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The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Borrowing in Arabic: A Synergy of Corpus Linguistics and CDA

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The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Borrowing in Arabic: A Synergy of Corpus

Linguistics and CDA

By

Sami Abdullah Hamdi

DISSERTATION

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Requirements for the Degree of
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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my mother Fatimah Abu Hashem, my father Abdullah Hommadi, my wife Rawdah, my little two angels Fajr and Saad, and to my all family.

Acknowledgement

I am so thankful to Almighty Allah for all the help and guidance to pursue my graduate studies and complete this dissertation. I am hugely indebted to my adviser Dr. Melissa Axelrod whose help, support, and encouragement improved my performance and intellectual development since I started my doctoral studies at The University of New Mexico. My thanks and gratitude are also extended to the committee members: Dr. Carlos Lopez Leiva, Dr. Holly Jacobson, and Dr. Paul Edmunds whose valuable comments and suggestions improved this dissertation.

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The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Borrowing in Arabic: A Synergy of Corpus

Linguistics and CDA

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Abstract

Lexical borrowing is a natural outcome of language contact and one source of neologisms. The traditional view of lexical borrowing explains it as motivated mainly by lexical need or prestige where loans in the recipient language have more or less similar if not identical meanings with the borrowing language. Linguistic adaptation has been often seen grammatically based where grammarians or linguists assume the major task of nativizing foreign terms. This is typical in many studies on linguistic borrowing in Arabic while a secondary attention is given to semantic, sociolinguistic, and educational perspectives.

The present study approached lexical borrowing as more language users' task emphasizing their role in meaning construction. Three English loanwords in Arabic (agenda, liberal, lobby) were studied in naturally occurring language to see if their meanings and co-occurrence patterns correspond to their equivalents in English and, thus, agree with the notion of lexical need to linguistic borrowing. Some of the meanings of the

loans fall under the domain of sociopolitics which is a fertile site believed to show ideological impact. Using two analytical frameworks of Sinclair (2005, 1998) and Van Dijk (2014, 2016b, 2016a), the three loanwords were investigated from corpus linguistics and CDA angles. The findings revealed different co-occurrence patterns in Arabic characterized by negative associations than in English. Negative associations were motivated by (religious, political, linguistic) ideological stances often implied in the connotations and attitudinal meanings of real language use. Ideological influence was also reproduced in Arabic dictionaries where some loanwords or their meanings are absent or excluded though used in formal settings. The connection between dictionary making and learning as influenced by dominant ideology was also explored.

Keywords: Lexical borrowing, linguistic borrowing, loanwords, foreign words, borrowed words, ideology, language ideologies, language and ideology, Arabic, corpus linguistics, semantic prosody, CDA, sociocognitive studies.

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Key Terms

Arabization: The process of transferring foreign words to Arabic.

Attitudinal meaning: Evaluative stance toward the content of a proposition.

Borrowing language: The language where borrowed items come from.

CDA: A critical perspective to discourse that regards language as a social practice and it addresses issues of power abuse, ideology, and inequality.

Co-text: The linguistic context surrounding a piece/unit of text as part of context.

Extended lexical unit: A unit of description that comprises words and phrases whose meaning is based on co-selection of a sequence of items (Sinclair, 2004). It is a model that is made up of four components:

Collocation: The frequent co-occurrence of word-forms with a node word

Colligation: The co-occurrence between a node word and grammatical categories

Semantic preference: The semantic feature shared by a node word and set of lexical items.

Semantic prosody: The discourse function that describes the implicit attitudinal meaning and the purpose behind choosing a lexical item.

Ideological control: The individual or group practice to ensure that a concept and action do not violate shared beliefs system.

Ideology: The basic frameworks for organizing the social cognitions shared by members of social groups, organizations or institutions (Van Dijk, 1995a: 17-18).

Phraseology/ Phraseologism: A co-occurrence of a lemma with one or more linguistic elements that function as one semantic unit (Gries, 2008).

Recipient language: The language that receives/adopts borrowed items from another language.

Loanword (also borrowed/foreign word): A linguistic element where both form and meaning were transferred or adapted from one language to another.

Lexical borrowing: The incorporation of linguistic elements from one language to another.

Node: A word whose co-occurrence pattern is under study as in relation collocation.

Concordance: A display of examples of words and phrases in a corpus often with the search term centered.

Sociocognitive approach: An approach to CDA that views cognition to mediate the relation between discourse and society.

Language Users: Individuals from a speech community who use a language in spoken or written form.

CHAPTER 1

1. Introduction

Communication and interaction between languages and cultures are likely to result in the transfer of new concepts and linguistic elements. Lexical borrowing is an outcome of such interaction and almost every language has borrowed words from another language. Lexical borrowing is motivated mainly by *need* and *prestige*; the former is seen justified in the absence of existing equivalents in the borrowing language while the latter is not. The appropriation of loanwords (loanwords, borrowed words, and foreign words will be used interchangeably henceforth) from one language to another may be faced with some form of resistance due to linguistic factors, as in rejecting words that do not conform to native grammatical or phonological patterns, and nonlinguistic factors such as attitudinal ones (Haspelmath, 2009; Poplack, Sankoff, & Miller, 1988; Thomason & Kaufman, 1988). These factors lead some social groups of the recipient culture to view certain loanwords with some reservations. Consequently, language users (speakers, listeners, readers, writers) develop their own attitudes toward particular lexical borrowings which may be positive, neutral, or negative. Such attitudes are expressed through language use in a variety of ways to be discussed here.

