| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Word Formation with Foreign Lexemes: The Case of Hybrid Compounds in Arabic

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| **ABSTRACT**

Arabic compounds consist of a group of two or three words joined together into one vocabulary unit. Syntactically, Arabic compounds consist of a Noun + adjective; Noun + apposited noun; Noun + apposited noun + adjective; Noun + apposited N. + apposited N; Noun + the negative particle لا no/non; compound adverbs; and compound particles. Orthographically, the lexical items in most Arabic compounds are separated by a blank, few are agglutinated (spelled together) and few more are hyphenated. This study aimed to explore the status of hybrid compounds in Arabic within its terminological structure; their denotative and connotative meanings; how productive they are; whether they are used in Standard or Colloquial Arabic; whether they are permanent or transient; in which domains they are used; and why hybrid compounds are coined by Arabic-speakers. To achieve those purposes, a corpus of hybrid compounds containing the foreign lexemes/affixes *Arabia, book, café, cast, center, co, com., expo, extra, for, gate, hyper, leaks, link, mania, mart, media, meter; mini, mobile, net, pal, pedia, petro, pharma, phone, press, pro, sat, show, soft, super, talk, tech, tic, times, top, tube, ultra, web,* and *wiki* combined with Arabic lexemes was collected. Data analysis showed that specialized hybrid compounds, those used for names of satellite T.V. station, names of electronic newspapers, news agencies and companies are more permanent than those used during the Arab Spring or those used in names of forums, blogs, T.V. shows or newspaper articles which appeared for a short time then disappeared. The former set of hybrid compounds are used in Standard Arabic and formal contexts, whereas the latter set is used in Colloquial Arabic. The former constitutes a small set of hybrid compounds coined by specialists and Arabic language academies, whereas the latter is more prolific as those compounds were created by activists, political analysts, journalists, and social media users. The study revealed promotional, linguistic, globalization and sociocultural factors for coining hybrid compounds, and lack of a business naming policy. Hybrid compounds constitute a threat to Arabic and hinder the linguistic development of the young generation.

| **KEYWORDS**

Hybrid compounds, lexical hybridization, lexical hybrids, hybridized lexical items, lexical innovations, word formation processes, foreign lexemes, borrowed lexemes, Arabic language

| **ARTICLE INFORMATION**

1. Introduction

In the age of social media, new forms of language have appeared. Arab users extensively use their local dialect written in Arabic script or transliterated in Roman script. Standard Arabic is less commonly used. Some use English to communicate with friends. Some use invented spelling with stretches of long vowels and punctuation marks. Arabic numerals such as 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 are used to replace Arabic phonemes for which English script has no equivalent graphemes. Some make spelling mistakes in Arabic. Others use foreign words (English or French), although Arabic equivalents exist. Foreign names are even more dominant in shop names. Many educated Arabs prefer to mix English or French words with Arabic in their daily conversation and on T.V. shows. One would hear *mobile, brochure, laptop, chat, comment, like, share, hashtag, break, coffee shop, project*, in spoken Arabic although Arabic equivalents to those foreign words exist. In addition, some lexical innovations in Arabic have appeared such as derivation from foreign words and acronyms and lexical hybrids that consist of a native lexeme and a borrowed affix (Al-Jarf, 2011a; Al-Jarf, 2011c; Al-Jarf, 2016; Al-Jarf, 2018; Al-Jarf, 2021a; Al-Jarf, 2022a; Al-Jarf, 2023d; Al-Jarf, 2023a; Al-Jarf, 2023b; Al-Jarf, 2023c;).

The influence of English over Arabic in Arab countries has been the focus of many research studies in the literature, such as Al-Jarf (2018); Al-Jarf (2008a); Al-Jarf (2008b); Al-Jarf (2004a); Al-Jarf (2004b) who investigated college students' views of the status of English and Arabic in Saudi Arabia in the 21st century, and their attitudes towards using English and Arabic as a medium of instruction at the university level. Findings showed that 96% of the college students in Saudi Arabia consider English a superior language, being an international language, and the language of science and technology, research, electronic databases, and technical terminology. 82% of the participants believe that Arabic is more appropriate for teaching Arabic literature, religion, history, and education majors, whereas English is more appropriate for teaching science, engineering, computer science, medicine, pharmacy, and nursing. They gave many technological, educational, social, and labor market reasons for preferring the English language. In another survey study, undergraduate Jordanian students indicated that English is the dominant language used online. SA in Arabic Script was rarely used by any of the participants in their Facebook chatting. Rather, online communication on Facebook featured a new and unusual diglossia between a foreign language, English, and CA (Al-Saleem, 2011). Regarding the dominance of English in shop names, Al-Jarf (2022a) reported that 64% of the shops are international franchised foreign names and local English names; 24% have pure Arabic names and 12% have mixed names (English + Arabic). In some shop names, Arabic descriptor which is a translation of the foreign name is added to foreign name (Perfume عطورات) بارفيوم. Foreign names are used in some shop and mall names although Arabic equivalents for those exist.

A second group of studies focused on the phenomenon of code-mixing (CM), i.e., mixing two or more languages in the same conversation or even the same sentence. Jaran and Al-Haq (2015) found that Jordanian college students mix Colloquial Arabic with English terms and expressions. Mixing Arabic and English was a prominent feature of science lectures at Jordanian universities (Mustafa & Al-Khatib, 1994). In Lebanon, faculty working at an American-style institution are unaware that they code-switch contrary to what non-participant observations showed. Instructors code-switch in class and students code-switch to learn better (Bahous, Nabhani & Bacha, 2014). Other studies explored code-switching in English and science classrooms (Then & Ting, 2011); use of English, Hebrew or Arabic based on issues of hegemony and social influences by tenth-grade Palestinian female students' and their language-switching, attitudes, and linguistic identity were influenced by current political, social, and ethnic conflicts (Olsen, Kristen; Olsen, Holly, 2010); mixing English and Arabic in social media posts (Al-Jarf, 2021c; Al-Jarf, 2019; Al-Jarf, 2018; Al-Jarf, 2011c).

A third group of studies investigated the phenomenon of hybridization (affix borrowing) in some languages such as Irish of Cape Clear (Urdail, 1995), Serbo-Croatian (Lazic, 1976), Russian (Kravchenko, 2012), Japanese (Kageura, 2010), Hindustani[1], Urdu (Khan & Alward, 2011), Persian (Perry, 2002), Resígaro (Seifart, 2012); English loanwords in Spanish computer terminology (language De la Cruz Cabanillas, Martínez, Prados & Redondo, 2007); lexical innovation in Ghanaian English with examples from recent fiction (Bamiro, 1997) and others.

In English, a plethora of borrowed compounds as well as lexical hybrids exist such as *ad nauseam, bon voyage*, *bon appétit*, *carte blanche, lingua franca, bona fide, hors d'oeuvre*, *déjà vu*, *cafe latte*, *alma mater, alter ego*, *puisne judge, puis ne, estoppel fee, simple laches, en banc, voir dire, res judicata, nolle, de facto, de jure, de novo, pro se, pro tem, ab initio, actus reus, ad hoc, ad hominem, a mensa et thoro, a priori, a quo, ab extra, force majeure, guardian ad litem, habeas corpus, caveat emptor, suo motu, inter alia*. It also has hybrid compound consisting of an English lexeme and a borrowed morpheme as in *cultural attaché*, *flower bouquet, photo collage, cheese croissant, cybercafé, rainforest café, Free Style Libre*.

