



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

Section: *Literature, Linguistics & Criticism*

## Lexical shortening as a morphological phenomenon in English and Arabic Languages: A comparative study

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### ABSTRACT

The present study looks to identify and compare the processes associated with lexical shortening, in both English and Arabic languages. It focuses on abbreviations, acronyms, clippings and blends. The study aims to find out the similarities, differences, and universalities of the four prementioned processes in the two languages. The study has followed the descriptive qualitative method in addition to the historical method. The data have been collected from the research conducted on morphology, newspapers, mass, and social media in both English and Arabic languages. The data have been sorted morphologically and then analyzed via content analysis. The study has hypothesized that English and Arabic share similar lexical processes of shortening words and share similar needs for forming new lexis. The study has found similar universal linguistic commonalities of shortening words in both English and Arabic, although they belong to different language families. It is also found that the language family of either English or Arabic determines the linguistic differences of the processes of lexical shortening due to its morphological patterns. The new lexis resulted from the various forms of shortening are necessary to meet the need for generating new vocabulary in both languages and cover new lexical items in AI, culture, science, technology, and sustainable development to cope with modernization and globalization. They also contribute to facilitating and accelerating the communication worldwide in an economic way. The study has suggested and recommended studies that may assist future studies in the field.

**KEYWORDS:** abbreviations, blending, clipping, lexical shortening, morphology

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## **1- Introduction**

English is growing fast and influencing languages all over the world, it is the language of science and technology, and it is the lingua franca of the people of the world. Many languages all over the world including Arabic have influence on or influenced by English in one way or another. Lexically Arabic and English influence one another specially in the field of morphology in general and lexical shortening in specific. This influence is related to modernization and the dominant use of technology in the people's life. Arabic is also capable of coping up with the technology and modernization and can create new lexical items by shortening. There is a need for comparative research to identify and analyze the distinctive linguistic features of English and Arabic lexical shortening processes. Arabic can create lexical items like those in English and fulfills the linguistic gap for lexical items of advancement in technology and modernization and can also transfer them to English.

The present study contributes to displaying how English and Arabic languages are flexible and capable to participate in developing the lexis of the globe. It is also expected that The study would answer questions related to the capability and morphological readiness of Arabic language to go parallelly and in harmony with the modern world lexical production.

The study identifies the main processes of lexical shortening shared by English and Arabic and sort out their similarities and differences. It also identifies the morphological and linguistic conditions for lexical shortening in English in Arabic.

The present study is valuable and significant because it creates a platform for the researchers and linguistic scholars who are interested in the morphological and comparative linguistics studies in general and in English and Arabic in specific. The study is also considered of valuable significance because it a referential one among few studies of its kind according to the researcher's limited knowledge.

### **1-1.Objectives**

The present study identifies and compares the different methods of lexical- shortening processes in English and Arabic languages; the English language represents to the Indo-European language family and the Arabic represents the Semitic one. This study seeks to find out that the two languages in question are consistent, ready to respond to scientific innovations and technical developments, and keep pace with the morphological requirements. The study focusses on the how to shorten the lexis into abbreviations, acronyms, clippings and blends in English and Arabic with respect to the similarities and differences of these processes.

The study aims to:

1. identify the morphological process of lexical shortenings in English and Arabic.
2. clarify how lexical- shortenings are formed in English and in Arabic.
3. show the morphological similarities and differences between English and Arabic as contemporary prominent languages.
4. identify the reasons behind the morphological lexical shortenings in English and Arabic.
5. show the extent to which Arabic and English are responding to the global scientific and technical movements.

### **1-2. Questions of the Study**

The present study is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the main methods of morphological lexical-shortenings in English and Arabic?
2. How are the lexical- shortenings formed in Arabic and English?
3. What are the morphological similarities and differences between English and Arabic languages as prominent, contemporary languages?
4. What are the reasons behind the morphological lexical shortenings in English and Arabic?
5. To what extent are English and Arabic responding to the global scientific and technical movements?

### **1-3. Hypotheses of the study.**

1. English and Arabic share the same morphological lexical formation processes of shortening specifically: abbreviation, acronymy, clipping and blending.

2. The lexical shortenings follow similar steps in both Arabic and English languages.
3. English and Arabic share the same needs to form novel words by shortening and both are similarly capable to respond to the global scientific and technical revolution requirements.

#### **1-4. Methodology of the study**

To achieve its objectives of the study, the researcher has used several methods to describe the morphological phenomena related to lexical shortening, to apply accurate investigation and analysis on them, trace the stages of their development, and find out the factors leading to them. The study is a qualitative analytical comparative one; it has followed the descriptive method to first describe the morphological phenomena of lexical shortening, study and analyze them according to the theoretical linguistic basis. The comparative method is used for comparing the morphological characteristics of the English and Arabic to set the commonalities and analyze the differences regarding the formation of the lexemes resulted from the lexical shortenings. The historical method is used to track the developments of abbreviations, acronyms, clippings and blends in English and Arabic, besides, their universality and influence. The primary data have been collected from dictionaries, TV programs, media, research articles, books, academic studies, collections of language and language in use related to the new lexical formation. The collected data from English and Arabic languages have been classified in tables. The different morphological formations related to abbreviations, acronyms, clipping and blends have been compared, to investigate the morphological similarities and differences between the two languages. The cultural influences on lexical formation processes in both languages are taken into consideration.

#### **2. Literature Review**

There is a linguistic revolution all over the world and speaking more than one language is an advantage. All languages all over the world appear to be equal as they convey the communicational needs of their speakers. Languages are classified according to the number of speakers and as English is spoken by the biggest number of people, it is occupying a central linguistic position worldwide. Because of this central position English has become the language of globalization and the language of modernization. A noticeably considerable number of Arabs and Muslims also speak Arabic. There is no competition between English and Arabic but there are linguistic issues and aspects of universality which are considered shared among the languages of the globe. These universals constitute parts of all linguistic levels. Morphology in general and lexical formation processes in specific represent a problematic issue especially those of shortening lexical items and every day new abbreviation, new acronyms, recent clippings, and new blends are a part of the world's dictionary. Most of these new lexical items are originated in English. The morphological lexical shortenings are linguistically important and renew the spirit of the language.

Al-Jarf (2026: 44-60) has documented a very comprehensive corpora on “innovative morphological processes in contemporary Arabic”. Studies like Al-Jarf's one document several important creative morphological phenomena at all levels of word formation. The study shows that the Arabic language can respond to the world's morphological changes resulted from technology and modernization.

According to La Causa (2021: 18-40) the ‘global village’ has shown that English is occupying a convenient place, and it is playing an important role in the world. English language erases the borders of geography and eliminates the gaps of culture by contacting different communities.

The contact of English with Arab communities has affected Arabic and has led to a widespread use of abbreviations which are originated in English, especially in business and technology.

Vasiliev (2021) states that there are several ways to form new lexis, shortening the lexis is one of them. One method is reducing the word or words that make up a phrase to their initials, so that they are pronounced as disjointed letters in other words (alepbatism). The central meaning of alepbatism in Merriam-Webster (2026) is ‘the use of letters as symbols, examples of Alphabetism are, DHL and PDF where the initials are pronounced separately. Linguistically Alphabetism can appear as nouns or as verbs. DHL for instance appears as a noun to refer ‘Dalsey, Hillblom and Lynn’ the names of the three founders of the company. DHL can also be converted to a verb ‘to DHL’ to mean send something by someone, another example which can be converted to a verb is PDF to mean use this formant for a document.