Individuals' uses of particular meanings of loanwords are not random but rather purposeful. When borrowed words connote undesirable meanings, for instance, language users may avoid them or make other choices to express these meanings and thus express their attitudes toward them. Some of these choices mask language users' attitudes and are

thought to be ideologically motivated. For instance, a loanword like *beer* in Arabic, 'بيرة', may be associated with alcoholic *beer* which is religiously and culturally banned, unlike its native neutral equivalent شراب شعير 'barley drink'. This careful use of borrowed words can be seen as a form of ideological control to protect shared belief system from some unfavorable foreign concepts. Obviously, not all borrowed words are subject to ideological reactions. Loanwords that are likely to index ideological attitudes may be those in conflict with the sociocultural and political system of the members of the recipient culture.

Attitudes toward some borrowings may be one facet of a larger belief system of socially shared values and principles. Word choice, context of use, and co-occurrence with other words/phrases are some of the means through which ideologies are expressed in borrowings at the discourse level. They provide a context to shape borrowed words meanings. The construction and distribution of information in discourse is enacted not only at the social level (by individuals and groups) but also at the institutional level, such as in schools and the media. Thus, language use is not always neutral, but rather capable of reflecting aspects of social values and belief system.

To understand more about the different forces that come into play in lexical borrowing, including the role of ideologies influence, borrowing should be approached within a larger interdisciplinary framework. Emphasis should be placed on studying loanwords at the discourse level rather than in isolation. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is one theoretical framework that studies the manifestation of social relations in discourse structure and use. CDA research is focused on examining discourse in service of the search for social justice and equality and against power abuse and domination.

Ideology has been one of the central issues in CDA. Ideologies are defined here following Van Dijk's definition (1995a, p. 17-18) "...ideologies are the basic frameworks for organizing the social cognitions shared by members of social groups, organizations or institutions". This definition of ideologies emphasizes shared sociocultural knowledge as manifested in members' attitudes. Van Dijk (1995a) points out the gradual acquisition of ideologies by group members to control social reproduction. Language use is one area in which ideology is explicitly and implicitly exercised at the social and institutional level. According to Widdowson (2000), Critical Discourse Analysis is the uncovering of implicit ideology in texts. It exposes underlying ideological bias and therefore, the exercise of power in texts. Van Dijk (1998) articulates ideology as the basis of the social representations of groups, and more generally advocates a sociocognitive interface between social structures and discourse structures.

It is important to note that ideologies are not necessarily a negative construct neither they are properties of dominant groups, since both dominant and dominated groups can have their own ideologies to legitimate or resist power (Van Dijk, 1995b). In other words, ideologies per se are not harmful, however, it is the practice of ideologies that evokes positive or negative attitudes such as acceptance or resistance. It follows that discourse as one site of social action can be used as a form (Coupland, Sarangi, & Candlin, 2014; Fairclough, 2009, 1995; Gee, 1992; Halliday, 1978) of social practice. Through language use, ideologies are established, enacted and maintained. Individuals may exercise ideologies in their discourse unconsciously, since it is deeply rooted in their cognition. Aspects of ideologies concern language in terms of language policy, linguistic structure, and indexicality among other areas (Irvine & Gal, 2009; Silverstein, 1979;

Woolard & Schieffelin, 1994). These ideological issues may be explicit but are often implicit or assumed in language use.

In this study, I address the ideologies and attitudes that influence the use of loanwords among Arabic language users. Ideologies are highly abstract; they are often implicit at the lexical level as well as at the discourse level. The implicit attitudinal and evaluative meaning is conceptualized in ‘semantic prosody’ (Hunston, 2007; Louw, 1993; Partington, 2004; Sinclair, 1991, 2004; Stubbs, 2007). Louw (1993: 30) defines semantic prosody as “A consistent aura of meaning with which a form is imbued by its collocates”. Hunston (2007:249) says that semantic prosody “focuses on the typical behaviour of individual lexical items as observed using ‘key word in context’ concordance lines (e.g., Sinclair 2003). Concordance lines reveal that many words occur frequently in recurring sequences, suggesting that large proportions of running text might be composed of semi-fixed ‘chunks’ (Sinclair 1991, 2004).” Sinclair (2004) and other researchers in this field argue that words have favorable or unfavorable prosody (correlating with favorable or unfavorable attitudes). This prosody can be described through the frequency of co-occurrence and context of use. Louw (1993), for example, provides a study of the collocates of the word *utterly* and finds that it has a strongly unfavorable prosody, occurring most frequently in collocations like “utterly stupid”, “utterly different”, and “utterly unreasonable”. As Louw (1993: 34) puts it, “The concordance shows that *utterly* has an overwhelmingly ‘bad’ prosody: there are few ‘good’ right-collocates”.

Phrasal units of language (e.g., collocation and idioms) are one strategy to identify semantic prosody through language in use, in that a given word may co-occur

with a set of words that share an underlying meaning which may be positively or negatively evaluated. Through large collections of texts, language users' ideological attitudes toward the contents of loanwords are better illuminated than in individual examples. Studying ideological impact on lexical borrowing in its discursive forms is one way to trace language users' attitudinal meanings and learn about the associated linguistic and non-linguistic insights.