As for Arabic, Thomason (2006) reviewed 48 articles that focus on Arabic in contact with other languages and Al-Qinai (2000) investigated borrowings of full words in Arabic. It is noteworthy to say that studies that investigated hybridization in Arabic are limited in number and scope. In part of one study, hybridization is evident in hotel names in Makkah, Madinah, and Riyadh where most hotel names in the three cities consist of two-word compounds where Islamic and spiritual words are combined with names of international (foreign) hotels as in *Dar Al-Eman, Dar AlTaqw, Dar AlHijra Intercontinental*. In Riyadh hotels, hybridization is reflected in retaining the names of international hotel chains such as *"Hilton, Marriott, Sheraton",* or combining a local designation with English and French descriptors such as "*Plaza, Palace Tower, Royale, Crowne, Coral*" as in (*AlFanar Palace, AlFahd Crown; Coral AlHamr*a (Al-Jarf, 2021c). Similarly, hybridization is evident in shop names in Saudi Arabia where 12% have mixed names consisting of an Arabic lexeme and a foreign lexeme. Some shops with a foreign name add an Arabic descriptor which is a translation of the foreign name (Perfume عطورات بارفيوم) (Al-Jarf, 2022a).

Moreover, Masliyah (1996) described the attachment of the Turkish suffixes *-ci, -li, -lik,* -siz to Arabic lexemes in Colloquial Iraqi Arabic. Few studies by the author partially focused on emerging lexemes and compounds in Arabic during the Arab Spring that

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[1] http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/266468/Hindustani-language

started in 2011. Those included many hybrids that contain borrowed prefixes and suffixes from English, Latin and Greek, Aramaic and other languages which have been used in general, political, and specialized contexts have emerged (Al-Jarf, 2022a; Al-Jarf, 2022d; Al-Jarf, 2015a). Hybrid lexemes containing the foreign affixes -abad, aire-, anthropo, -ate , Turkish -dʒi, -cracy قراطية , -e, ethno-, -eme-, eine, el, Euro, hydro-, -ic , geo-, ism, -ide, -ite, -logy, li, -ous, -one, phobia, socio-, -stan, -topia -taria, attached to Arabic bases were fully investigated by Al-Jarf (2023b). Results showed that specialized hybrid lexemes/compounds are more permanent than those used in political contexts during the Arab Spring or those used in a humorous context which appeared for a short time then disappeared. Specialized hybrid lexemes used in Standard Arabic and formal contexts constitute a small set of lexical hybrids coined by specialists and Arabic language academies. In Colloquial Arabic, lexical hybrids used in political and humorous contexts are more prolific as they were created by activists, political analysts, journalists and social media users.

To the best of the author's knowledge, no attempt has been made to fully examine or report on hybrid compounds in Arabic used in general, IT, business and political contexts. No studies that fully and extensively describe the hybrid formations and the process of 'nativization' of these hybrid compounds in present-day Arabic vocabulary are available. Therefore, the present study aims to explore hybrid compounds in Arabic, where a foreign lexeme is attached to a native Arabic lexeme (base form) whether used as a first element or a second element and whether they are spelled with a blank, a hyphen or together as one work. It aims to explore the structure of hybrid compounds i.e., which borrowed lexemes are used as a first or a second element in the compound; their denotative and connotative meanings; their orthographic form, i.e., which ones are spelled separately, hyphenated, spelled with or without a dot or hyphen, or agglutinated; how productive hybrid compounds are; whether they are used in Standard or Colloquial Arabic; whether they are permanent or transient; in which domains they are used and why hybrid compounds are coined by Arabic-speakers.

2. Significance of Study
Findings of the present study are significant for gaining a better understanding of the hybridization phenomenon in Standard and Colloquial Arabic and the impact of hybrid compounds on the overall word formation processes of Arabic and to provide new information based on the linguistic investigation done, and to provide an explanation for the driving force behind the occurring changes in the Arabic word formation process.

Moreover, this study is part of a series of studies on some innovative linguistic phenomena in Arabic such as hybridized lexical items that combine native Arabic lexemes and borrowed affixes; derivation from foreign words borrowed in Arabic, and derivation from native and foreign acronyms used in Arabic (Al-Jarf, 2023c; Al-Jarf, 2023a; Al-Jarf, 2023b). It is also part of a series of studies about innovative word formation processes that appeared during the Arab Spring, such as emerging political expressions, the expressions and vocabulary used in describing the "other", and those that are politically incorrect; the innovative word formation processes in Arabic such as neologisms, and derivation from loan word and acronyms from which no derived forms exist in the doner languages. Although examples of lexical hybrids were included in those studies, hybrid compounds were not extensively investigated as it is the case in this study (Al-Jarf, 2023e; Al-Jarf, 2022b; Al-Jarf, 2022d; Al-Jarf, 2015a Al-Jarf, 2023a; Al-Jarf, 2021a; Al-Jarf, 2010).

3. Compounds in Arabic
Arabic is a derivational language where new words and forms are derived from a root consisting of three or four consonants and a set of vowels that alternate with the root consonants. Different derivational paradigms are used to derive nouns, adjectives, agents, patients, nouns of time, place, diseases, appliances, occupation, tools, the diminutive and others. In addition, Arabic has loan (borrowed) words from some ancient, as well as modern languages. In addition, Arabic has compounds, loan words and others (Al-Jarf (2015b; Al-Jarf, 1994a; Al-Jarf, 1990),

A compound is a phrase that is formed by combining two or more words to create a new phrase with a new meaning. Compound words can have a different part of speech from its components. Orthographically, there are three types of compounds: closed, open, and hyphenated. Closed compounds are written as one word, like *daydream*; open compounds are written as separate words, like *civil war* and hyphenated compounds are written with a hyphen, like *well-informed*.

In Arabic, compounds consist of a group of two or more words joined together into one vocabulary unit that functions as a single part of speech. Arabic compounds have the following structures: (i) Noun + adjective which are very productive in Arabic as in مكة المكرمة *Makkah Al-Mukaromah;* المملكة المتحدة *United Kingdom;* الولايات المتحدة الامريكية *United Stated of America;* النائب العام *Attorney General;* ناطق رسمي *spokesman;* الفيزياء النووية *nuclear physics;* علاج طبيعي *physical therapy;* طب شعبي *folk medicine,* العصور الوسطى *Middle Ages;* طبق طائر *flying saucers;* سلم متحرك *escalator;* نزلة شعبية *bronchitis;* الامعاء الدقيقة *small intestines;* بطاقة الصرف الالكتروني *ATM card.* (ii) Noun + apposited noun as in شرم الشيخ *Sharm El Shaikh* خط المتحدة الامم *United Nations;* وكيل وزارة *under secretary;* نائب الرئيس *vice president;* مدير الجامعة *university rector;* رئيس الوزراء *Prime Ministe;* الاستواء خط *Equator;* أم كلثوم *On Kulthoum;* عبد الله *Abdullah;* أبو بكر *Abu Bakr;* حملة انتخابية *elections campaign;* شركة طيران *airline;* سحاب *sky scrapers;*

