



Language Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic components from one language system to another that occurs when two cultures interact over time. The current interest in borrowing was first conceptualized in Haugen's (1950) article on the issue. Previous work focused on historical linguistics, but subsequent work expanded to encompass linguistics as a whole. Early research on borrowing emphasizes linguistic systems including lexicon, phonology, and grammar, as well as the repercussions of borrowing. Over the past four decades, there has been extensive research on borrowing elements from communication systems. Much of the ensuing work was in the realm of linguistics in general, not just historical linguistics. Earlier research on borrowing centered on language systems like vocabulary, phonology, and grammar.

In linguistics, the term "borrowing" refers to the process by which a language either completely or partially replicates a linguistic feature that has been taken from another language. The following are only a few of the many well-known drawbacks of using the metaphorical term "borrowing" to describe this process: There is no expectation that the "borrowing" or "loan" will ever be repaid, and nothing is taken from the donor's mother tongue. In many respects, the idea of impact would be more relevant. Since the 18th century, the term 'borrowing' has become widely accepted in linguistics and is no longer considered a metaphor.

1.Reason of Borrowing

Academic research shows that people borrow terms from other languages for a variety of reasons. However, in this section focuses on the two most significant motives: status and need fulfillment.

1.1.Prestige

Different languages can come into contact with each other at any time and in any area. In certain cases, one of these languages receives higher recognition than the others. A well-known language can impact other languages in its area. As a result, speakers of less prestigious languages are anxious to display their knowledge of the renowned language by integrating some of its words or phrases into their own speech, a practice known as appropriation. During and after the French occupation of our country, the French were regarded with greater courtesy than the Arabs. As a result, French vocabulary and expressions have influenced Algerian Arabic.

1.2.Lexical Gap

Borrowing can help bridge vocabulary gaps in the receiving language (Mohamed Ali and Mohideen, 2008). So, in this case, borrowing is driven by a 'lexical demand'. Borrowing is especially employed to meet scientific and technical needs (Teferra, 2008). According to Campbell (2004, quoted in Kheder, 2011), speakers often take terms from other languages to cover lexical gaps or expand existing meanings.

2.Types of Borrowing

According to Edgar (1990:409), borrowing involves two processes: substitution and importation. Moreover, Haugen (1956:59f) identifies three types of borrowing: loan words, loan shifts, and loan blends.

2.1.Loan words

The first kind of loan words; or referred to as lexical borrowing; originated as a result of morphemic importation from other languages. For instance, the Latin word "salsa," which meaning "sauce," is spelled "sauce" in both English and French. However, the Arabic spelling is Salsa, which is /ṢalṢa/. Additionally, the term "pizza" in Italian has no other meaning in another language. For instance, when you are reading the menu at a restaurant and want to order

pizza, you call the waiter and say, "Please, I want pizza." Many loan terms are employed in various contexts by individuals just like they would in their mother tongue.

2.2.Loanshift

loan shifts is a change in meaning of a native morpheme in a foreign style occurs without the use of any foreign morphemes. This form of loan shift is also known as semantic expansion. There are two types of loan shifts.

A-Loan translations refer to borrowing words or phrases from another language, either word for word or root for root translation. In French, the word "skyscraper" becomes "gratte-ciel?".

b- Semantic loans refer to replacements based on shape similarities between the foreign and native patterns. For instance, in Portuguese, the word "carro" denotes a car or an automobile in English.

2.3. Loanblends

The third sort of loan blends are hybrid terms, which combine portions from several languages. This kind is commonly used in company announcements and product titles, such as "free dent". The name of the gum comes from two languages: French (dent)-(tooth) and English (free). According to David (2004,p. 1329); The linguistic system is rapidly evolving due to population trends, new technologies, and global communication. These changes will impact both written and verbal communication.

3.Language Borrowing vs Code Switching

It is believed that borrowing and CS are two distinct phenomena that arise from the usage of many languages within a speech community. Because both CS and borrowing involve interactions between two languages and may be employed by bilingual speakers, they are difficult to distinguish from one another. On the one hand, many researchers believe that the

two occurrences are quite similar to one another and that there is no discernible distinction between them. According to Spolsky (1998,p.49), "the beginning of borrowing is the switching of words, which occurs when the new word becomes more or less integrated into the second language." It indicates that the speaker is initiating the first stage of borrowing when he code-switches. However, other scholars see a distinction between borrowing and CS. According to Gumperz (1982), borrowing is the process of introducing lexical items from one language into the grammatical system of the borrowing language; these borrowed things are in fact regarded as belonging to the vocabulary of that language to another. However, CS is "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems" (Gumperz, 1982:59)..In other words, CS denotes the continuity of two codes that operate under two distinct linguistic systems. Similarly, Gumperz (1982,p.89) claims that CS is not "a communicative deficit" but rather "a communicative resource." He claims that although CS deals with the syntactic level and incorporates sentence fragments from one language, borrowing deals with words and clauses and also requires morphological and syntactic norms from the base language. Additionally, whereas CS may not, borrowing may happen in monolingual speech. Each of the two distinct linguistic phenomena—CS and borrowing—has its own characteristics within a speech community.