Shaheed (2025: 1633-1640) argues that the morphological lexical shortenings play a significant role in

the efficiency of communication. The linguistic and morphological differences among the languages lead to the differences in the lexical shortening processes. The case study Al-Hamly and Farghal (2013:1-18) of translation of English RLFs<sup>1</sup> assumes that RLFs can create problems when they are translated into Arabic. The use of such forms is common and favored in English commonly but in Arabic they are rarely used and not frequent. The study aims to examine authentic material of Arabic translation in an English 'popular science articles' common in RLFs, to find out how the translators convey the texts including RLFs into Arabic. The data have shown that professional translators in scientific translation apply different strategies to translate the English RLFs into Arabic.

Words can be shortened to alphabetism which is according to Crystal(2012:233-234) is like an abbreviation or like an acronym. In all cases the first letter of an individual word in a phrase or base expression is taken and pronounced by spelling. The basic differences between an initialism and an abbreviation are the pronunciation. Initialisms or abbreviations are pronounced by letters, such as / ef, bi:, ai/ for FBI and the acronym is uttered as a full word, like BASIC /beisik/. Sometimes language users mix initialisms and acronyms, a good example is "CD-ROM" in which the first part is the initialism (CD) and pronounced letter by letter /si:. di:/ while the second part is the acronym (ROM) which is pronounced as a full word.

Al-Samarrai (1987: 105-114) has used the term "ikhtasar" in Arabic for acronymy and used the term "An-naht,"; for blending. Another type of shortening is clipping. According to Don (2014: 27) clipping can take place by the removal of the initial, the middle or the final part of a word, and there is no clear pattern to be followed. Katamba's (2005:180) definition includes a phonological dimension; he states that clipping is a process of creating a novel word. It reduces polysyllabic words into mono syllabic or disyllabic at the same time preserving the meaning of the original word. Mierzwińska-Hajnos (2017:55-68) mentions that there is another method of lexical shortening it is highly productive method of lexical formation. It provides and enriches the language with novel words; it is the lexical blending.

The process of blending is also found in English and Arabic, according to Al-Jahiz (1958: 1968: 106) there are few spoken blends found in the classical Arabic, and they are fixed and related to few limited cases. Al-Bataynah (1999: 121) mentions that most of these blends are religious, have no rules and cannot be analogized. There is a recent need to make blends so as to activate such linguistic processes and cope with modernization.

## Relevant Studies

Studies on comparing the morphological process of shortening words or phrases, have discussed issues related to, individual shortening processes, translation, contrastive analysis and others. This study is different because it is a comparative one which investigates lexical shortening, purposes, similarities and differences, need and linguistic universalities in both English and Arabic. Studies which are relative to the present study include Aldaw (2025), Shaheed (2025), Al-Jarf (2023), Vasiliev (2021), Azmi, et, al., (2022) Altakhaineh (2017), Don (2014) and Veisbergs (1999). Although some of these studies focus on a single type of the processes but all of them are consistent with this study.

The morphological study of Aldaw (2025: 511-556) looks to identify and compare the lexical formation processes in Arabic and English. The study includes the processes of borrowing, derivation, abbreviation, acronymy clipping and compounding. It discusses the linguistic need for the lexical formation and the innovative processes of creating new words and their similarities and differences. The study followed a combination of research methods, and the data have been collected from close and open sources. The data is analyzed via content analysis. The study hypothesizes that there are similarities in the lexical formation processes in both languages and there is a need for new lexis to keep up with technology and modernism. The concluded that new lexical formation is necessary for the living languages to obey the requirements of a changing modern world. Arabic and English language have narrowed the gap of the global vocabulary, and this has facilitated communication. There are linguistic universals shared by English and Arabic languages regarding lexical formation in general although the belonging of the two languages to different language families has led to differences in the lexical formation because each language tends to follow its own patterns.

According to Shaheed (2025: 1633-1640) both English and Arabic languages need such shortcuts for

the efficiency of communication, especially in the written media. The formation of the abbreviations varies in the two languages due to the linguistic and social differences. Recently, there is a noticeable spread in the use of abbreviation and this refers to globalization which makes the world like a small village so, English abbreviations are used frequently and widely recognized in Arabic language in **many** fields. Regarding acronyms, Al-Jarf (2023: 19-25) states that Arabic and English have same concept of acronym mentioning that Arabic has native acronyms as well as borrowed ones. The study explores derivability of acronyms; it also investigates the syntactic and semantic shifts on the derived acronyms and the level of productivity of the derived forms. The study includes derivable forms of acronyms such as “DAESH”, (ISIS) which is coined recently. The study has found that ‘more than fifty derivatives in Arabic including verbs, nouns and adjectives and others are formed from this acronym. The form and the meaning have undergone changes. On the other hand, there are also derivations from English base acronyms such as (NATO) and parts of speech are formed from (NATO). Those forms are used in press and social media. Some derivatives are treated as plurals by adding the plural suffix, “RADARs” for example. The study has reported that acronyms in Arabic have undergone shifts in form and meaning, and not all acronyms are derivable.

Vasiliev (2021:18-19) aims at characterizing the abbreviations and acronyms in Arabic and determining the methods for translating them into Russian and English. The study has compared the abbreviations and acronyms with respect to languages instrumentalities for the morphological processes in Arabic, Russian and English languages. The study has followed the comparative approach. To explore the nature of the multilingual words the study has followed principles related to the functional and cultural equivalent. Parallel texts from the three languages are selected as a material, in addition to bilingual dictionaries. The research aligns with the needs of those who are concerned with understanding and using the tools of language for processing Arab world information and its translations into the other two languages such as Russian and English. The results are beneficial for multilingual translators, and even teachers of Arabic. The study concludes; the findings clarify that characterizing the major layers of the Arabic vocabulary is possible. It also identifies some of the methods of reflecting the graphical specifics of the three languages in question.

Azmi, et, al. (2022: 31-42) conduct their study ‘The Abbreviation in News Text on Asharq Al-Awsat Online Newspaper’ (March 2020). It aims at finding out, understanding, and analyzing morphologically the phenomenon of Arabic shortenings. The study defines the concept of abbreviation in Arabic; however, it mentions that the abbreviation is still is a new form in Arabic discourse and not that familiar among Arabic learners. It follows the qualitative approach with respect to Miles and Huberman techniques. Results have shown that shortening processes in Arabic are al-ikhtaṣār, al-naḥṭ, and al-ikhtizāl. The study recommends that the phenomena of shortening in standard Arabic require more referential studies to provide accessible Arabic material for readers and learners.

Acronyms in Arabic language have recently come into existence because of the globalization and contact with English. Vasiliev (2021:18-19) states several reasons of difficulty in the Arabic combinations of Abbreviations and acronyms among the important ones is the absence of case (capital and small letters) in the Arabic script. In addition to the differences of syllabic divisions. This does not deny that Arabic language has not historically developed abbreviations, various abbreviations have been used in medieval texts to accelerate reading the texts. Abbreviation reduces words to their initial letters, so writing and pronouncing them as separate letter is not new to the Arabic language.

The study of Altakhaineh (2017: 1-14) investigates the linguistic features of the acronyms in Arabic language. It mentions that, in Arabic, acronyms are not old, they have come into existence recently because of the contact with English via different channels due to modernity and globalization. Al-Samarrai (1987: 105-114) mentions that abbreviations are used in the Holy Quran, for example, the letter (noon) in “Noon Wjaqalam wa- ma yastroun”, and ” (alif lam meem) at the beginning of Surat Al-Baqarah, and “kaf ha ya ayn sad” at the beginning of Surat Maryam and others. Other than the “Quran” some old abbreviations are used in Arabic language, and they become very common in use, these include “m” for ‘mohandis’ (engineer), “km” for (kilometer), “A.D” for ‘Austath Doctor’ (professor), “sad ba” for “Sandough Bareed” (post office box), and others where each letter stands as complete word. It is to be noticed that based on the text, same abbreviations can have various meanings.