وسائل الاتصال *Noureddine*. (iii) Noun + apposited noun + adjective as in العربية مصر جمهورية *Arab Republic of Egypt;* نور الدين الجماهيرية *mass communication;* منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية *Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)*. (iv) Noun + apposited N. + apposited N as in الوزراء مجلس رئيس *Prime Minister;* السلام حفظ قوة *Peace keeping Force* . (v) Nou + the negative particle لا no/non as in لاسلكي *wireless;* اللاوجود *non-existence;* لامسؤولية *irresponsibility;* لاشعور *subconscious;* لازهري *non-flowering;* لافلزات *non-metal;* لانهائي *infinite;* لامحدود *unlimited;* لاتناظري *non-symmetrical;* لأخلاقي *immoral;* لامنهجي *extracurricular;* لامتزامن *asynchronous*. (vi) Verbal compounds are very limited in Arabic as in الله رام *Ramallah;* المولى جاد *Jad Almawla*. (viii) Compound Adverbs as in حيثما *wherever;* اينما *wherever;* حينئذ *then;* وقتئذ *then*. (vii) Compound Particles مما *from what;* لكنما *but;* لئلا *so as not;* ممن *from whom;* كلما *every time.* ريثما *until;* حينما *when;* حينما *whoever;* ايما *as long as;* طالما *as long as;* عما *about what;* عمن *about whom;* فيمن *some of whom;* (ix) Rhyme-Motivated Compounds (binomials) as بيصخراب *chaos* ومرج هرج *a dilemma;* وسهلاً اهلاً *welcome;* بثير كثير *abundant;* يباب *wreck/destruction* (Al-Jarf, 2022c; Al-Jarf, 2014a; Al-Jarf, 2011b; Al-Jarf, 2011b; Al-Jarf, 2004c), Al-Jarf, 1994b),

Orthographically, in most Arabic compounds the two elements are separated by a blank such as الشوكية الحمى ، المكرمة مكة ، بكر ابو. Very few compounds are agglutinated (spelled together) such compound particles or adverbs حضرموت *Hadhramaut;* بعلبك Baalbak; بختنصر *Bakhtansar;* طولكرم *Tulkarm;* معديكرب *Maadikareb;* قولفعلية *words and actions* and some compound adverbs mentioned above as لكنما إنما لئلا بينما. There are very few cases of hyphenated compounds as in لندن-باريس.

Arabic has borrowed compounds are used in Standard as well as Colloquial Arabic which include general and specialized compounds such as لانتوس *novo rapid;* رابيد نوفو الصوديوم هيدروكسيد *Sodium Hydroxide;* الصوديوم كربونات *sodium carbonate;* سولوستار سوبر لوكس *lantus solostar;* ميديا سوشيال *social media;* ديفوار كوت *cote d'Ivoire;* الاستروجين هرمون *estrogen hormone* سوبرمان *lux;* وومان سوبر *super woman;* ماما سوبر *Super mama (a website for women's health);* ستار سوبر *Super star (a company);* كونفرانس فيديو *video conference;* جورنال ستريت وول *Wall Street Journal;* تايمز فاينننشال *financial times;* ستارلينك *Star Link;* ديزاينر جرافيك *Superman;* التوك بالتوك *graphic designer;* شوز تنيس *tennis shoes;* كوت لاب *lab coat;* ديزاينر جرافيك *graphic designer;* نيوز فوكس *Fox News;* آيدول اراب *Arab Idol;* لايت ألترا *ultra light;* دايت كيتو *keto diet;* كولا كوكا *Coca Cola;* فرايز فرينش *French fries;* فليكس كورن *corn flakes;* كارتا ناتوري *Natori Carta;* شوب كوفي *coffee shop;* اب واتس *Whatsapp;* فيسبوك *Facebook;* لابتوب *laptop;* يوتيوب *YouTube,* اكاديمي ستار *Star Academy*ساوندشوب الترا *ultrasound*.

Interestingly, Arabic has hybrid compounds in which one element is a native lexeme and the other is a foreign lexeme used in general as well as technical language as الفوسفوريك حمض *hydrochloric acid;* الهيدروكلوريك حمض *Sodium sulphate;* الصوديوم كبريتات *phosphoric acid;* باركنسون مرض *Parkinson disease;* داون متلازمة *Down Syndrome;* بترووورث استجابة *Butterworth response;* صواريخ كمبتون ظاهرة *Compton effect;* مورلي-ميكلسون تجربة *Michelson-Morlay experiment;* الباتريوت ستيفان-بولتزمان ثابت *Patriot missiles*; بيتا أشعة *beta ray;* بيتا كمبتون *amperometer;* أمبير مقياس *Reichter scale;* ريختر مقياس *Michelson-Morlay experiment;* ليبر ستايل فري مجس *Stefan- Boltz manns constant;* مول أطياف *Gerald ford carrier;* فورد جيرالد الطائرات حاملة *marines forces;* المارينز قوات *curly hair;* كيرلي شعر *Style Libre Sensor;* Mall.

4. Data collection and Analysis

A corpus of 842 hybrid compounds consisting of an Arabic lexeme + a foreign (borrowed) lexeme was collected from online newspapers, T.V. news casts, Internet websites, social media sites and the author's own collection. The hybrid compounds were grouped according to 41 loan lexemes borrowed from English. They included the following: *Arabia, book, café, cast, center, co, com., expo, extra, for, gate, hyper, leaks, link, mania, mart, media, meter; mini, mobile, net, pal, pedia, petro, pharma, phone, press, pro, sat, show, soft, super, talk, tech, tic, times, top, tube, ultra, web, wiki*. Lists of hybrid compounds containing each loan lexeme were made. The lexical compounds were analyzed according to their occurrence in the different domains, their productivity, i.e., number of existing hybrid compounds, their denotative and connotative meaning, whether they are used in Standard or Colloquial Arabic, the domains in which they are used, such as science and technology, politics and so on.

Compounds used in colloquial Arabic such as ماما سوبر *super* سوبرمان *superman,* سوبروومان*superwoman,*لوكس سوبر *super lux;* موبايل سامسونج *mama (a website for women's health);* ستار سوبر *super star* (a company); تيكية اكشن *action tic;* ليت ألترا *ulgra ligh;* ستار سوبر *super star* (a company); تيكية اكشن *Samsung mobile* were not included in the sample as both elements in such compound are borrowed from English.

Foreign affixes that are used as bound morpheme in Arabic such as abad, -aire, anthropo-, -ate , Turkish -ci جيي {–dʒi} and -li لي, -cracy قراطية, e-, ethno-, -eme- يم, -eine- ين, el- ئيل, Euro- أورو, geo-, hydro-, -ic يك, -ide يد, -ism يزم, -ite يت, , logy لوجيا , one-- ون, -ous- وز, -phobia, phobia-, -stan, socio-, -taria,-topia were excluded form this study as they were the subject of a previous study by the author (Al-Jarf, 2023c).

A year later, the author searched again for the hybrid compounds collected earlier to find out which ones have disappeared, which ones are still used, and which ones have emerged.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Foreign Lexemes/Affixes Used in Hybrid Compounds

Numerous lexemes/affixes have been borrowed from English and used to create hybrid compounds used in information technology, politics, business, media, and common language. They are described in terms of frequency and number of examples containing each. Each compound is given in Arabic with its meaning in English and the context in which some are used. The given English translation is literal so that it matches the word order of the elements of the compound in Arabic. Word orders that are ungrammatical are marked with an asterisk *. The borrowed lexemes are presented in a descending order.