This study is intended to explore lexical borrowing in Arabic, with a focus on language users' attitudinal meanings as implied in their use of loanwords in written discourse. It examines how lexical borrowing reflects ideologies about foreign concepts entering the native culture by looking at the collocations and connotations associated with borrowed words and relating them to shared belief system. I also explore the role of dictionary making as one source of *arabization* (the process of transferring foreign words to Arabic) or nativizing foreign concepts in relation to dictionary making.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Arabic like other languages receives many loanwords (e.g., English radio 'radio', 'ta:zadz' for fresh from Turkish *taza*) from Persian, Turkish, French, and English among others. These loanwords are linguistically adapted (phonologically and morphologically) to conform to the native grammatical patterns. Some loanwords are incorporated from the source language with restricted meanings such as Arabic رجم 'ridgeem' from English *regime*; only for a *strict diet system*. Other loanwords have different multiple meanings but one may be more common than others as in كريم from English *cream* often for *ointment* or sometimes *whipped cream*.

Loanword adaptation concerns mainly phonological and morphological aspects in order for native grammatical patterns operate. Research on lexical borrowing by early Arab grammarians examine how borrowed words in Arabic are nativized, characterizing this in terms of sound substitution (e.g., replacement, omission) or the use of the borrowed items without modification (Al-Jawaliqi, 1995; Al-Yasu'I, 1986; Sibawayh, 1982). Studying lexical borrowing in Arabic continues to respond to the flow of foreign terms as well as the scientific and technological advances (see Abd al 'Aziz, 1990; Al-Qinai, 2000; al-Shihabi, 1965; Fahmi, 1961; Ibrahim, 2006 among others). However, much of the research on lexical borrowing in Arabic is informed more by structural aspects than semantic issues. This is supported by the general view of lexical borrowing as motivated by need to fill lexical gaps or for prestige (see Campbell, 2004; Haspelmath, 2009; Thomason & Kaufman, 1988 among others) and, as a result, it is assumed that the meanings assigned to loanwords draw, more or less, on the source language.

While semantic aspects of loanwords in Arabic has received some attention, these studies were confined to describing semantic domains and semantic changes (Al-Athwary, 2016; Bader, 1990; Bahumaid, 2015; Butros, 1963) with insufficient focus on critical examination of how meanings of foreign concepts are actually used by language users. The problem, based on observation, arises with some loanwords in Arabic that have meanings from more than one domain, and some of these meanings are more elaborated developing different connotations from the source language in actual language use. These connotations may be difficult to describe clearly in terms of semantic changes; they challenge the assumption in the research that lexical borrowing is done to import words for new concepts or objects where both form and meaning are copied whole.

Language users are affected by the surrounding sociopolitical state. It follows that loanwords whose meanings develop different connotations are likely to be subject to the belief system characteristic of certain individuals, groups, and institutions of the recipient culture. For instance, foreign words in Arabic such as *cake* and *camera* are not perceived by users like the political ones i.e. *imperialism* and *ideology*. This influence may be subtle and does not appear when borrowed words are used in isolation as the case with dictionaries. It is through language use that connotations of loanwords can be examined against their meanings in the borrowing language.

I will argue here that borrowed words which are socio-politically oriented trigger language users' evaluative reactions and evoke different connotations in Arabic. These connotations are informed by shared ideologies among language users and can be best accounted for when examined in light of the sociocultural and historical context in which their discourse use is embedded. Thus, it is useful to study language users' attitude and evaluative reactions toward foreign words because the ultimate goal for language users is meaning, rather than fulfilling grammatical needs. By studying language users' interaction with foreign words, the discrepancy in connotations (in English and Arabic) between denotative and connotative meanings of socio-politically oriented loans, unlike other ones, can be explored.

The different connotations of particular loanwords between the source and recipient language create ambiguity for language users and learners. This apparent ambiguity suggests underlying attitudes and evaluative beliefs toward particular meanings or concepts. They show more language users involvement in constructing meanings through language use. Potential ideological effects in borrowed words need be

investigated in naturally occurring language to identify meanings in use and how they are informed by the frequency of the words surrounding them. Naturally, the meanings drawn from the most frequent words should suggest entrenched shared ideologies.

Socially shared attitudes shape our language use, though this is not always explicit. Thus, in order to understand more about potential ideologies and their impact in Arabic in its discursive form, lexical borrowing is a source worth of investigation for such purpose. Lexical borrowing is a vehicle not only of new concepts, but also for new cultural content that calls for some sort of response from the host culture. This response may be relatively trivial when it concerns structural aspects of loanword adaptation, since emphasis is likely on conformity to native grammatical patterns. However, the issue becomes of greater importance when it has to do with the native social and cultural profile. It is here where attitudinal meaning operates on borrowed words giving rise to connotations different from those in the source language or dictionaries. Although Arabic is the focus of this study, reference to English (the borrowing language) should be made to compare and contrast the meanings of loanwords.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

Due to the nature of the phenomenon under study (ideologies and lexical borrowing), two complementary theoretical frameworks within the field of discourse analysis were employed: the first is based in the research on corpus linguistics and semantic prosody and the second is the Socio Cognitive Approach, based on work in Critical Discourse Analysis.