Veisbergs (1999:156) states that the most dominant part of speech in English clipping is the noun

other parts of speech like adjectives, verbs are few, and less adverbs and prepositions are clipped. However, the language is open to acronyms, various words such as the names of news agencies are used freely in speech and writing, the UN literature is a big source for abbreviations and acronyms.

### 3. Discussion and results

#### 3-1. The process of Abbreviations

##### 3-1-1. Abbreviations English language

Table (3-1)

| No. | Abb.             | The full phrase                                                                          | Origin/Notes                                          |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | BBC              | British Broad Casting                                                                    | English                                               |
| 2   | PDF              | Portable Document Format                                                                 | English                                               |
| 3   | VIP              | Very Important Person                                                                    | English                                               |
| 4   | ATM              | Automated Teller Machine                                                                 | English                                               |
| 5   | GPS              | Gopal Positioning System                                                                 | English                                               |
| 6   | PhD              | Doctor Of Philosophy                                                                     | English                                               |
| 7   | App <sup>2</sup> | Application                                                                              | English                                               |
| 8   | OTP              | One Time Password                                                                        | English                                               |
| 9   | PIN              | Personal Identification Number                                                           | English                                               |
| 10  | SMS              | Short Message Service                                                                    | English                                               |
| 11  | MMS              | Multimedia Message Service                                                               | English                                               |
| 12  | CCTV             | Closed-Circuit Television                                                                | English                                               |
| 13  | WHO <sup>3</sup> | World Health Organization                                                                | English abbreviation and acronym                      |
| 14  | WWW              | World Wide Web                                                                           | English                                               |
| 15  | RIP              | Rest In Peace                                                                            | English                                               |
| 16  | CEO              | Chief Executive Officer                                                                  | English                                               |
| 17  | GIF              | Graphic Interchange Format                                                               | English                                               |
| 18  | KYC              | Know Your Customer Format                                                                | English                                               |
| 19  | CVV              | Card Verification Value                                                                  | English                                               |
| 20  | ICC              | International Criminal Court<br>International Cricket Council                            | English abbreviations. Meaning depends on the context |
| 21  | IQ               | Intelligence Quotient                                                                    | German                                                |
| 22  | TV               | Television                                                                               | Latin                                                 |
| 23  | PM               | Post Meridiem                                                                            | Latin                                                 |
| 24  | AM               | Ante Meridiem                                                                            | Latin                                                 |
| 25  | MP               | Member of Parliament                                                                     | English                                               |
| 26  | vs.              | Versus: against/in opposition to                                                         | Latin                                                 |
| 27  | Dr.              | Doctor                                                                                   | Latin                                                 |
| 28  | etc.             | et cetera (and the rest)                                                                 | Latin origin                                          |
| 29  | VIP <sup>4</sup> | - Very Important Person<br>- Visually Impaired Person<br>- Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide | English. The meaning Depends on context               |

The table (3-1) above shows examples of English language abbreviations, the examples from 1 to 20 show that

<sup>2</sup> from the **Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus** © Cambridge University Press)

<sup>3</sup> <https://share.google/cnXd2jtmAvWGUamuu>

<sup>4</sup> "Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins

many abbreviations are native English while the examples from 21 to 28 are Latin or Greek. Abbreviations are created from two or more letters. The abbreviation in example 7 “App” is combined from three letters to stand for “application” and “TV” in example 22 is created from two letters to stand for “television” which is of Greek origin “tele+ vision”. The abbreviation “vs.” “Dr.” and “etc.” in example 26,27,28 mean “against”, “doctor” and “and the rest” respectively are other example of Latin origin. Some abbreviations function as acronyms, for instance, depending on the pronunciation, the example 13 ‘WHO’ can be classified as an abbreviation or an acronym. Abbreviations can have more than one reference, the example 29 “VIP” can stand for one of three phrases; “Very Important Person”, “Visually Impaired Person” or “Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide” and the context in which it is used determines the correct usage.

### 3-1-2. Arabic language Abbreviations

Table (3-2)

| No. | Abb.            | Word                           | Meaning                   |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1   | Jeem Meem Ain   | Jamhouriat Mis Alarabeeia      | Arab Republic of Egypt    |
| 2   | Sheen Meem Meem | Sharikat Mahdoudat Almas’uliah | Limited Liability Company |
| 3   | Ra seen         | Riyal Saudi                    | Saudi Riyal               |
| 4   | Alif Dal        | Austaz Doctor                  | Professor                 |
| 5   | Sad Ba          | Sandouq Bareed                 | Post office Box           |
| 6   | Ghaf Meem       | Ghabl El-milad                 | Before Christ B. C        |
| 7   | Seen Ta         | Sijil Tijari                   | Commercial Register       |
| 8   | Sad             | Safhat                         | Page                      |
| 9   | Ta              | Twufi                          | Died                      |
| 10  | Meem            | Meter                          | Meter                     |
| 11  | Ilakh           | Ila Akharihir                  | And the rest (Latin)      |
| 12  | Kaf meem        | Kilometer                      | Kilometer                 |
| 13  | Ta              | Telephone                      | Telephone                 |

The table (3-2) above shows common Arabic abbreviations. The abbreviations in the examples 1-11 and others are originated in Arabic and the examples 12 and 13 are not originally Arabic. The abbreviations; number 1; ‘Jeem Meem Ain’ stands for “Jamhouriat Misr Alarabeeia” (The Arab Republic of Egypt) and the abbreviation number 2 ‘Sheen Meem Meem’ stands for “Sharika Mahdoudat Al-mas’uliah”, meaning, (limited liability company), are formed from three letters. The abbreviations from number 3 to number 7 in addition to number 13 are made from two letters; examples 3 “Ra Seen” stands for (Saudi Riyal), 4 “Alif Dal” stands for ‘Austaz Doctor’ meaning, Professor, and 5 “Sad Ba” stands for “Sandouq Bareed” meaning (Post office Box) and so the others. Abbreviations can also be created from only one letter and the examples from 9 to 13 show that “sad” stands for “Safha” (page) and “ta” stands for either “tw’ufi” meaning (died) or (telephone) depending on the context.

In both English and Arabic languages abbreviations are generally pronounced by the names of letters, however unlike Arabic the names of English letters are shorter and contain vowel sounds at its end but Arabic names of letters like “seen”, “meem”, “jeem”, “sheen” “kaf” and dal end in a pure consonant, a zero-vowel sound or sukun and this affect the creation of perfect abbreviations and makes them longer.