- **.net:** This is the most prolific borrowed lexeme in the corpus with 140 examples. It stands for network. It was borrowed from English. It is frequently used at the end of Internet site names. It is used in Arabic in the names of news sites, forums, company names and newspapers. Different orthographic variants exist in the sample. The most common are compounds containing "net" without *dot* as in مهم نت *Important net* (for website services);نت المؤتمر *Conference net* (electronic newspaper); موجز نت *Brief net* (a news website); إبدأ نت *start net (training courses)*; الميثاق نت *Pact net (a party website)*; موسوعة نت *encyclopedia net*; إدارات نت *Management net (a website for management, marketing, and human resources)*; الاستثمار نت *investment net (an economic news website)*; الاشتراكي نت *socialist net*; الإصلاح نت *Al-Islah net* (a political party website);نت الاقتصاد *economics net* أول نت; *Awal net* (for economic, financial and commercial news);نت; ألعابي *My games net*; نت أموال *Mone net* (a stocks website); ثقافة نت *general knowledge net*; تلفزيون نت *TV net*; برمجيات نت *software net*; برامج نت *programs net*; (*An internet solutions company)*; الحق نت *Truth net* (journalists' association); شامل نت *Shamel net* الثورة نت *Revolution net* (a newspaper); *Aljazeera net*; شبوة نت *Shabwa net* (programs and website portal); شاهد نت *Shahid net* (for watching movies); شبكة نت *Shabaka net* (for ICT); نت العابي *My games net* (Online Games); طفلي نت *my child net*; صحافة نت *Journalism net*; شعر نت *poetry net*; عقاراتي نت *my real estate net.* القاهرة نت *Cairo net (a news website)*; نت عراق *Iraq net (forums);*

  In few compounds, ".net" is used as in *Luxor.net (a games website);* نت . مودة *Mawadda net (a marriage website);* أخبارك. نت *your news net* (a news website and a forum); إسلام. نت *Islam net* (Islamic forum); العربية.نت *Alarabiya.net;* حجز.نت *Reservations.net* (web hosting and domains); سوق. نت *Market net (electronic stores).*

  In one example (المواطن–نت *Almuwatin-net*) a hyphen was used. In another example, ".net" was spelled out طبيب دوت نت *Dr dot net.*

- **.com:** This is the second most prolific foreign lexeme with 121 compounds. In Internet terminology, it stands for "commercial" and is used by businesses, organizations, and individuals and so on. It can also be used by anyone. It was borrowed from English and is used in coining names of companies, institutions, forums, organizations, advertisements, blogs, and specialized websites. The data collected showed 4 goups of hybrid compounds containing "com". In the first group ".com" is used as in تأمين.كوم *insurance.com;* بيطري.كوم *Vetrinarian.com;* الأقباط.كوم *Coptics.com* (an organization); اسعاف.كوم *first aid.com;* إدارة.كوم *Idara.com Management.com* (a consulting company); أعمالكم.كوم *Yourwork.com* (a website for remote work*)*; خضار.كوم. *vegetables.com;* زوجة.كوم *wife.com;* سكر.كوم *diabetes.com;* تدريبي.كوم *training.com* (a website for training courses); القمة.كوم *summet.com (a real estate website);* صحافة.كوم *journalism.com;* وظيفة.كوم *job.com;* حاسوبي.كوم *computer.com;* صور.كوم *photos.com;*

  In the second group, the "period" is spelled in full دوت "dot" as in إلعب دوت كوم *Play dot com ;* بحوث دوت كوم *Research dot com;* جلدية دوت كوم *dermatology dot com* (a medical blog); جحا دوت كوم *Joha dot com* (an advertising website); تجميل دوت كوم *beautician dot com;* رجيم كوم *diet dot com;* خبرى دوت كوم *my news dot com;* كتابى دوت كوم *my book dot com;* ثقافة دوت كوم *general knowledge dot com;* وظفني دوت كوم/وظائف دوت كوم *law dot com;* حقوق دوت كوم *jobs dot com, job dot com, recruit me dot com, Egyptian jobs dot com;* موقع دوت كوم *showrooms dot com* (a car sales directory); المعارض دوت كوم *website dot com* (a web hosting website); سوق دوت كوم *market dot com* (a website for eCommerce); طبيب دوت كوم *dr dot com* (a medical information forum); العروبة دوت كوم *Arabism dot com (name of a show);* رياضة طبيب نفساني دوت كوم *a psychiatrist dot com;* الإسماعيلية دوت كوم *Ismailiya dot com;* قرآن دوت كوم *Quran dot com;* الانجيل دوت كوم *sports dot com* (a news website); مكاتب دوت كوم *Library dot com;* مكتبة دوت كوم *Bible dot com; buyers dot com* (a directory); أسرتي دوت كوم *my family dot com;* فندق دوت كوم *hotel dot com.* أسعار دوت كوم *prices dot com;* *offices dot com;* كوم

  In the third group, "com" is used as is without the dot as in تعليم كوم *education com;* تصميم كوم *design com;* دليل كوم *Directory com;* زواج كوم *marriage com;* السقيلبية كوم *Alsuqailiyya com* (a city website); المهندس كوم;يت كوم *house com; engineer com (a forum);* ترجمة كوم *translation com.*

  Unlike the majority of hybrid compounds in containing "com", few compounds, dot com used as the first element of the compound as in دوت كوم أغاني دوت كوم أفلام *dot com songs;* دوت كوم *dot com movies;* رياضة دوت كوم *dot com sports;*

Some hybrid compounds containing ".com" have abstract concepts with a negative connotation as in نصب كوم fraud com; نصيبك.كوم your destiny/share com; هلاك دوت كوم perishing.com; فوبيا.كوم phobia.com.

- **press:** This is the third most prolific borrowed lexeme with 76 compounds. It was borrowed from English and is used in the names of electronic newspapers, news sites and news agencies. In most hybrid compounds herein, city, country and personal names are used in names of news sites, news agencies and newspapers as in اب برس *Ebb press;* الإسماعيلية برس *Ismailia press;* عدن برس *Aden press;* غزة برس *Gaza press (a news network;* صعدة برس *Sa'ada Press;* اقصى برس *Aqsa Press;* (a newspaper); كويت برس *Kuwait press* (an electronic newspaper); وطن برس *Watan Press (an electronic newspaper);* فلسطين برس *Palestine press* (a news agency); هبة برس *Heba press* (an electronic newspaper). الأمة برس *(Umma* press (a news network); شعب برس *People press* (an electronic newspaper); فراس برس *firas press* (a media agency); الغد برس *Al-ghad press* (an Iraqi press agency); الكرامة برس *Al-Karama press* (a news network); اخباري برس *My news press;* مسار برس *Masar press* (a news agency); أسرار برس *Asrar press.*

- **soft**: It stands for "software". It was borrowed from English and is used in the formulation of names of forums, websites and companies specialized in programming and software. In most compounds, soft is used as a second element as in ألعاب سوفت games soft; حلول سوفت solutions soft; التميمي سوفت Tamimi soft (a company) ; البواسل سوفت Bawasel soft (free software) ; امجد سوفت Amjad soft; دلتا سوفت Delta soft; خالد سوفت Khaled soft (a software company) ; سوالف سوفت (for eLearning support) ; عرب سوفت Arab soft (a website); شباب سوفت Youth soft (a games website); سوالف سوفت Sawalef soft (forums); عصام سوفت Essam soft (a blog and a computer service provider); عقار سوفت Real estate soft; غزة سوفت (Gaza soft (forums); Yemen يمن سوفت soft (for software development). In these examples, the wordof the Arabic hybrid compound is English.

In some compounds soft is used as the first element as in سوفت الفضائية *Soft satellite* (a forum); سوفت عرب Soft Arab (a website); سوفت فن *Soft Fann* (an art blog); سوفت مصر *Soft Egypt.* Here , the word order of the elements of the hybrid compounds is Arabic although the literal translation is ungrammatical.

- **sat:** SAT stands for satellite. It was borrowed from English and used in the names of Arab satellites, television stations and names of forums and websites related to satellite programs as in نور سات *Noot sat* ; سهيل سات *Suhail sat* ; عرب سات *Arabsat* ; فنون سات *arts sat* (a forum) ; فلسطين سات *Palestine sat* ; عراق سات *Iraq sat* ; رحاب سات *Rihab sat* ; خليفة سات *Khalifah sat* ; غزة سات *Gaza sat* (forums); السلط سات *Salt sat* (forums); سعودي سات *Saudi sat* (a newspaper; a satellite internet); ليبيا سات *Libya sat* (a satellite forum); مصر سات *Egypt sat* (a forum); مصراوى سات *Misrawi sat;* دكتور سات *Dr sat* (forums).