1.2.1 Semantic Prosody

Work on Semantic Prosody looks at the evaluative meaning of lexical items based on their recurrent use in larger structures. Sinclair (2005, 1998) argues that the phrase, rather than the word is the primary unit of meaning. He emphasizes that the meaning of text is made up through the patterning of phrases; in that the selection of small units of meaning (e.g. words and phrases) takes place in light of some relationships between words. The meaning description is argued to be shaped at the phrase level and not by structural roles assignment to the elements of the phrase. He proposes a model, which is an expansion of Firth's (1957a; 1957b) contextual theory of meaning, called 'extended lexical unit' that combines paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. This model comprises four components: *collocation*, *colligation*, *semantic preference*, and *semantic prosody* where the first three provide subordinate choices adjusting the meaning of the text, and the last component establishes the overall meaning of the text.

The model is largely facilitated by corpus linguistics where corpora corroborate the frequency of occurrence and co-occurrence between phrasal units to show normal language use. Stubbs (2007: 177) views Sinclair's model as one of the theoretical proposals of corpus linguistics and he continues that "...empirical quantitative evidence is given a qualitative interpretation which becomes the basis for a powerful model of phrasal units of meaning."

1.2.2 The Socio-Cognitive Approach

The second theoretical framework to be employed in the study is based on Van Dijk's sociocognitive approach (SCA) which is a triangulation of discourse, society, and cognition (Van Dijk, 2014, 2015a, 2016). Within the larger field of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA or CDS), Van Dijk's sociocognitive approach to discourse "is

characterized by the Discourse–Cognition–Society triangle. Whereas all approaches in CDS study the relations between discourse and society, a sociocognitive approach claims that such relations are cognitively mediated. Discourse structures and social structures are of a different nature, and can only be related through the mental representations of language users as individuals and as social members. Thus, social interaction, social situations and social structures can only influence text and talk through people’s interpretations of such social environments. And conversely, discourse can only influence social interaction and social structures through the same cognitive interface of mental models, knowledge, attitudes and ideologies.” (Van Dijk, 2015a, p. 64).

Within the SCA, discourse structure and social structure are reflected on the mental representations/models of language users. Mental models, knowledge, attitudes and ideologies are cognitive means to influence social interaction and social structures. This cognitive mediation is viewed through shared knowledge and attitudes of the group individuals. Van Dijk (1995a) points out that ideologies are often reproduced and enacted in discourse and communication and implicitly at the institutional level. He stresses that, since ideologies are shared, they are not private or personal just as there are no private languages (Van Dijk, 2006). He continues that ideologies are seen axiomatic with a foundational nature that control other belief systems i.e., sociocultural knowledge. Using Van Dijk’s SCA, socially shared attitudes and ideologies are thought to highlight how they are embedded in the use of borrowed words in Arabic at the discourse level.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

There were three main purposes for this study. The first of these was to find out and describe co-occurrence patterns and the attitudinal meanings codified in borrowed

words in Arabic compared to English. Using Sinclair's 'lexical extended unit' and Van Dijk's SCA, evaluative meanings identified in borrowed words were related to prospective socially shared ideologies. The second goal of the study was to find out how collocational and phrasal patterns of borrowed words were employed by Arabic language users to construe particular meanings informed by native ideologies. The patterning of phrasal units should exhibit discourse semantic aspects (e.g. *lexical choice* and *topics/themes*) that describe the relationship between borrowed words and language users' attitudes on discourse structures.

Thirdly, this study aimed to shed light on the role of Arabic dictionary making on arabizing foreign concepts like agenda, liberal, and lobby. Furthermore, I intend to bring into debate the appropriateness of the combination of the extended lexical unit model and SCA as a theoretical and analytical framework for studying critical issues in lexical borrowing in language use.

1.4 Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What ideological meanings are constructed through the usage of English-borrowed words in Arabic?
 - How do the co-occurrence patterns of borrowed words in Arabic allow us to see what connotations these words carry that differ from those in the source language (English)?
 - How do the co-occurrence patterns both reveal and construe ideological meanings in Arabic?

- What are the relationships between the findings of this study and the actual definitions of loanwords in Arabic dictionaries?

The first question is the major one developed to investigate co-occurrence patterns of borrowed words in search of potential ideologies thought to play a role in their meanings in Arabic as expressed in language use. The first sub question addresses phrasal units, collocates in particular, which accompany loanwords and contribute to their overall meanings in text. Language users' evaluative meanings and attitudes toward loanwords connotations are thought to reflect on collocational relations. Although emphasis was on co-occurrence patterns of loanwords in Arabic, it was tempting to compare the identified collocates and their connotations with their equivalents in the source language as well.

As part of the endeavor to answer the major question, the second sub question examines the connotation of the words that co-occur with particular loanwords to see how they underlay ideological meanings in Arabic. Instances of ideological meanings were drawn from the connotations and in relation with dominant shared ideologies across Arab world. The third sub question uses the findings of this study to relate them to Arabic dictionaries making and language use to explore how ideology is reproduced in dictionary and their potential effect on learning experience.