### 3-2. Acronymy

#### 3-2-1. Acronymy in English Language

Table (3-3)

| No. | Acronym | Meaning                           |
|-----|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1   | IBAN    | International Bank Account Number |
| 2   | PIN     | Personal Identification Number    |

|    |               |                                                                                           |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3  | SWIFT         | <i>Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication</i>                        |
| 4  | PIN           | <i>Personal Identification Number</i>                                                     |
| 5  | A R A M - CO  | <i>Arabian American Oil Company</i>                                                       |
| 6  | SABIC         | <i>Saudi Basic Industries Corporation/Company</i>                                         |
| 7  | ACT           | <i>Arab Contracting and Trading Company Limited</i>                                       |
| 8  | NATO          | <i>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</i>                                                 |
| 9  | UNAMI         | <i>United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq</i>                                         |
| 19 | UNESCO        | <i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</i>                   |
| 11 | U N O R - WA  | <i>The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</i> |
| 12 | FIFA          | <i>Fédération Internationale de Football Association</i>                                  |
| 13 | NASA          | <i>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</i>                                      |
| 14 | ISIL          | <i>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant</i>                                               |
| 15 | SANA          | <i>Syrian Arab News Agency</i>                                                            |
| 16 | RADAR         | <i>Radio Detection And Ranging</i>                                                        |
| 17 | C A P T - CHA | <i>Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart</i>         |
| 18 | QR code       | <i>Quick Response Code Initialism and acro</i>                                            |
| 19 | CD ROM        | <i>Compact Disc Read-Only Memory Initialism and acro</i>                                  |
| 20 | Covid 19      | <i>Coronavirus disease 2019</i>                                                           |
| 21 | PAWS          | <i>Post-acute withdrawal syndrome</i>                                                     |
| 22 | AIDS          | <i>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</i>                                                 |

The table (3-3) above show that acronyms cover a wide range of areas and disciplines such as bank terminologies as in the examples 1 - 4, the examples 5,-7 are companies, The examples 8-11 are international organizations, the example 12 is an associations and so the others news agencies and inventions. The acronyms 6 and 7 are formed to include meaning, SABIC's meaning in Arabic is related to industry. The example 7 the acronym "ACT" refers to (Arab Contracting and Trading Company Limited), this acronym is created from the first three characters and the other words "Company and Limited" are not included in its formation. It is to be known that the organizations of the UN have a big share in the lexical dictionary of acronyms. The examples 17-19 represent vocabulary from computers and technology while the examples 20 – 22 represent the health area. It is also important to consider the example 20 covid19 which includes the figure 19, this means a part of the acronym can incorporate a number. The examples 18 -20 are coined from abbreviations and acronyms. It can be said that acronyms cover all language active areas. Hamdan and Fareh (2003) mentions that the first English book of acronym "Acronyms Dictionary" has been published in 1960 and it is prepared by Thomas, et al. in the USA and its second edition has been published in 1965 "Acronyms and Initialisms Dictionary" by the same authors; Thomas, R., J. Ethridge and F. Ruffner, Jr.

### 3-3-2. Arabic language Acronyms

Table (3-4)

| No. | Acc.  | Letters (according to source)                  | Meaning                                         |
|-----|-------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | HAMAS | <i>Harakat Al-Muqawamat Al'iSlamia</i>         | <i>Islamic Resistance Movement</i>              |
| 2   | MAJD  | <i>Munazamat Al-Jabha Al-Dimogratia</i>        | <i>Democratic Front Organization</i>            |
| 3   | BASIM | <i>al-Bank Al-Sueudi lil-Mustalahat</i>        | <i>Saudi Terminology Bank</i>                   |
| 4   | FATH  | <i>harakat altahrir alwatanii alfilastinii</i> | <i>Palestinian National Liberation Movement</i> |

|    |       |                                                   |                                            |
|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 5  | HASHD | <i>Hizb Alsha'b al-Demoghrati</i>                 | <i>Jordanian People's Democratic Party</i> |
| 6  | MAMA  | <i>al-Markaz al-Aa'm lil-Mara'ah Al-Sudania</i>   | <i>general center for Sudanese woman</i>   |
| 7  | WAFA  | <i>Wakalat al-Anba al-Filastiniya</i>             | <i>Palestine News Agency</i>               |
| 8  | HAQ   | <i>Hizb Al-amal Alghawmi Alarabi</i>              | <i>Arab National Action Party</i>          |
| 9  | DAESH | <i>al-Dawla al-Islamiya fi al-Iraq wa al-Sham</i> | <i>Islamic State of Iraq and Sham</i>      |
| 10 | WAS   | <i>wakalat al'anba' alsueudia</i>                 | <i>Saudi News Agency</i>                   |

The table (3-4) above shows examples of original Arabic acronyms it is noticeable that these acronyms are nouns. The acronyms in the examples 1-8 have dictionary meanings pre to their formation. The coinage in Example 1, "HAMAS" the selection of letters includes the first letter "H" of "Harakat", "A" from the definite article "Al-", "M" from "Mughawama" and "S" from "al'iSlamia". In the Example 2 "MAJD" the vowel "A" represents the definite article "Al". In the example 3 "BASIM" the first "al" of "Al-Bank" is ignored, the second of "Al-Saudi" in addition to the "S", the "I" from "lil" and the "M" from "Mustalahat". In Example 4 "FATH" "harakat altahrir alwatanii alfilastinii" the constituents do not follow the sequence of the source phrase. In example 5 "HASHD"; "ASH" represent "Al-SH" however "SH" refer to one letter in Arabic. In Example 6 "MAMA" the last "A" represent the article of "Al-Sudania". In WAFA example 7 the last "FA" represent "al-Filastiniya". In the example 8 "HAQ" which stands for "Hizb Al-amal Alghawmi Alarabi" the "A" is not found in the Arabic acronym "HQ" and "al-amal" and "Alarabi" are ignored, in other words, the second and the last components are not represented in the acronym. As for the examples 9 and 10; "DAESH" and "AWFA" they accept meaning after their formation and become normal dictionary lexis. There is no rule to follow in the process of acronymy. Hamdan and Fareh (2003b) state that the process of acronymization requires selecting the initial letter(s) of the words of a phrase which can be combined in the same order as in the source phrase, re-arranged or completely reversed. A vowel sound can be inserted to suite the phonological requirements to create a semantically accepted word.

Abu Saleem (1997: 227-255) studies the modern linguistic shortenings in Arabic; he classified the acronyms in Arabic into two groups. The first includes acronyms which are originally Arabic and some of them are adjusted to have Arabic meaning. There has been tendency for creating acronyms from religious phrases of Islam, but it is not permissible to shorten some of the Islamic phrases according to the Islamic law<sup>5</sup>. The process of acronymy is similar to the process of abbreviation but they differ in some respects. Nasir (1987: 117-118) discusses the issue abbreviations, mentioning that they consist of the first letters of the words in a phrase. He explains that abbreviations are pronounced as separate while the acronyms are pronounced as one unit, and a novel words result out of them. Akmajian (1984: 69) clarifies that the first letters of content words can be involved such process of word shortening.

Compared to English<sup>6</sup>, Arabic acronyms and initialisms are fewer and there are linguistic and cultural challenges which may affect creating and using these types of shortening.

First, In Arabic it is difficult to pronounce the shortening because of the absence of vowels, in English the names of the letters do not cause difficulty in pronunciation .

Second, although an abbreviation is considered a type of economical use of breath in the speech, the names of letters in Arabic are generally longer than the sounds related to them, and they consume more time therefore the intended benefit from using the abbreviations and initialisms is lost. Some challenges are considered cultural; it is argued that the Arabs prefer not to shorten the names and prefer to use full words. They frequently borrow readymade Acronyms from the other language and use them in the Arabic texts.

Hamdan and Farah (2017: 14) have conducted a contrastive study on the common process of abbreviations and acronyms in English and Arabic to investigate the methods of forming these shortenings, their contexts, and usages. The results have shown that in forming the acronyms and abbreviations, English and Arabic languages share various mechanisms at the same time each of them customizes linguistically, geographically and culturally

the mechanisms to suit its use. These adaptive factors have limited the number of abbreviations in Arabic and make them less common and more context-bound than in English language. Among the factors that influence the structure of the acronym is the interaction between the personal taste of the acronym originator and the intention behind that, in addition to the linguistic and orthographic rules of the host language of the abbreviation. Both Arabic and English distinguish between acronyms and abbreviations and the formation of an acronym reflects the philosophy of the person who composes it. English and Arabic language follow same methods in creating acronyms; they base the acronym on content words. Non-content words are not used in the formation of the acronyms, in both languages and the initial letters are used to form acceptable words with semantic denotation and phonetic significance.