- **Tube** as in TubeTube, the well-known platform for uploading and downloading videos. "Tube" was adopted in Arabic and is used in names of satellite channels, television programs, electronic newspapers, networks, news sites, movie and song sites on the Internet as in أفلام تيوب *Films tube;* العراق تيوب *Iraq tube* (Iraqi satellite channel for livestreaming); سودان تيوب *Sudan tube;* سوق تيوب *Market tube;* الفجر تيوب *Dawn tube;* موهبة تيوب *talent tube;* الجمارك تيوب *customs tube;* علم تيوب *Science tube;* دردشة تيوب *chat tube;* الحياة تيوب *Life tube;* السلام تيوب *Peace tube.* الحرية تيوب *freedom tube;* الحرة تيوب *Alhurra (channel) tube;* Some hybrid compounds containing "Tube" are used in some religious and political contexts as in إخوان تيوب *Muslim Brothers tube;* مسلم تيوب *Muslim tube;* القرآن الكريم تيوب *Holy Quran tube;* الشيعة تيوب *Shiite tube;* اسلام تيوب *Islam tube;* داعش تيوب *DAESH tube. In* تيوب الإسلام العتيق Tube Old Islam, "tube" is the first element of the hybrid compound, which is the normal word order in Arabic and تيوب المواطن *Citizen's tube (an electronic newspaper)*

- **leaks** as in Wikileaks. **It is used in hybrid compounds in Arabic that refer to** an intentional disclosure of something secret or private as in وفاء ليكس *Wafa leaks;* الحقيقة ليكس *Truth leaks* ; اخوان ليكس *Mulim Borthers leaks;* الجزيرة ليكس *Aljazeera leaks* (a T.V. documentary show); المرسي ليكس *Al-Morsi leaks;* القدافي ليكس *Gaddafi leaks;* القاعدة ليكس *Al-Qaida leads.* The two elements of the compound in إسرائيليكس *Israelleaks* are agglutinated. All of these hybrid compounds are used in a political context. They are used in Standard as well as Colloquial Arabic.

- **Mobile:** It was borrowed from English and is used in Arabic to refer to banking services provided though the mobile phone, mobile breaking news services provided by television stations and news agencies as in: الأهلي موبايل *SNB mobile* (a bank); العربية نت موبايل *Arabiya net mobile* (a TV network); الجزيرة موبايل *Aljazeera mobile;* الجزيرة موبايل *Aljazeera mobile;* ساب موبايل *SAB mobile* (a bank); الاتحاد موبايل *Itihad mobile* (a newspaper); أخبار موبايل *news mobile;* أخبارك موبايل *your news mobile;* الوطن موبايل *Alwatan mobile* (a newspaper); Yemen mobile; الوسط موبايل *Alwasat mobile* (a newspaper); مصر موبايل *Egypt mobile;* الأدب موبايل *literature mobile.*

- **Meter** means a measure or indicator. It is used in hybrid compounds in Arabic to mean a measure or indicator of performance. Some of those hybrid compounds are used in critical, satirical contexts. During the Arab Spring, it was used to mean monitoring and documenting performance as in الحرام ميتر *Haram meter* (a; انقلاب ميتر *Coup meter;* جمعة ميتر *Friday meter;*

program title); خزنة ميتر *Treasury meter* (a personal blog); مرسى ميتر *Morsy meter* (a song title); مرسي ميتر (for documenting and watching over President Morsi's performance); روحاني ميتر *Rohany meter;* مصر ميتر *Egypt meter;* سيسي ميتر *Sissy meter* (for documenting the crimes of the military coup); العيسى ميتر Al-Eissa meter (an index for evaluating the accomplishments of a minister); فنادق ميتر *hotels meter* (a hotels website with special offers); قمع ميتر *suppression meter;* قمح ميتر *Wheat meter (an article title); Disaster meter (evaluating disasters under President Morsi's rule);* كهربا ميتر *(electricity meter);* درويش ميتر *Darwish Meter* (Sayyid Darwish said singing is a thermometer that measures the public mood, and the warmth of the brain and emotions temperature, and the people and homeland morale, social and political state); مار ميتر *Mar meter* (weather forecast in Beirut).

In two examples, both elements of the hybrid compound are agglutinated: الصياموميتر (fasting meter); التيسوميتر goat meter (percentage of dumbness of a person before arguing with him).

- **Tech** is an abbreviation for technology. In Arabic, it is used in names of websites, television programs and technical companies, blogs, mobile news, guides and some specialized websites as إحسان تك *Ihsan tech* (a website with technology articles and explanations); آسيا تك *Asia tech;* برامج تك *programs tech* (for downloading programs and computer games, a TV program); زراعة تك *agriculture tech;* دليل تك *directory tech;* حياة تك *life tech;* الحرية تك *freedom tech* (a company); برنامجي تك *my program tech;* عرب تك *Arab tech* (a blog); العالم تك *World Tech* (a technology news website); شباب تك *Shabab tech;* شاهد تك *Shahid tech;* كيف تك *How tech* (providing technological solutions and information); عربي تك *Arabi Tech* (a technology news website); مروان تك *Marwan tech* (a computer and internet blog); المصدر تك *source tech* (technology and mobile news); المؤشر تك *Index tech* (an buyer's guide from internet); ناس- تك *People-tech* (a company).

In the hybrid compound تك-سويس *Tech Suez*, the word order is Arabic but still ungrammatical because the definite article {al-} is missing in Suez. Also, the words in the compound are hyphenated.

- **Times** is used to refer to the names of newspapers, news sites and forums such as The New York Times and Star Times. Examples of hybrid compounds are عرب تايمز *Arab times* (a newspaper); إسلام تايمز *Islam times;* برامج تايمز *Programs times* (for uploading free software); الخبر تايمز *Golan times;* جولان تايمز *Algeria times* (a forum); جزائر تايمز بيروت تايمز *Beirut times (a newspaper);* صنعاء تايمز *Sanaa times;* الصدر تايمز *al-Sadr times;* خليج تايمز *Gulf times ;* العراق تايمز *Al-Khabar times* (an electronic newspaper); يمن تايمز *Yemen times. In* تيك تايمز *Tech times* (a forum), two borrowed lexical items/affix are used. القاهرة تايمز *Cairo times;* العراق تايمز *Iraq times;*

- **Pedia** means book in Latin. It was borrowed from English after the widespread use of Wikipedia and has become a public and specialized encyclopedia site in Arabic as in اسئلة بيديا *Questions pedia (physical therapy);* أفلام بيديا *Films pedia;* برامج بيديا *programs pedia;* بيت بيديا *Home pedia;* تاجي بيديا *Taji pedia* (250, 000 pieces of information); جوال بيديا *Mobile pedia* (for mobile terminology); دار بيديا للترجمة *Dar pedia* (for translation); سوريا بيديا *Syria pedia;* عرب بيديا *Arab pedia* (a forum, website advertising, web hosting companies); فن بيديا *Art pedia* (a website); كتاب بيديا *Book pedia;* كيف بيديا *How pedia;* ماما بيديا *mama pedia;* واتا بيديا *WATA pedia* (World Arab Translators Association). *In* مصر بيديا *Egypt pedia;* مطبخ بيديا *kitchen pedia;* فينيقيو بيديا *Phoenicins pedia, a combining vowel is used at the end of* فينيق *to* make pronunciation smoother.

