

# **DIFFERENCES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BORROWED AND LOAN WORDS IN LINGUISTICS CONTEXT: A CRITICAL REVIEW**

**Shurooq Talab Jafaar, Dipima Buragohain and Harshita Aini Haroon**  
Centre for International Languages (CIL), University Malaysia Perlis  
(UniMAP) Malaysia

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

In language communication, the influence of one language on the other is a very common phenomenon. English, French, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian are some of the major languages of the world. They have influenced various other languages globally as well as they have been influenced by other languages. Such influences require serious investigation in the form of borrowed and loan words. Many references focus on the comparative linguistics between two or more languages. Others address aspects and forms of borrowed and loan words from one or two perspectives. This study aims to shed light on language borrowing in its two perspectives (borrowed and loan words) particularly in English and Arabic languages. In the context of English and Arabic borrowed and loan words, there has been no study discussing the differences and classifications of borrowed and loan words to the authors' best knowledge. Most studies including Al-Athwary (2017) took borrowed and loan words as one term (synonymous in nature) never differentiated between them. The borrowed and loan words used by Arabic native speakers present a phenomenon of a new language form different than the standard Arabic in their social communications. Based mainly on the review of literature

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related to the classifications of borrowing and loan words in linguistics, the current study discusses how these two terms are different from each other and should be treated accordingly.

## 2. DEFINITIONS OF BORROWINGS IN LINGUISTICS

Borrowed and loan words have influenced the vocabulary of English language through history. According to Durkin (2014), individual words are intertwined with linguistic words historically. For example, developments of English words are intertwined with non-linguistic events and developments of the arrival Anglo-Saxons in Britain or what is called Norman Conquest. In linguistics, however, the term 'borrowed' refers to a process of transferring a linguistic feature from a foreign language to an interest language; while the term 'loan' also refers to a process of transferring a linguistic feature, but the transferring is from interest language to foreign language. The present study tries to focus on this point and shed light on the main differences between the two terms. In order to explain this viewpoint, there is a need to decide which is the native language (background) we are working on and differentiate it from foreign languages that we are interested in studying. So, borrowed and loan words will be searched from the viewpoint of Arabic language as a native language (or the interest language) of the researcher and English language as a foreign language of the researcher.

Language borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistics for some time. Specialists in Linguistics have been so interested in language borrowing throughout history. Joseph and Taylor (2014) mention that the first historical definition of language borrowing was used by Whitney in 1875 who stated that linguistic signs own an arbitrary nature. He regarded the historical comparison of various languages along with the discovery of their genetic relationships as an important goal of a linguistic study. De Saussure (2011) discussed borrowing of foreign words. He observed from the outset that borrowing is not always a consistent pressure within the existence of a language. There are dialects which have never taken a single synthetic term from the outside world. He stated additionally, a loan word is not counted or considered as a loan word each time it is studied within a selected system; it mainly exists in its relationship with, and competition to, phrases associated with it, similar to every other proper signal. Bloom and Bloom (2014) provided