Acronyms in Arabic are less common and has limited use in written discourse and in oral speech although acronyms such as “HAMAS” and “DAESH” have become well-known. English uses acronyms in spoken and written language and classify them as lexical items. Arabic language may adjust the structure of the acronyms to be phonologically and semantically acceptable. According to Hamdan and Fareh (2003:114-121) Arabic has formed acronyms as independent meaningful units but English does not force the acronym to be similar to a dictionary word, however, acronyms such as (MUST), which stands for “Maximum Utilization of Skills and Training”, and (JUST) which stands for “Jordan University of Science and Technology” represent dictionary words.

### 3-4. Clipping

#### 3-4-1. Clipping in English Language

Table (3-5) Final clipping (Apocope)

| No. | <i>Clipped form</i> | <i>Full form</i>     |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1   | <i>Cliff</i>        | <i>Clifford</i>      |
| 2   | <i>Tom</i>          | <i>Tomas</i>         |
| 3   | <i>Rob</i>          | <i>Robert</i>        |
| 4   | <i>Ron</i>          | <i>Ronald</i>        |
| 5   | <i>Dave</i>         | <i>David</i>         |
| 6   | <i>Mike</i>         | <i>Michael</i>       |
| 7   | <i>bro</i>          | <i>Brother</i>       |
| 8   | <i>sis</i>          | <i>Sister</i>        |
| 9   | <i>Chimp</i>        | <i>Chimpanzee</i>    |
| 10  | <i>Add</i>          | <i>Advertisement</i> |
| 11  | <i>Memo</i>         | <i>Memorandum</i>    |
| 12  | <i>Mini</i>         | <i>Miniskirt</i>     |
| 13  | <i>lab</i>          | <i>Laboratory</i>    |
| 14  | <i>tram</i>         | <i>Tramway</i>       |
| 15  | <i>Pic</i>          | <i>Picture</i>       |
| 16  | <i>Psycho</i>       | <i>Psychopath</i>    |
| 17  | <i>Dipso</i>        | <i>Dipsomaniac</i>   |
| 18  | <i>Info</i>         | <i>Information</i>   |
| 19  | <i>Prof</i>         | <i>professor</i>     |
| 20  | <i>Fab</i>          | <i>Fabulous</i>      |
| 21  | <i>Pro</i>          | <i>Professional</i>  |
| 22  | <i>Vet</i>          | <i>Veterinarian</i>  |

In the above table (3-5) the examples from 1 to 22, the last part of the word is clipped, and this type is referred to as final clipping. The examples 1 - 6 include “Becky”, “Becca” and “Cliff” “Tom” for “Rebecca”, “Clifford,” and “Tomas,” respectively, these examples stand for proper English nouns and so the examples 4-6. This shows that clipping is common with English proper nouns. The other examples 7 -22 are for common nouns. Plag

(2003: 116) states that English words like “lab” and “gator” are formed by clipping. He adds, it is difficult to predict the words that may result from the process of clipping.

Don (2014:27) reports that clipping is the result of deleting the initial, the middle or the final part of a word, and there is no clear-cut rule, or pattern is to be followed. The morphological process of clipping in English language according to Antoine (2000: xxii) clipping is old. He cities that Hans Marchand mentions that clipping of common nouns in the English is no more than four centuries. Antoine means that the process of clipping is considered as one of the oldest lexical-formation processes in English language. English language uses, ‘Cliff’ for Clifford, ‘Tom’ for Tomas, and so on.

Fangyu (2026: 53-60) states that there are four types of clipping; among which the most productive in English language is back clipping where first stressed syllable is retained, e.g., “Cliff” from “Clifford”. The second type is regular with words of Greek or Latin origin. Less frequent than back clipping is the fore-clipping which removes the initial syllable(s). The third is middle clipping, this type removes the initial and the final parts of the word as in “flu” from “influenza” but due to phonological constraints this type is not common. The fourth type of clipping is the complex which is a combination of clipping with another process of word-formation; compounding for example.

### Middle clipping

Table (3-6)

| No. | Clipped form       | Full form           |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1   | <i>Liz</i>         | <i>Elizabeth</i>    |
| 2   | <i>Kate</i>        | <i>Katherine</i>    |
| 3   | <i>Robbie</i>      | <i>Roberta</i>      |
| 4   | <i>Becky Becca</i> | <i>Rebecca</i>      |
| 5   | <i>Sue</i>         | <i>Susan</i>        |
| 6   | <i>Xan</i>         | <i>Alexandra</i>    |
| 7   | <i>fridge</i>      | <i>Refrigerator</i> |
| 8   | <i>Flu</i>         | <i>Influenza</i>    |
| 9   | <i>Van</i>         | <i>Advantage</i>    |
| 10  | <i>Telly</i>       | <i>Television</i>   |
| 11  | <i>Legit</i>       | <i>Legitimate</i>   |

The examples 1-11 in table (3-6) above are for middle clipping. Booij (2005:20-21) mentions that this type of clipping is also referred to as truncation. Middle clipping is affected by the phonetics (stressed syllable). The examples 1-6 “Robbie, Becky and Sue” from Roberta and Rebecca and Susan respectively represent proper nouns affected by middle clipping. The other examples 7-11 are for common nouns.

Middle clipping according to Quirk (1983: 80-81) in this type both initial and final parts are removed, and the middle part of the word is retained.

### Initial clipping

Initial clipping includes the loss of a short-unaccented vowel (as in *lone* for *alone*)”<sup>7</sup>

Table (3-7)

| No. | Clipped form  | Full form        |
|-----|---------------|------------------|
| 1   | <i>Gator</i>  | <i>Alligator</i> |
| 2   | <i>shroom</i> | <i>Mushroom</i>  |
| 3   | <i>plane</i>  | <i>airplane</i>  |
| 4   | <i>Burger</i> | <i>Hamburger</i> |
| 5   | <i>Bus</i>    | <i>Omnibus</i>   |
| 6   | <i>Phone</i>  | <i>Telephone</i> |

|   |                |                   |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| 7 | <i>copter</i>  | <i>helicopter</i> |
| 8 | <i>varsity</i> | <i>University</i> |

The examples 1-8 in table (3-7) above show initial type of clipping which is common in everyday language.

**Table (3-8)**

**Compound clipping (complex)**

| No. | <i>Full form</i>          | <i>Clipped form</i>        |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | <i>scientific fiction</i> | <i>sci-fi</i>              |
| 2   | <i>Cyborg</i>             | <i>cybernetic organism</i> |

The examples 1-2 in table (3-8) represent compound or complex clipping where both words of the compound are clipped and then merged.

**Table (3-9)**

**Verb clipping**

| No. | <i>Full form</i> | <i>Clipped form</i> | <i>The clipped part</i> |
|-----|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Revolve</i>   | <i>Rev</i>          | <i>Final</i>            |
| 2   | <i>Prepare</i>   | <i>prep</i>         | <i>Final</i>            |
| 3   | <i>Telephone</i> | <i>phone</i>        | <i>Final</i>            |

Clipping is not limited to one part of speech, the above table (3-9) shows verbs clipping which is of the final clipping type.

**Table (3-10 )**

**Adjective clipping**

| No. | <i>Clipped form</i> | <i>Full form</i>   | <i>The clipped part</i> |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Comfy</i>        | <i>comfortable</i> | <i>Final</i>            |
| 2   | <i>Mizzy</i>        | <i>Miserable</i>   | <i>Final</i>            |

A few clipped adjectives including “comfy” from “comfortable” and “mizzy” from “miserable” are shown in the above table (3-10).

Veisbergs ( 1999 :159) notes that the children prefer fore-clipping and adults prefer back-clipping. Yule ( 2006. 53-56 ) sates that clipping is a process of reducing a lexeme of more than one syllable to a shorter form without changing its part of speech.