- **Gate** is used in English as a suffix in linguistic combinations such as Watergate and Monicagate meaning "scandal" such as the Watergate scandal and the Monica Gate scandal. In some Arabic expressions, they are borrowed to mean "scandal" or in the names of some reports that reveal information about certain scandals as in: بيف غيت *beef gate;* توجيهي غيت *12th grade gate;* غرناطة غيت *Granada gate;* شيراتون غيت *Sheraton gate;* روبي غيت *Ruby gate;* دانييل- غيت *Daniel gate;* الحرير غيت *silk gate;* ايران غيت *Iran gate; FATAH gate (a report);* داعش غيت *DAESH gate;* صيدا غيت *Sidon gate.* بندر غيت *Bandar gate (a report);* عوفر غيت *Ofar gate;* شيني غيت *Cheney gate* are used in a political context and have a negative connotation.

In the majority of the compounds, the constituents of the compounds are separated by a blank; in باريس-بغداد غيت *Paris-Bagdad gate;* they are hyphenated; and in العفوغيت *amnesty gate*, they are agglutinated.

- **super** is used in Arabic to coin names of companies, websites, forums, movies and others. Some examples are سوبر ساره *Super Sara* (a forum); سوبر كورة *Super football* (a website for football matches); سوبر مميز *Super distinguished;* سوبر نمر *Super Nemer* (a company); سوبر هنيدي *super Hinaidi* (an Egyptian actor); سوبرصحفي *super journalist;* سوبر اخض *Super Green* (a chat software); سوبر تكنولوجي *Super technology;* سوبر حوا *Super Eve.*

In الأهلي سوبر *Al-Ahli super* (a website for Al-Ahli Football club), super is used as a second element.

In some hybrid compounds, سوبر تكفير *Super Takfir* (accusing everybody and everything as rulers, armies, Sunnis, Shiites of being non-believers); سوبر متطرفين *Super extremists*; سوبر رئيس *Super president* are used in a political context; سوبر ايراني *Super Iranian*.

- **Web** stands for "network" and is used as a first and second element in Arabic hybrid compounds to refer to the names of sites that provide programming and hosting services, specialized sites or forums as in إسلام ويب الإسلامية *Islam web* (an Islamic website directory); برامج ويب *programs web*; جازان ويب *Jazan web* (an electronic newspaper); حواء ويب *Eve web*; الديمقراطية *democracy web*; عرب ويب *Arab web* (a forum); فتوى ويب *fatwa web*; مصحف ويب *Quran web* (a computer software); مطور ويب *developer web* (a website for programming and website development); ويب طب W*ebTeb* (a medical website).

In one example, web is used as a first element of the compound (الصور ويب web (of) images).

- **Wiki** means "fast". In Arabic hybrid compounds, it is used as a first or a second element to refer to encyclopedias, news groups or mailing lists interested in a particular field as in ويكي مصدر *Wiki*; ويكي الاقتباس *citation wiki* ; ويكي صحة *Wiki Health*; ويكي طبية *wiki medicine* ; ويكي الجامعة ويكي الأخبار *wiki news*; ويكي الكتب *wiki books*; ويكي ثورة *wiki revolution;* ويكي سورية *wiki Syria* (a mailing list for people *resource;* ويكي الرحلات *wiki tours* ; ويكي عربي *wiki Arabic;* *wiki university* (a forum); interested in encyclopedia publishing) ; ويكي هندسي *wiki engineering* (a website for publishing knowledge); ويكي الأخبار *wiki news;* ويكي بغدادي *wiki Baghdadi*. In those examples, the hybrid compounds have the Arabic word order.

On the contrary, in أرثوذكس ويكي *Orthodox wiki*, wiki is used as a second element in the compound which has an English word order.

- **Expo** is short for *"exhibition"*. It is used in names of exhibitions. Some compounds containing expo have an Arabic word order, i.e., noun + appositive noun. as in اكسبو السيارات *expo cars*; اكسبو الشارقة *expo Sharja*; إكسبو المباركية *Expo Al-Mubarakiyya;* اكسبو دبى اعلان وظائف *Expo Dubai* (a recruitment ad); تركيا إكسبو *Expo Turkey*; ابداع اكسبو *Expo Creativity*. Few other compounds have the English word order (noun + modified noun) as in إكسبو الأوسط *Middle Expo* (a company specialized in exhibits and even management for all sectors); ظهران إكسبو *Dhahran Expo*.

- **Petro** is short for "petroleum" or "oil". It is used in the names of gas stations and petroleum companies as in بترو إقبال *Petro Iqbal* (a gas station); بترو الشرق الأوسط *Petro Middle East*; بترو الطيران *Petro Aviation*; بترو بلاستيك *Petro Plastic* (a company); بترو ماركت *Petro* market; بترو دولار Petro dollar; بترو رابغ *Petro Rabigh* (an oil refinery/company); بترو سحاب *Petro Sahab* (agas station); بترو مسيلة *Petro Massilah*; بتروكيماويات *Petrochemicals*; بتروكيميائي *petrochemical*; البترو يوان *petroyuan*.

- **Hyper** means "huge". It is used in a number of Arabic hybrid compounds that refer to large shops in the style of hypermarket and hypermarket as in هايبر المدينة *Hyper Al-Faisaliyya;* هايبر الفيصلية *Hyper Al-Baha;* هايبر السدحان *Hype Al-Sadhan* ; هايبر الباحة Hy[er Al-Madinah ; هايبر كتب *Hyper Books;* هايبر مكة *Hyper Makkah*.

- **Pharma:** It is mostly used in coining names of pharmaceutical companies or websites specialized in pharmacological issues as in دواء فارما *medicine pharma;* دلتا فارما *Deta pharma* ; ايفا فارما *Eva pharma* ; ابن سينا فارما *Avicenna pharma*; أسئلة فارما *Questions pharma;* شرح فارما *explanation pharma* (lecture notes by an instructor). In فارما تيوب *Pharma tube*, it is used as a first element.

- **Mania** means "madness", "obsession" or "exaggeration of a certain behavior as in English *kleptomania*. It was borrowed from English and appeared in new Arabic terms as in أوباما مانيا *Obama mania*; بورقيبة مانيا *Bourguiba mania;* سلاح مانيا weap*ons mania;* سيسي مانيا *Sissi mania;* فن مانيا *art mania;* مرض مانيا *sickness mania;* مزرعة مانيا *farm mania* (a game). Most are used in a political context.

- **media:** It is used to refer to names of electronic newspapers, production, design, and art companies and/or sites as in الأزرق ميديا *Al-Azraq Media* ; أفكار ميديا *Afkar Media* (a production company); تصميم ميديا *Design Media;* خريبكة ميديا *Khraibka media* (an electronic newspaper); صحراء ميديا *Desert media* (an electronic newspaper); غضب ميديا *Anger Media* (a book title).

In الفن والسينما ميديا *media art and cinema* (art and cinema media), media is used as a the first element of the compound, thus the compound has an Arabic words order.

