
1	bas	bus	English	5
2	ʔinʃ	inch	English	3
3	jarida	journal	English	4
4	maljon	million	English	2
5	ofis	office	English	3
6	mitir	meter	English	2
7	starlini	sterling	English	2
8	basˤ mah	basma (finger print)	Turkish	4
9	kubri	köprü (bridge)	Turkish	2
10	jufarmal	frenlemek (to brake)	Turkish	4
	Total	**-**	**-**	**31**

English is an international language, so it is the main source of borrowing words despite the differences in languages in terms of structure, morphology and phonetics. It is noted that most words borrowed from foreign languages to Jordanian Arabic are nouns. Jordanians derive verbs from the nouns as the following examples:

mitir (meter) is an English word used in Jordanian Arabic as noun.

Jordanians derive the verb "jumattir" to be used in their daily conversation.

basˤ mah (basma) (finger print) is a Turkish noun. Jordanians derive

/jabsˤ um/ (to finger print) as a verb.

Appel and Muysken(1987) list different reasons for borrowing foreign words. Some of which are cultural influence, replacing native words that are rarely used in colloquial language by foreign words and intensive bilingualism. It is difficult to find a language that is free of borrowed words because of the obligatory contact among languages and cultures through their speakers. Abdel Rahman (1991) points out that "it can be assumed that the main cause of borrowing is the need to find lexical items for new objects, concepts and places" (P.34). Alsadeqi (2010) assumes that the cultural contact is the main reason for borrowing. He (ibid) states that. "in Bahrain, the impact of the English language has become more evident than other languages that the population is exposed to, especially among certain groups such as university students, bankers and physicians"(P.115) .

V. CONCLUSION

English is in contact with Jordanian Arabic and as a result, many words in different fields like political, consumer, technical, social terms are borrowed from English and used in Jordanian Arabic. Jordanian speakers subject most of the foreign words to the grammatical and morphological system of Arabic. They may replace the sound /p/ to /b/,/ch/ to /sh/ or pluralize the borrowed nouns following the Arabic pluralization system as follows:

Komputer**aat** (computers) the Arabic morphological suffix /**-aat**/ is added to pluralize the borrowed word /computer/. Beel and Felder (2013) state "native speakers of Turkish cope with the phonological features of borrowed English words through several linguistic processes. They adapt English words through the process of substitution, deletion and epenthesis to ease the pronunciation of borrowed words" (P.1).

The results of the study are in harmony with the findings of other studies like Araj; 1993, Alsadeqi; 2010, Al-Saidat; 2011, and Al-Btoush; 2014. All of them show that borrowing words from foreign languages is inevitable because of the contact between cultures and the speakers of these languages. English is the main source of borrowing words to different languages because it is an international language and used everywhere.

Studying and investigating the foreign words used in spoken Jordanian Arabic is essential and inevitable in learning and teaching English as a foreign language in Jordan.

Jordanian learners may wrongly transfer the pronunciation of borrowed words used in colloquial Jordanian Arabic to modern English that they learn at schools. They may pronounce puncture /pangkchar/ as /banʃar/ as it is pronounced in Jordanian Arabic. Accordingly, teachers of English in Jordan should diagnose the differences between the correct pronunciation of English borrowed words and their pronunciation in Jordanian Arabic to avoid committing errors. The

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syllabus designers, text developers and teachers should prepare the instructional materials and methods of teaching taking borrowed words used in Jordanian Arabic into consideration.

APPENDIX. A PANEL OF EXPERTS

Name	Rank	Specialization	Place of Work	Experience
Prof.Tahir Badinjki	Professor	English Literature	Alzaytoonah University of Jordan	30 years
Dr. Sabha Alqam	Associate Professor	Arabic Linguistics	Alzaytoonah University of Jordan	8 years
Dr. Saleh Ramadan	Assistant Professor	Applied Linguistics	Tabouk University of Saudi Arabia	10 years
Dr. Rasha Mbaideen	Assistant Professor	Political Sciences	Alzaytoonah University of Jordan	6 years

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