The features of clipping include:

- i. *Clipping should operate on words with more than one syllables.*
- ii. *It should lead to shortening i.e., reduction of morpho-phonemic units.*
- iii. *It should not be accompanied by any loss/change in meaning.*
- iv. *It should not be accompanied by any change in grammatical category.*

Back clipping is referred to as (Apocope), middle clipping is referred to as (syncope) and it is often marked by the use apostrophe and fore-clipping is referred to as (Aphesis). Complex clipping takes place when more than one part of the word is cut off and this often takes place with compounds when the first constituent of a compound is clipped for example (conman for confidence man) and (paratroops for parachute troops) .

In English, Lexical material on clipping as a type of word formation has found its way to dictionaries. English clipping reduces a polysyllabic word to a monosyllabic one at the same time preserves its meaning and category. There are no specific rules to be followed in clipping, but there are phonological and morphological conditions that affect its formation. Clipped words are deviated from the original ones by their stylistic and social value. Fitriana and Lisdawati (2020: 730-736) clarifies that the process of clipping should be separated from the process of back formation for the following reasons, in clipping the syllables of the main word are removed while in backformation the suffixes are deleted, and it results in a new part of speech.

### 3-4-2. Clipping in Arabic language

Table ( 3-11 )

| No. | Before clipping | After clipping | Gender |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| 1   | Abal-hakam      | Abal-haka      | Male   |
| 2   | Mansour         | Mans           | Male   |
| 3   | Marwan          | Marw           | Male   |
| 4   | Fatimat         | Fatim          | Female |
| 5   | Khadeejat       | Khadeeju       | female |
| 6   | Aishat          | Aish           | Female |
| 7   | Suad            | Sua            | Female |
| 8   | Ibn Malik       | Ibnmal         | male   |
| 9   | Abdulaziz       | Abdu/ Aziz     | Male   |
| 10  | Abdulhalim      | Abhalim        | Male   |
| 11  | Abdulrahim      | Abrahim        | Male   |

The above table (3-11) shows examples on clipping or ‘tarkhim’ in Arabic. Clipping in Arabic takes various forms. The examples have shown that clipping occurs with masculine and feminine proper nouns, the examples 1, 2 and 3 as well as the compound nouns in the examples 8,9 and 10 they all refer to the masculine proper nouns while the examples 4,5,6 and 7 refer to feminine proper nouns. Clipping is a process of shortening nouns under certain conditions. Masculine nouns are to be in the vocative case and contains more than one syllable (examples 1,2 and 3). As for the feminine proper noun, it is also necessary to be in vocative case and end with the final mark of femineity ‘ta’ as in the (examples 4,5 and 6) then the mark of femineity “ta” is removed however, the feminine noun Suad does not have final “ta”, so the “d” is clipped. In example 9 The first component of the compound in addition to the article(al) are removed, as in the example “Aziz” from “Abdul Aziz” clipping here is a diminutive case. The same compound “Abdu-l-aziz” can be clipped differently by removing the second component “Aziz” retaining “Abdu or vice versa. It is also common in the Egyptian colloquial Arabic to form clippings such as in the examples of compounds 10 and 11” Abhalim” and “Abrahim” which stand for “Abulhalim” and “Abdulrahim” by removing the middle part “dul” to show endearment and love. Among the advantages of the process of lexical clipping is that it creates new synonyms and expands the language lexicographic system. In Arabic the process of clipping is not included among the process of the novel word formation while clipping for ‘tarkhim’ is rule governed and related to conditions of the vocative noun, poetry, and diminutives. In English, any part of the original word can be clipped. In Arabic, only the final syllable(s) is/are removed from some nouns such as for ‘tarkhim’. Oraibi (2021: 1-26) mentions that clipping is a language technique which is used by university professors, and students, professionals in the medical field and other occupations. These groups need a short-cut to express themselves at the same time maintain their privacy. Ababneh (2019: 33-56) explains that clipping in English, is removing one or more syllables from a word and “tarkhim” in Arabic is a formal grammatical way of word shortening, such as using “Khadeeju”, “Fatimu” and “Qhad” instead of “Khadeeja,” “Fatima” and “Qadi”. Kamal Al-Din (2005: 109) argues that nouns such as “Ya’S(een) where the (s) is seen” from “Yaseen”, and “Rahm’n” from “Rahman,” and alike are examples of clipping but they are abbreviations. The definition stated by Ibn Al-Sarraj (1988: 359) is that clipping is a process of the removal of the last parts from a proper noun. To clip a noun preceded by a vocative particle, such as “Ya Harith”, the final syllable is removed so that it becomes “Ya Har”. It is a thumb of rule that nouns are clipped only if they are four-letter or more, then the last syllable can be deleted, as in “Mans” for “Mansour”. Ibn Malik<sup>8</sup> (2000: 223) cites a poetic line that includes the clipped form “Sua”<sup>9</sup> for a woman whose full name is “Su’ad”, and the poet Kathir Azzat<sup>10</sup> uses the clipped form “Azzu” instead of mentioning the full name of his love” Azzat”<sup>11</sup>. Ibn Malik states that the nouns “Suad” and Azzat” are clipped whether the vocative particle

8 [https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%AE%D9%8A%D9%85\\_\(%D9%86%D8%AD%D9%88\)](https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%AE%D9%8A%D9%85_(%D9%86%D8%AD%D9%88))

9 Ka ya Sua’ fi mun da’a Sa’ad

10 a well-known poet from the era of Bani Omeia his love’s name is Azzat

11 fa qultu laha ya Azzu kul’a museebatin”

remains outspoken or omitted and so deleting the final sound of the vocative is “tarkhim”. For the poetic necessity, Imru’ al-Qais<sup>12</sup> uses the clipped form “Ibn Mal,” which is originally “Ibn Malik.” The poem also reads from , Imru’ al-Qais “Fatimu<sup>13</sup>” instead of “Fatimatu”. The “tarkhim” also comes in noble hadith, the Messenger Mohammad (peace and blessings be upon him) says “Aishu<sup>14</sup>” instead of saying “Aisha” to his wife (may Allah be pleased with her) . On another occasion Abu Hurairah – one of the friends of the messenger of Allah- says: “The Messenger of Allah use to clip his name to “Aba Hir”<sup>15</sup>. In Arabic, clipping for “tarkhim” is not permissible with names such as “Ghulam” (boy), “Rasoul” (messenger), Al-Munduob (laminated person), Al-Mustaggath (vocative of appeal), and nouns of less than four letters.

Aldaw (2025: 511-556) explains that masculine, and feminine nouns can be clipped in vocative case and in poems for poetic necessity. Under certain conditions it is permissible to clip genitive and attributive compound nouns. Veisbergs (1999:156) explains that the most dominant part of speech in English clipping is the noun while other parts of speech like adjectives, verbs are few and even less adverbs and prepositions are clipped but Arabic clip only nouns.

According to Hassan (2004: 92) due to purpose there are three types of clippings in Arabic: the removal of the last letter of a noun in a vocative case, the removal of a letter or letters for a poetic purpose (the rhyme for example), and the removal of a letter or letters for diminutive purposes. Ababneh (2019: 33-56) mentions that the process of ‘tarkhim’ is common in Arabic and it is used for pampering and endearment in vocative cases for both masculine and feminine to enhance pronunciation.