1.5 Significance of the Study

So far, most of the research on linguistic borrowing in Arabic has emphasized structural aspects of how loanwords are adapted to Arabic grammatical system as part of Arabization (Al-Qinai, 2000; Al-Saidat, 2011; Al-Saqqaf, 2006; Bahumaid, 2015; Hafez, 1996; Hamdi, 2017a; Ibrahim, 2006; Poplack, Sayahi, Mourad, & Dion, 2015) in modern

standard Arabic and other varieties. Other researchers addressed sociolinguistic and language acquisition implications (Hussein, 1999; Mustafawi, 2002) describing how learners use loanwords in educational settings and as informed by social factors. Taha (2006) studied a similar problem but rather than loanwords in Arabic, he examined Arabic loanwords in English, with a study population limited to college students. Semantic adaptation has been concerned mainly with identifying semantic domains of loanwords and the semantic changes they undergo when integrated in Arabic (see Al-Athwary, 2016; Bader, 1990; Butros, 1963).

The role of critical issues such as ideology in lexical borrowing is generally disregarded, or rather indicated as one of the related factors in incorporating loanwords, to the best of the researcher's knowledge. The influx of loanwords into Arabic is likely encountered by social and institutional reactions. Language users develop particular attitudes toward lexical borrowing especially those with sociocultural and sociopolitical concepts. Obviously, not all loanwords arouse certain attitudes. This phenomenon raises a question about the forces and sources that give rise to attitudinal meaning toward some loanwords. Ideologies are one of the powerful and pertinent forces that control individuals' attitudes which, in turn, are translated into their language use.

The significance of this study lies in the need to understand language users' role in loanword adaptation. Since the ultimate goal of using loanwords is to express particular meanings, this study emphasizes language users' role in construing meanings in real language use from a critical perspective and as part of understanding their social reality. By studying language users meaning construction, I hope to draw attention from structural aspects which long dominate research on loanwords in Arabic to meaning in

use. Despite Arabic language academies and linguists' efforts to nativize borrowed words and define their meanings in dictionaries, language users have their knowledge and belief system through which they evaluate incoming foreign concepts. They, accordingly, interact semantically and pragmatically with those foreign concepts brought by loanwords through evaluative attitudes. Thus, the associated meanings of borrowed words are rich in language use than dictionaries. In other words, language users' contribution in loanwords adaptation draws on their understanding of social reality and as members of social groups that have their own belief system. Thus, it is important to examine how language users contribute to adaptation of borrowed words through controlling their use and connotations. This control is believed to be ideologically influenced and encoded in the overall meanings associated with foreign words.

In addition, by studying how lexical borrowing is influenced by local ideologies, the nature of these ideologies and the strategies of their enactment in discourse can be identified. Other implications expected to stem from the findings address dictionary making and learning issues, in that nativizing and incorporating borrowed words along with their foreign concepts may be a revolving and challenging task for dictionary making. The findings are hoped to provide new insights to be synthesized in arabization efforts as well.

1.6 Challenges to the Study

One of the most significant challenges in this study involved the decision to study only three loanwords in Arabic: *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby*. Obviously, the more loanwords to be examined, the more consistent the patterns and generalization that can be made. However, the choice of loanwords in this study was restricted to those likely to

evoke ideological stance. Also, these loanwords were studied using linguistic context without elaboration on the pragmatic background of the events, since the focus was on written discourse.

As is customary in discourse studies, reference was made to some parts of the data as examples to describe ideological effect on borrowed words. Although some examples or parts of the data were not referred to, they were by no means considered insignificant. Finally, the methods used in this study, to be discussed at length in Chapter 4, did not include direct interaction with human subjects to know more about their attitudes toward the meanings and connotations of borrowed words since the data were drawn mainly from corpora. A second study could include interviews and surveys with speakers to learn more about their attitudes or reactions toward foreign concepts.

1.7 Summary

This chapter introduced lexical borrowing as a linguistic phenomenon that develops through contact between languages and cultures. Research on lexical borrowing in Arabic focus more on grammatical aspects of nativizing loanwords, whereas studying language users' role in meaning construction of foreign words was not sufficiently attended. This chapter argued for a more language users' role during adaptation and coining meanings for borrowed words. It aimed to stress the need to examine language users' attitudinal meanings toward foreign concepts through language use in search of ideological influences. Ideological embeddedness in using loanwords were thought to be implied in the connotations and collocations of loans and this need to be further examined from a critical perspective.

CHAPTER 2

2. Prior Research:

This chapter looks at the prior research and introduces an overview of the literature on lexical borrowing. This literature is vast, addressing grammatical, semantic, sociolinguistic, and second language acquisition aspects. Reference to critical issues like ideology or identity, on the other hand, are often minimal due to the conception of loanword adaptation as more or less a grammatical given.

Within the first section on lexical borrowing, sub topics such as cultural and core borrowing, the motivations for borrowing, and the particular case of borrowing into Arabic are reviewed and classified under the following main sections: 2.1) an overview of lexical borrowing, 2.2) the linguistic adaptation of loanwords, 2.3) the situation of Arabic. I begin here by introducing the concept and types of lexical borrowing followed by loanword adaptation. Then, lexical borrowing in Arabic is described along with typical adaptation process and relevant language learning issues.

2.1 Lexical Borrowing: An Overview

Lexical borrowing has been a general topic in linguistics overlapping with several social and cultural issues. Borrowing has been generally referred to as the process of transferring elements from one language to another. English has borrowed many words from different languages. Common words in English like *taco*, *spaghetti*, *coffee*, *orange*, and *tomato* are just a few loans, among many others, in the domain of food, for instance. From American Indian languages, English has *squaw* ‘Indian woman/wife’ and *papoose*

‘Indian child’. Science and technology are the major semantic domains of English loans into many languages including Spanish, Japanese, Turkish, and Arabic.