- **book** is used in names of general or niche news websites as in الموسوعة بوك *Encyclopedia book;* ناس بوك *people book;* سمير بوك *Sameer book* (a news website). أسامة بوك *Osama book;* مصر بوك *Egypt book;* كورة بوك *football book;* book;

- **Mini** means "*small*" as in "*mini bus*". It is used in colloquial Arabic such as ميني حرب أهلية *mini civil war;* ميني قنبلة نووية *mini atomic bomb;* ميني شعر *mini poem* (a short poem); ميني عطور *mini perfume* (perfume in a small bottle); ميني فرع *mini branch (small branch);* ميني داليا *little Dalia;* ميني داعش *a small DAESH;* ميني كتاب *small book.*

- **Phone** is short for telephone. It is used to create website names, phone directories, Internet service providers and banking by phone as in آي-فون إسلام. *iPhone islam* إبداع فون *creativity phone;* أول فون *Awwal phone* (a satellite communication provider); سبأ فون *Seba phone;* الجزيرة فون *Aljazeera phone* (a bank service); سامبا فون *SAMBA phone;* (iPhone and iPad applications and news); يمن فون *Yemen phone* (a phone directory).

- **Tic** is a bound morpheme (suffix) as in *analytic, septic* and *dramatic*. In Arabic it is used as a free morpheme and is added to some names to denote the attributive form of the noun in a foreign formulation as in the *dramatic plastic automatic* pattern. Examples are علمي *sameerastic;* سميراستيك/ سميراستيكية *math tic;* رياضيات تيكيه *Affairs tic;* الامور تيكية *literary tic;* أدبي تيكية *Scientific tic;* فيزياء تيكيه *physics tic.*

- **Arabia:** in its English form, it is used in some hybrid compounds as in ارابيا كورة *Arabia Kora;* ارابيا سات *Arabia sat;* ارابيا شات *Arabia chat;* قناة ارابيا *Arabia channel;* ماك ارابيا *Mac Arabia;* ارابيا ارابيا *Arabia Arabia* (a social media website).

- **Co:** It stands for company. It is used in hybrid compound as in افلامكو *Aflamco;* إيجار.كو *Ejarco (name of a rental company);* سعيد كو *Saeed co* (a chicken farm) ; سيف كو *Saif co* ; شوزينجي-كو *Shoezinji co* (name of a Shoe shop).

- **Pro,** an abbreviation from professional. It is used in some hybrid compounds as in الأوسط برو *Al-Awsat pro* (a software); مصر برو; *Egypt pro* (a company); رياضة برو *sport pro;* حجاب برو *(a uniform for female Muslim athletes) Hijab pro;* برامج برو *software pro; pro.*

- **Café** as in *Internet café*. In Arabic, it is used to form compounds similar Internet café. It is used in names of websites or forums as in علوش كافيه *Alloush café.* عرب كافيه *Arabs cafe;* صبايا كافيه *young ladies cafe;* بنوتة كافيه *bannoota café* (young girl cafe;

- **Mart** stands for "market". In Arabic, it is used in the names of some shops, commercial centers or the names of marketing and shopping sites such as قزوز مارت *Qazzouz Mart (a shopping website);* قاموس مارت *Dictionary mart* الخليج مارت *Gulf mart;* يمن مارت *Yemen mart.*

- **Top** in Arabic is used in hybrid compounds to mean "top quality" as in ملابس توب *Clothes top* i.e., high quality clothes; In some hybrid compounds, top is used as a first element as in توب فستان *top dress* (high quality dress); توب بلوزه *top blouse* (high quality blouse).

- **Center** is used in names of shopping centers as in سنتر كريم *Center Kareem;* سنتر الخليجية *Alkhaleejiah Center.*

- **Cast** as in *broadcast* and *webcast*. It is used either as a first or second element in hybrid compounds as عرب كاست *Arab cast;* كاست حب *cast Love;* كاست شوق *cast longing/eagerness.*

- **Link** refers to a URL. In Arabic it is used in compounds such as *Smart Link*, *cyberlink, Starlink* and *Fastlink*. It is used in spoken Arabic in hybrid compounds such as طيبة لينك *Taibah link* (a software and web solutions company); عرب لينك *Arab link* (a tourism company); كتاب لينك *book link* (a search engine for Arabic and Islamic books).

- **Show** is used in names of some TV shows as in البشير شو *Albasheer Show* (a show on DW); شو اعلامي *a media show;* هالة شو *Hala show* (a T.V. program named after Hala Sarhan).

- **Extra** means more than expected. It is used in very few Arabic compounds as in سياسة اكسترا *politics extra;* مصر اكسترا *Egypt extra.*

- **For** as in few Arabic hybrid compounds as 4شباب *for Shabab* (name of a T.V. station and an organization); كتاب4 *for books* (a library).

- **Ultra** means extreme, immoderate or extremist. It is used in Arabic in hybrid compounds to show immoderate/extremist behavior such as الترا ارثودوكس *Ultra Orthodox;* الترا وطني *Ultra patriotic.*

- **Talk** means a conversation between two people, often about a particular subject. It was borrowed by some Arabic speakers and used to form hybrid compounds as شباب توك *Shabab Talk* (a talk show on DW); جعفر توك *Jaafar Talk* (a talk show on DW); شيطان توك *Satan Talk*.

- **Pal** means friend. It is used in English compounds as *pen pal* and *PalTalk* and in banking as *PayPal*. In Arabic, it is used in the hybrid compound شادي بال *Shadi Pal.*

In addition, there are three-word hybrid compounds that contain two borrowed lexemes as in إستاد الدوحة نت *Doha Stadium net*; عرب ويب سوفت *Arab web soft* بوك أسامة راديو *Radio Osama Book*; سوبر يمن نت *Super Yemen net*; سيتي سنتر ديرة *City center Deira* مركز حمدان سنتر *Center Hamdan Center*; and إسرائيليكس ويكي**wiki Israel leaks.* In addition, there are three-word hybrid compounds with one borrowed lexeme as: أبو عيطة الأمل ميتر Abu Eita Hope meter (an article title); بغداد غيت ـ باريس *Paris-Bagdad gate*; طرب شعبي توب **popular music top* (high quality music); كوز مارت تجاري *Kouz Mart* (a shopping center); وظائف إكسبو ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة *(Expo people with special needs);* أخبار مصر تيوب *Egypt News tube (a channel);* ويكي الطالب اليمني **wiki Yemeni student* (a free encyclopedia) مصر دوت كوم الهندسة المعلوماتية ويكي *wiki ويكي مؤسسة التعبير الرقمي العربي; **wiki (of) the Arabic association of informatics;* *Egypt jobs dot com;* اليمن اليوم تيوب *Yemen Today tube (a satellite channel);* هايبر مدينة نصر *Hyper Nar City;* ميني حرب أهلية *mini civil war;* هايبر اليوم السابع *7th Day Hyper;* ويكي حرب القبائل *Tribal war wiki.* عمان موبايل *Amman tournament mobile;* دوري

In compounds such as قصيدة علاقة نت* *Poem relationship net* (سوبرماركت) الغذاء مزايا هايبر *Hyper food advantages,* الطقس مار ميتر**weather Mar meter;* سعودي تك بطاقة* Saudi tech card; the constituents of the compound are semantically incongruent. *In* حمدان سنتر مركز *Center Hamdan Center* is redundant as مركز means center, thus the compound has 2 words that mean center, which is semantically awkward.