### 3-5. Blending

#### 3-5-1. Blending in English Language

Table (3-12 ) Noun blends

| No | Blends                        | Meaning                        |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Brunch</i>                 | <i>Breakfast+lunch</i>         |
| 2  | <i>Motel</i>                  | <i>Motor+hotel</i>             |
| 3  | <i>Smog</i>                   | <i>Smoke+fog</i>               |
| 4  | <i>Slanguage</i>              | <i>Slang+ language</i>         |
| 5  | <i>Cofftea</i> <sup>16</sup>  | <i>Coffee+tea</i>              |
| 6  | <i>Sudanair</i> <sup>17</sup> | <i>Sudan+Airways</i>           |
| 7  | <i>Sudatel</i> <sup>18</sup>  | <i>Sudan+telecommunication</i> |
| 8  | <i>docudrama</i>              | <i>Documentary+drama</i>       |
| 9  | <i>Sitcom</i>                 | <i>Situational+comedy</i>      |

Lexical Blending in English means forming a new lexeme by joining parts of two or more words, the process involves clipping the words then blending them. The blends in the examples 1- 5 in table (3-12) above are “brunch” which is formed from “br” from “breakfast” and “unch” from “lunch”, the two parts are merged in “brunch”, to mean a meal between breakfast and lunch. The same process is applied on the other examples “motel” “smog” “Slanguage” and “Cofftea”, “which are blended from parts of “Motor + hotel” and “ Smoke + fog”, “ Slang +language” and “ Coffee + tea”, these blends are noun +noun, so the final output are nouns that are semantically related to both components. In the example 6; the noun blend “Sudanair” is formed from “Sudan airways” which is a noun plus compound the noun “Sudan’ is preserved while “Airways” is clipped to “air” and merged with “Sudan”. The examples 7-9 “ Sudatel”, “docudrama”, Sitcom” are formed from two words one of them includes a suffix. In the example 7 “ Sudan +telecommunication” the suffix is removed from the second component then the word is clipped and merged with the first component. In the examples 8 “ Documentary +drama” the suffix which belongs to the first component is removed then the first component

12 a pre-islamic great poet

13 a’ Fatimu Mah’lun ba’ad Hadha At-tadaluli”

14 The Messenger of Allah says to Aisha: “O Aishu, hadha Gabriel ughrheek as-salam.”

15 The Messenger of Allah calls me “Aba Hir” and the people call me Abu Hurairah.”

16 A Sudanese company for coffee and tea. <https://cofftea.net/ar/%D8%B9%D9%86-%D9%83%D9%88%D9%81%D8%AA%D9%8A>

17 <https://www.sudanair.com/>

18 <https://english.mubasher.info/markets/adx/stocks/SUDATEL/profile/>

of the final parts is clipped and merged with the complete second component. In the example 9 Situational +comedy” the suffixes of the first component is removed and the second component’s final part is clipped to analyze the blend Plag (2003) proposed a symbolic pattern in which the first lexical item is represented by syllables appear as (A + B) and the second word syllables appear as (C + D), the resulting word is coined as: A B + C D = A D.

**Table (3-13 ) Verb and adjective blends**

| No | Blends           | Meaning                   |
|----|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Chillax</i>   | <i>Chill +relax</i>       |
| 2  | <i>Squidge</i>   | <i>Squash +squeeze</i>    |
| 3  | <i>Ginormous</i> | <i>Gigantic +enormous</i> |

In table (3-13 ) above, the examples 1,2 and 3 “Chillax”, “Squidge” and “Ginormous” are formed from the compounds “ Chill +relax “,” Squash +squeeze “ and “ gigantic +enormous “. The examples 1 and 2 represent verbs and example3 represents an adjective. In English, there are blends other than nouns i.e., verbs and adjectives but they are few.

Beliaeva, N. (2019) mentions that linguistics classifies the lexical blends according to the source parts of speech as portmanteaus, the examples 1-9 in table (3-11), are noun-noun, the first two examples in table (3-13) above are verb-verb and the example 3 is an adjective-adjective, and there are few mixed blends.

**Table (3-14) Technology, social media, and digital culture**

| No | Blends              | Meaning                            |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Netizen</i>      | <i>Internet + citizen</i>          |
| 2  | <i>Netiquette</i>   | <i>Internet + etiquette</i>        |
| 3  | <i>Blog</i>         | <i>web + log</i>                   |
| 4  | <i>Vlog</i>         | <i>video + blog</i>                |
| 5  | <i>Webinar</i>      | <i>web + seminar</i>               |
| 6  | <i>Infotainment</i> | <i>information + entertainment</i> |
| 7  | <i>Finsta</i>       | <i>fake + Instagram</i>            |
| 8  | <i>Edutainment</i>  | <i>education + entertainment</i>   |
| 9  | <i>Mocktail</i>     | <i>mock + cocktail</i>             |

**Table (3-15) Health and lifestyle**

| No | Blends             | Meaning                      |
|----|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Flexitarian</i> | <i>flexible + vegetarian</i> |
| 2  | <i>Hangry</i>      | <i>hungry + angry</i>        |
| 3  | <i>Ginormous</i>   | <i>gigantic + enormous</i>   |
| 4  | <i>Frenemy</i>     | <i>friend + enemy</i>        |

**Table (3-16) Business, work, food, and environment**

| No | Blends              | Meaning                            |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Workation</i>    | <i>work + vacation</i>             |
| 2  | <i>Staycation</i>   | <i>stay + vacation</i>             |
| 3  | <i>Bromance</i>     | <i>brother + romance</i>           |
| 4  | <i>Advertorial</i>  | <i>advertisement + editorial</i>   |
| 5  | <i>Cronut</i>       | <i>croissant + doughnut</i>        |
| 6  | <i>Turducken</i>    | <i>turkey + duck + chicken</i>     |
| 7  | <i>Agrivoltaics</i> | <i>agriculture + photovoltaics</i> |

Recently blends come into existence in different fields, Renner (2023) provides recent categorized information on blends structure, types, and productivity in English. Table (3-14) covers blends from technology, social media and digital culture, table (3-15) covers blends from health and lifestyle. Table (3-16) covers blends from business, work, food, and environment. This shows that the process of blending is an UpToDate process and covers all the language fields. As English is the language of technology and Modernism many blends have found their way to the other languages fields such as AI, technology, social media, and sustainability, where new concepts require new names.

There are exotic examples of blends provided by Beliaeva, (2019:1) include blends such as “Thankshallowistmas” which is coined from (Thanksgiving + Halloween + Christmas), “zorse” from (zebra +horse), “shress” from (shirt+ dress) and there are also mixture blends across languages such as “franglais” (français+anglaise) which is part French and part English.

### 3-5-2. Blending in Arabic

Table ( 3-17) Noun blends in Arabic

| No. | Blend            | Source                   | Meaning               |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1   | <i>Jalmoud</i>   | <i>Jamad +barad</i>      | <i>Stone</i>          |
| 2   | <i>Balharith</i> | <i>Bani + Aharith</i>    | <i>Al-Harith sons</i> |
| 3   | <i>Rakmaja</i>   | <i>Rakoub + alamowaj</i> | <i>Surfing</i>        |
| 4   | <i>Sudanas*</i>  | <i>Sudan + nas</i>       | <i>Sudan people</i>   |

Ya’quob (1982: 208-209) states that blending extracts a new lexeme from two or more others to cover a relative meaning. The resulted word can be a noun, a verb, or a particle. Arabic blend must follow the morphological patterns of Arabic.

Al-Jarf (2023: 64-77) considers blends are types of compounds. Noun blends are common in Arabic. the table ( 3-17) above shows examples of Arabic noun blends; the examples 1,2, 3 and 4 “ Jalmoud”, “Balharith”, Suda’nas” and “ Rakmaja”. The examples 1 and 2 the final parts of first components of both compounds “Jamad barad” and “Bani Aharith” are removed then the initial parts of the second components are removed , and the “l” sound/letter is inserted for ease of pronunciation<sup>19</sup>. The examples 4 “Rakmaja” is blended from “Rakoub alamowaj”, this is a recent blend formed by taking the letters ‘ra’ and the ‘kaf’ from “rukoub” and the ‘meem’ and “jeem’ from “amoaj”<sup>20</sup>.