Haugen (1950) is one seminal work addressing linguistic borrowing as a process of reproduction of patterns from another language. He distinguishes between *importation* where the loan is close to the source form and *substitution* where the loan is not close to the source form; both cases are based on the native speaker’s acceptance of the reproduced form as his own. Haugen developed a taxonomy to differentiate the differing borrowed items: *Loanwords* where both the meaning and phonemic shape are copied like ‘doctor’ in Arabic from English, *loanblends* involve importing/copying a part of the phonemic form along with a native part, i.e. ‘parkiar’ in Spanish which has ‘park’ from English and the verb conjugation suffix from Spanish, and *loanshifts* where both the form is substituted but the meaning retains and this may include *loan translations* and *semantic loans* as in English ‘loan-word’ from German ‘lehn wort’ and Portuguese *humoroso* ‘capricious’ which is used as ‘humorous’ following American English. Haugen (1959) views *loanshifts* as lexical innovation influenced mainly by structural borrowing.

However, the definition of lexical borrowing has been a matter of debate. Thomason and Kaufman (1988) view *borrowing* in a rather restricted sense as a type of *interference*, whereas *substratum interference* is another type. They define borrowing as “the incorporation of foreign elements into the speakers’ native language” (Thomason & Kaufman, 1988, p. 21) and here it is native speakers who adopt foreign features into their native language. According to this description, words are typically viewed the first elements to enter the recipient language and used as stems. Substratum interference, on

the other hand, emerges due to ‘imperfect learning’ during language shift; yet starts often with phonological and syntactic elements.

Haspelmath (2009) following Coetsem (1988) and Winford (2005), treats lexical borrowing in its broad sense as a word that entered a lexicon of language at some time because of borrowing and regardless of whether the borrowers are native or non-native speakers. This general sense of the term borrowing, according to Haspelmath, is symmetrical to the traditional concept of borrowing and allows for other related verbs (*adopt, impose, retain*) to be accurately used. This characterization of borrowing concerns structural features more than lexicon and predicate on speakers’ use of foreign elements. For instance, through adoption native speakers may borrow phonological or syntactic features into their native language and this is described as an *adstrate* influence. Non-native speakers, on the other hand, may impose or unintentionally retain features from their language into the language they are shifting which is also called *superstrate* influence. The manifold description of borrowing is due to the varying nature of the resulting items/elements of borrowing. Borrowing here is defined in its traditional broad sense: the incorporation of linguistic elements from one language to another. The language where borrowed words come from is referred here as the borrowing or source language (also donor in other studies) whereas the language that receives loanwords is called the recipient language.

2.1.1 Cultural and Core Borrowing

The claimed unborrowability of some linguistic items is explained in terms of the notion of cultural and core borrowing. Cultural borrowing involves the use of loanwords that introduce new concepts or new objects into another language whereas core

borrowing involves loanwords that duplicate or replace existing terms for basic concepts. In core borrowings, native vocabularies of basic concepts are believed to exist and, thus, should be more resistant to borrowing (Myers-Scotton, 2002, 2005). For example, Spanish *arrusa* ‘rice’ in Imbabura Quechua and Arabic *alcoba* ‘vaulted chamber’ in Spanish which are cultural borrowings of newly introduced concepts. The basic vocabulary list proposed by Swadesh (known as Swadesh’s list), though not generated on a scientific basis, is thought to represent items that are present in almost any language and more or less are not borrowable.

Tadmor et al (2010) empirically tested the notion of core borrowing in 41 languages. They, consequently, developed the so-called Leipzig-Jakarta list and found 38 items were not borrowable and were not included in Swadesh’s list. This suggests that that some items in the Swadesh list are not basic as claimed. However, the findings demonstrate, not precisely failure, but inability to provide considerable differences from Swadesh's list. The distinction between cultural and core borrowing, though legitimate, should be accounted for with reference to several factors that come into play. This echoes Kaufman and Thomason’s (1988) assertion that linguistic interference should be explained in terms of the speakers’ sociolinguistic history rather than structural considerations.

2.1.2 Motivations and Reasons for Borrowing

Two of the main reasons for lexical borrowing are *need* and *prestige*. When a new concept is introduced to a particular social group, it is often imported with the word coding it which is known as cultural borrowing. Borrowing due to need is viewed justified in the absence of native words for incoming concepts. On the other hand,

borrowing for prestige involves using loanwords by individuals to impress or show their esteem for the source language. Borrowing for prestige is seen as less justified because there exist native words in the recipient language to express the concepts. It is widely accepted that any language has its own means and resources to coin words for the foreign concepts and, here, it is questionable why these resources are not utilized.

There have been other reasons suggested for borrowing including, the avoidance of *taboo* where words that communicate derogatory/negative connotations are replaced with non-native equivalents to avoid breaking a taboo. For example, the Haruai case in Comries' (2000) study shows that borrowing from Kobon is mainly associated with taboo; Comrie demonstrates how language users are urged to replace tabooed words with Kobon equivalents. Other examples of borrowing to express a negatively evaluated concept includes Korean *hostis*, borrowed from English 'hostess' to refer to a female working in a night club, and French *hâbler* (to brag) from Spanish *hablar* 'to speak' (Campbell, 2004).