5.2 Frequency of borrowed morphemes in hybrid compounds in Arabic
Data analysis has revealed that some borrowed lexemes used in hybrid compounds in Arabic are more productive than others as in the following order: *Net (140); com. (121); press (76); soft (44); sat (42); tube (36); leaks (33); mobile (29); meter (27); tech (26); times (23); pedia (21); gate (20); super (20); web (20); wiki (20); expo (13); petro (13); hyper (9); pharma (8); mania (8); media (8); book (7); mini (7); phone (7); tic (7); Arabia (6); co (6); pro (6).* The following borrowed morphemes are not very productive: *Café (5); mart (5); top (5); center (4); cast (3); link (3); show (3); extra (2); for (2); ultra (2); talk (2); pal (1).*

5.3 Reasons For Coining Hybrid Compounds Although Arabic Equivalents Exist
Findings of prior studies conducted by the author reported several reasons for Arab preference to use foreign words over Arabic equivalents in common language, the transliteration of foreign names in English or the dominance of foreign shop names over Arabic names. In one study, the students, faculty, shop owners and workers gave promotional, linguistic, globalization and sociocultural factors and lack of a business naming policy. They indicated that foreign shop names are used as a marketing strategy to attract customers who prefer foreign merchandise to local ones. They think it is more glamorous to use a foreign name as foreign names are associated with modernity, prestige, and elitism. They can reach more customers. A foreign name gives customers the impression that the store is keeping abreast of the latest international markets. The faculty added that in our cognition, foreign names are connected with high quality. Our culture looks at English as more sophisticated and fancier. An English name has a different effect. Shop owners indicated that new entrepreneurs adopt a foreign name because they are worried about their ability to compete with other shops that are using a foreign name. Shops like to Imitate those in the West. Some think that translating a shop name to Arabic creates a barrier between the customer and the foreign franchised company as the original name is in English. As an example, foreign names are used to promote the Riyadh Season as in saying *Oasis, Winter Wonderland, Park Avenue,* and *Boulevard* (Al-Jarf, 2022a).

In another study, participants added factors of brevity, and poor knowledge of Arabic equivalents, especially new coinages. They think it is more prestigious to use foreign words. They declared that "*everybody is doing it*" and "*it's a habit*". Foreign words attract customers' attention more than native words, and more customers can be reached worldwide (Al-Jarf, 2016).

In a third study, Arab users of the hybrid language on social media reported that hybrid forms are trendy in Internet communication which is informal and casual. Some have difficulty expressing themselves in Standard Arabic (Al-Jarf, 2011c; Al-Jarf, 2018).

Furthermore, the influx of hybrid compounds reported in the current study that consists of an Arabic lexeme and English lexeme reflects insufficient Arabization efforts and interest by individuals and stakeholders who have coined them. It also reflects the insufficient Arabization efforts at higher education institutions especially because English is the medium of instruction and most textbooks in most courses at science, engineering, computer science and medical colleges. The students do not study Arabic equivalents of English technical terms in their major area of study. They also have misconceptions about Arabization processes.

Most of them believe that borrowing and transliteration are the only ways available for transferring English terminology to Arabic. Most students never heard of the Saudi Arabic Terminology Databank hosted by KACST (Al-Jarf, 2018; Al-Jarf, 2005a; Al-Jarf, 2005b).

Regarding the syntactic and semantic anomalies in the hybrid compounds in the current study, these are similar to the syntactic and semantic anomalies in shop and hotels names. Analysis of shop names indicated that 69% of the Arabic transliterations of the compound shop nouns have syntactic and/or semantic anomalies; 23% have both semantic and syntactic anomalies combined; 22% have syntactic anomalies only; and 14% semantic anomalies only. As in some hybrid compounds in the present study, some compound shop names are meaningless because the two elements of the compound are incongruous. Others have faulty word order; faulty use of the definite article; and use of constituents in the compound with the same meaning from two foreign languages (Al-Jarf, 2023f; Al-Jarf, 2021d).

5.4 Effect of the Hybridization Phenomenon on Arabic

As in previous studies by the author, hybridizing compounds that refer to names of companies, T.V. stations, T.V. satellites, news agencies, electronic newspapers, specialized websites, blogs and forums contribute to the marginalization and deterioration of the Arabic language although Arabic equivalents to many hybrid compounds exist and can be created even though they are not commonly used. These new hybrid forms of language may weaken the users' linguistic competence and performance in SA, who might resist using and coining pure Arabic compounds in the future. Mixing foreign words with Arabic is a serious issue. It is annoying to the reader, and it distorts the Arabic language especially when users apply Arabic inflectional and derivational morphology to borrowed words in hybrid compounds. Sometimes, use of hybrid compounds hinders comprehension especially by readers who do not know English or those who are not familiar with some of the foreign lexemes. Young people exposed to any hybrid language will learn a distorted language that will affect their linguistic development. They will learn to write without acquiring important Arabic words. The young generation needs to build their lexical repertoire in Arabic. If they get into the habit of hybridization and code-mixing, the Arabic words substituted by foreign words will die (Al-Jarf 2020; Al-Jarf, 2019; Al-Jarf, 2018).

6. Recommendations and Conclusion

Hybrid compounds in Arabic are neologisms, i.e., newly coined phrases, identifying a new concept (Al-Jarf, 2010) through the process of lexical borrowing between Arabic and English. Structural analysis of the hybrid compounds in Arabic demonstrated that those that are technical terms, company names, names of electronic newspapers and satellite T.V. stations are used in Standard, formal and informal contexts. They are used less frequently both tokenwise and typewise. Many are limited in number and are more permanent as they were coined by specialists and Arabic Language Academies. On the contrary, hybrid compounds that appeared during the Arab Spring and refer to names of T.V. shows, newspaper articles, websites, forums, and blogs, were spontaneously created by some social media activists, journalists, and political analysts to express a specific meaning and purpose. They were used in informal, colloquial contexts. Many were popular for a while, then disappeared, and new ones emerged.

The above findings are consistent with results of a study by Riionheimo (2002) who analyzed borrowed bound morphemes in Estonian-based patterns that are gaining an integrated status in immigrant Ingrian Finnish and the ways in which morphological borrowing may occur between languages. This pattern exemplifies a mixing of the two morphological systems during speech processing rather than representing a permanently borrowed feature.

Moreover, most hybrid compounds in Arabic have less conceptual versatility and conceptual prestige in comparison with native compounds or specialized hybrid compounds used in some domains such as politics, IT, business, and others. One of the most important factors responsible for the influx of IT and political hybrid compounds in Arabic during the Arab Spring is the feeling that it is more expressive and prestigious to use English lexemes combined with Arabic bases and that it is more innovative and effective to use foreign affixes or lexemes than pure Arabic words as reported by prior studies by Al-Jarf (2016) and Al-Jarf (2011a).

A third issue is that new hybrid compounds especially those that emerged during the Arab Spring are not listed in Arabic language dictionaries or mobile dictionary apps (Al-Jarf, 2022e). Therefore, raising college students' awareness of these linguistic phenomena is a necessity. This can be achieved by setting new educational and linguistic policies for reinforcing the use of SA among the young generation. Student translators should not use hybrid compounds in formal translations. They should work on Arabizing the 41 borrowed lexemes and the hybrid compounds that contain them as in saying جوال rather than موبايل *mobile*, جنون instead of مانيا *mania*, برمجيات instead of سوفت *soft*; مقياس مؤشر instead of ميتر *meter*; وكالة انباء instead of برس *press;* and so on. Explanatory equivalents can be given as well.

Finally, this study recommends that future research investigate other innovative word formation processes in Arabic such as clipping of borrowed words and phrases used in the spoken language as in كوالا *Kuala* for *Kuala Lumpur*; كازا *Casa* for *Casablanca*; الهاير *hyper* for *hypermarket*; السوبر *super* for *supermarket*; الانتر *Inter* for *intercontinental*; الفيس *Face* for *Facebook*; اللاب lap for

laptop; الواتس Whats for *WhasApp*; الانستا *Insta* for *Instagram*; سناب *Snap* for *Snapchat*; كيلو kilo for *kilometer* or *kilogram*; دوك Dr for *doctor*; شفر Cheffer for *Chevrolet*; رولز *Rolls* for *Rolls Royce* and others.

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