Regarding the example 4, “Sudanas”, (Sudan people), Al-Jarf (2023: 64-77) states that it is a blend in which the final consonant sound /n/ of (Sudan) is deleted because it is similar to the initial consonant sound /n/ in (nas) the second component. However, he word “Sudanas” is not a blend and does not meet the requirement of blending.

Table ( 3-17) Islamic blends (verb)

| No. | Blend    | Components                           | Meaning                                |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1   | Sabhal   | Subhan Allah                         | Glorify Allah                          |
| 2   | Ja’afad  | Ju’iltu fadaka                       | may Allah make me redemption for you   |
| 3   | Basmal   | Bism illahi Rahmani er-rahim         | To say in the name of Allah            |
| 4   | Hal’lala | La-ilaha illa allah                  | Cheered (Islamic)                      |
| 5   | Hasbal   | Hasbi-allah wa n’im alwakeel         | Refuge to Allah                        |
| 6   | Sama’al  | As-salamu Alaikum wa’rahmatul Lah    | Greet                                  |
| 7   | Talbagha | Atal allhu Baga-ak                   | May your stay be long                  |
| 8   | Dam’az   | Adam Allah Iz’zak                    | may Allah perpetuate greatness for you |
| 9   | Hawghal  | Wa la hawlan wala ghwota illa billah | The strength is Allah’s only           |

Blends are quite common in the Islamic expressions, and there is a tendency to shorten long expressions. Most

19 <https://share.google/NASRNCrRarY0gpSJE2>

20 [https://almajma3.blogspot.com/2016/04/blog-post\\_8.html?m=1](https://almajma3.blogspot.com/2016/04/blog-post_8.html?m=1)

of the Islamic expressions are formed in the verb mode as all the examples in table ( 3-17) show . The common blends in Arabic are nouns and verbs. The structure of the blends ranges from two words as in the examples 1 “ Sabhal” which stand for “Subhan Allah” up to seven words as in the example 9 “ Wa la hawlan wala ghwota illa billah” which is blended into a single word. Hawghal” According to Blasi (1999:279) “In such a type, a single verb is coined from a whole sentence to denote that it is an utterance by someone, or to denote its meaning”. These verb blends can be derived to be nouns for example “Hal’lala” and “hawghal” can be changed into nouns “tahleel” and “hawghalt”.

Blending in Arabic takes place under certain conditions which are summarized by Slevani (2020:1-26) as follows; blends have to reflect the meanings of the words from which they are combined if they are only two, in case there are three components; a part from each word is taken and the sequence is combined into one word. Some word may not share parts for example in the blend ‘ja’fada’ from ‘Ja’alani Allahu fadakda’ no letters are taken from the name of the almighty “Allah”.

**Table ( 3-18) Adjective and preposition blends**

| No. | Blend              | Source               | Meaning                                      |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Abdari</i>      | <i>Abd Ald-dar</i>   | <i>Slave of the house</i> <sup>21 22</sup>   |
| 2   | <i>Abshami</i>     | <i>Abd ash-shams</i> | <i>the slave of the sun</i> <sup>23 24</sup> |
| 3   | <i>Hadrami</i>     | <i>Hadara Maout</i>  | <i>From Hadramout</i>                        |
| 4   | <i>Afro’asiawi</i> | <i>Afrigi Asiawi</i> | <i>Afro-Asian</i>                            |
| 5   | <i>barma’ai</i>    | <i>Bar ma’a</i>      | <i>Amphibious</i>                            |
| 6   | <i>am’ma*</i>      | <i>an + ma</i>       | <i>About what</i>                            |

Blends in Arabic are deep-rooted and can be referred to earlier than the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. The table ( 3-18) above shows Arabic adjective blends; the examples 1,2, and 3 “ Abdari” Abshami” and “Hadrami” are pre-Islamic blends. In “Abdari” and “ Abshami” the second part of first component of the compounds “Abd Ald-dar” and “Abd ash-shams” are removed, and the first part of the second component is removed then the two parts are blended. In Abshami” the final “s” of Shams is replaced by the relative particle “i”. The example 3 “ Hadrami” represents an old adjective. The examples 4 and 5 “Afro’asiawi” and “barma’ai” are adjective blends formed from “Afrigi+ Asiawi” to mean someone or something belongs to Africa and at the same time to Asia. The blend “barma’ai” is formed from the two content words “bar+ ma’a” to give a new meaning (able to live in land and in water) and the “i” is added for the formation of adjective. As for the example 6 “am’ma” which stand for “an+ ma” is considered a blend in the research abstract of Al-Jarf (2016) as an example of a blending, however, it is not a preposition blend; it is a type of phonological assimilation<sup>25</sup>. Halawa and Nasr al-Din (2019: 19-29), mention that Blending is common in Arabic and in English and there is a global tendency for blending as a contemporary style that serves language economy.

#### 4- Conclusion

The present study has investigated the processes of lexical shortening in Arabic and English with respect to abbreviation, acronymy, clipping and blending. Both languages are characterized by flexibility and distinctive linguistic systems and have shown limitless linguistic potential regarding these processes. The processes of creating new lexical items by shortening are essential to cope with the new global changes to fill the vocabulary gap. The new lexical items accelerate and enhance communication among the language users in private and economical way besides, it enables them to show a prestigious use of the language. Each languages form new lexemes with respect to its specific linguistic characteristics. Features related to the processes of lexical shortening in English and Arabic languages appear to be universal. A part of language universalities there are remarkable similarities in some respects in the processes of the formation of the new lexis in general. It is also natural to

21 A person belonged to the family of “Abd ad-dar”, which was a name of an Arab tribe in the 6th century AD.

22 Mohsin , E. (2021:10). Blending, from English to Arabic.

23 A person belonged to the family of “ Abd shams” which was a name for an Arab tribe in the 6th century AD.

24 Mohsin , E. (2021:10). Blending, from English to Arabic.

25 <https://share.google/SosbIV7MiiGyGiaoN>

find structural differences in the processes of lexical formation because English and Arabic as they belong to different language families. The technology, the social and mass media play a key role in the spread of the new lexical items. Both languages follow same steps to form abbreviations and acronyms, clippings and blends but acronyms and clippings are less common in Arabic, and they are contextually restricted because they are bound to linguistic and cultural factors; that affect their formation and usage. English, abbreviations, and acronyms are common in speech and in writing besides, unlike Arabic, English has classified abbreviations and acronyms as dictionary martials. Arabic language sometimes inserts extra vowels to the acronym, reorder or delete letters to make the new lexeme semantically accepted while English does not have this feature. Blending is old in both languages and cover wide range of areas and parts of speech in Arabic and English, but it is more common in English than in Arabic. Arabic blends have limited use because they are rule governed and complicated, in addition, Arabic considers blends a special type of compound which takes place under certain conditions. However, both English and Arabic respond rabidly to the global scientific and technological movements and use the English clipped form or blend because it is formed first. English and Arabic utilize all their resources to bridge any lexical gap to cope with the global scientific and technical revolution requirements.

Each of these morphological processes of lexical or phrasal shortening work differently but all of them economize the use of language and improve the communication process. These processes play a vital role in accelerating the language speed and keep up with the events and developments. As this area of research is very wide and complicated, the researcher recommends further studies to relate lexical formation processes to the linguistic levels of phonology, syntax, and semantics.

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**Conflicts of Interest**

“The author declares no conflict of interest.”

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The paper was conducted by one corresponding author only.

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