There are many cases of borrowing that contradict the suggested reasons in the literature. For instance, English words like *business* and *party* in French conversation in Ottawa were not motivated by linguistic need but other historical and geographical factors (Poplack et al., 1988). Borrowing is also influenced by power relations due to sociopolitical reasons such as invasion and immigration. European conquests in North America and other parts of the world provide many examples of dominant groups exercising pressure to force less dominant groups to learn and use new foreign concepts and words. The degree of language contact and bilingualism between groups vary, and in

intense contact situations, bilingual speakers may not be aware of whether they use loanwords or not, focusing instead on the goal of communicating concepts.

There are other ways dominant languages may influence less dominant ones even without direct contact or geographical proximity. For instance, the exposure to English in different parts of the world via media or the internet is another example of language contact. So, using few words of another language without mastery in that language is another form of language contact outside of bilingualism context. The aforementioned reasons for borrowing may apply in various degrees and may be specific to certain cases. Therefore, it is wise to approach cases of lexical borrowing on individual basis and seek to understand more about its motivations and reasons.

2.2 Linguistic Adaptation of Loanwords

Loanword adaptation concerns, in the first place, phonological and morphological transformation (also substitution) of foreign items to fit the recipient language grammatical system. However, "The precise ways in which the adaptation process happens are often complex and a matter of ongoing debate" (Haspelmath, 2009, p. 43). The extent to which loanwords conform to the recipient language differs from a language to another. In other words, loanwords might adhere to the recipient language system or they might violate native patterns of phonology and morphology. The transformation or nativization of foreign sounds are often explained primarily in terms of phonetics/phonology with morphology and semantics as secondary levels of the adaptation process due to the view of adaptation as mainly based on the sound system.

2.2.1 Phonology/Phonetics

Adaptation theories have been dominated by phonetic and phonological explanations. A phonetic explanation posits that the surface forms of loans are acoustic signals processed as input and mapped onto corresponding native phonemes. According to the phonetic view (Kabak & Idsardi, 2007; Peperkamp, 2004; Peperkamp & Dupoux, 2003; Silverman, 1992), speakers do not have access to the phonological system of the source language which suggests that the adaptation process is phonetic in nature.

The phonological explanation, by contrast, suggest that speakers do have access to both (native and source) phonological systems, but that foreign phonemes are perceived and mapped onto their native correspondents (Itô & Mester, 1995; Jacobs & Gussenhoven, 2000; LaCharité & Paradis, 2005; Paradis & LaCharité, 1997). Under this view, L2 segments are replaced by the closest phonological, but not phonetic, segment in L1. LaCharite and Paradis (2005: 223), for example, claim that, “category proximity is overwhelmingly preferred over perceptual proximity and that typical L2 perception/interpretation errors are not reflected in the adaptations of the loanwords of this database. Borrowers accurately identify L2 sound categories, operating on the mental representation of an L2 sound, not directly on its surface phonetic form.” They cite as an example the fact that, “when English loanwords are adapted into French, English /b/ will be preserved as /b/, despite phonetic differences that make it acoustically closer to French /p/, because in both languages, /b/ is phonologically represented with the same feature combination, that of a voiced labial stop” (226). Proponents of the phonological view of adaptation minimize the influence of phonetic encoding of foreign sounds and argue that the adaptation process is instead more phonologically oriented.

The phonetic and phonological explanations of loanword adaptation encourage other researchers to take an intermediate position that includes both phonetic and phonological explanations. Adaptation process in this intermediate account includes phonological and phonetic scansions of the L2 input as the case of English loans in bilinguals Burmese (Chang, 2008).

2.2.2 Morphology

The most relevant morphological aspects of borrowing include *structural constraints*, *complexity*, and *gender assignment*. The *Loanword Typology Project* (Haspelmath & Tadmor, 2009) is perhaps the most notable research undertaking, if not the only one of its type, to study loanwords over 41 languages to come up with a better understanding of lexical borrowability cross-linguistically. Two of the major findings of the *Loanword Typology Project* is a lexical database that comprises meaning lists of loanwords from different languages and a ranking of languages in terms of the proportion of loanwords in their lexicon. These findings introduced a set of new meanings relevant to modern world such as *hospital* and *radio*.

From a typological perspective, structural constraints are thought to explain higher borrowability of nouns over verbs. Tadmor (2009, p. 63) relates structural constraints to isolating or synthetic languages. He continues that morphosyntactic adaptation of borrowed verbs are generally lower if the recipient language is isolating, and on the other hand, synthetic language often requires higher level of morphosyntactic adaptation i.e. applying consonantal root system for conjugation in Arabic and Hebrew, for instance.

The analyzability of the word is one of the ways to identify borrowing. If the word is analyzable in one language but not in the other one, then it is borrowed from the first one. For example, Russian *buterbrod* ‘sandwich’ is monomorphemic loan from the compound in German *Butter-brot* ‘butter-bread’. Likewise, *vinegar* is monomorphemic in English while polymorphemic in its source in French *vinaigre* (*vin* ‘wine’ + *aigre* ‘sour’). Many other examples of complexity can be seen in the non-analyzability of the Arabic definite article ‘al’ in Spanish borrowings such as *alcoba* ‘bedroom’, *alcohol* ‘alcohol’, and *algodon* ‘cotton’. Thus, analyzability or the morphological make-up of loans provide clues to facilitate identifying the direction of borrowing across languages.

Another frequent topic in the literature on morphological adaptation of loans is gender assignment. According to Ibrahim (1973), several factors come into play during gender assignment of loans, including semantic content, homophones between the source and the recipient languages, and whether the language has grammatical gender. Barkin (1980) studied gender assignment of English loanwords in Spanish and found that wholly assimilated loanwords required gender assignment while partly or unassimilated loans are not necessarily assigned gender; e.g. *la sauna* _(m.) in earlier loans and *un sauna* _(f.) in later loans which are fully adapted.

However, Clegg (2010) argues that in Spanish the final phoneme, rather than level of assimilation, is the most important factor in gender assignment to borrowed words. By examining English loans among Puerto Ricans speaking Spanish, Poplack, Pousada and Sankoff (1982) argue that “conflict in gender assignment is a transitory stage on the route to assimilation of certain loanwords, and tends to disappear as frequency of use and phonological integration increase” which predicts a stage of instability of gender

assignment to loans before they take on a specific gender. Some languages show relative consistency in assigning gender to foreign words. For instance, Russian indeclinable loanwords denoting non-human animates are masculine and those denoting inanimates are neuter (Fraser & Corbett, 1995). These cases demonstrate that phonological criteria and semantic analogy are two salient strategies in assigning gender to loans. They also show the tendency to enforce native grammatical patterns as the point of departure.

2.2.3 Semantics

Research on the semantics of loanwords address word classes, semantic fields, and semantic changes. One of the findings from loanword typology (Tadmor, 2009) indicates that content words are borrowed more than function words and that nouns are more borrowable than other word classes. These generalizations had already long been suggested in the literature but had not been empirically tested and supported over a representative set of languages as shown in the table below from Tadmur (2009, p. 61):

Table 4: Borrowing by semantic word class, total figures

Semantic word class	All words	Loanwords	Loanwords as % of total
Nouns	34,355	10,712	31.2%
Adjectives and adverbs	5,284	803	15.2%
Verbs	13,808	1,932	14.0%
All content words	53,446	13,446	25.2%

Some semantic fields have a higher degree of borrowability over others. For example, loanwords associated with semantic fields such as *Religion* and *belief, clothing*, and the *house* were more frequent and common than loans associated with the physical world or with motion, as reproduced in the table below from Tadmor et al (2010, p. 332).

Table 3. Semantic fields, ranked by loanword percentage

Table 3. Semantic fields, ranked by loanword percentage

Semantic field	No. of meanings	Loanwords as % of total
Religion and belief	26	41.2%
Clothing and grooming	59	38.6%
The house	47	37.2%
Law	26	34.3%
Social and political relations	36	31.0%
Agriculture and vegetation	75	30.0%
Food and drink	81	29.3%
Warfare and hunting	40	27.9%
Possession	46	27.1%
Animals	116	25.5%
Cognition	51	24.2%
Basic actions and technology	78	23.8%
Time	57	23.2%
Speech and language	41	22.3%
Quantity	39	20.5%
Emotions and values	48	19.9%
The physical world	75	19.8%
Motion	82	17.3%

Table 3. (continued)

Semantic field	No. of meanings	Loanwords as % of total
Kinship	85	15.0%
The body	159	14.2%
Spatial relations	75	14.0%
Sense perception	49	11.0%
All words		24.2%

These findings suggest a universal tendency cross-linguistically towards higher borrowability of nouns over verbs as well as cultural borrowing over non-cultural borrowing. Thus, if more data from other languages were to be examined, the trend would be expected to remain more or less consistent.

Japanese has many English loanwords that have undergone semantic change. Daulton (2008) points out three main semantic changes in Japanese: semantic shift as in

kanningu ‘cunning’ which means ‘cheating on a test’, semantic restriction (also narrowing) in *sutoobu* which means only ‘a room heater’, and semantic extension (also broadening) in *handoru* ‘handle’ which refers to ‘steering wheel’ and ‘bicycle handlebars’. Other types of semantic changes can be seen in Serbo-Croatian where the English word *nylon* acquired a pejorative sense as in *nylon plaza* (nudist beach) while other words undergone ellipsis like *smoking* (from English *smoking-jacket/smoking-coat*) which is used in the sense of *evening suit* (Filipović, 1968). Kay (1995) provides two reasons to account for meaning modification of loanwords; the first reason is that the meaning in the source language may not be fully understood and the second is that there is no necessary cultural motivation to maintain the original meaning.

2.2.4 Variation in Loanword Adaptation

Loanword adaptation is not uniform even in the same recipient language. Variation in adaptation patterns result in some sounds being nativized differently in the recipient language. One of the reasons for the irregularity of foreign sounds adaptation is attributed to the length of time a loanword exists in the recipient language besides the effect of frequency of use (Poplack et al., 1988). Campbell (2004) provides two reasons for the inconsistency in phonemes substitution: *time of borrowing* and *orthography*. The influence of time takes place when language contact intensifies effecting changes in substitution patterns between older and new sounds. The effect of the orthographic forms of the source loanwords trigger particular pronunciations in the recipient language which do not correspond to actual pronunciations. The effect of spellings on loanwords adaptation have been examined by few researchers and the findings suggest an active role

(see Daland, Oh, & Kim, 2015; Detey & Nespoulous, 2008; Hamdi, 2017a; Vendelin & Peperkamp, 2006).

2.3 The Situation of Arabic

2.3.1 Arabic the Language and Geography

Arabic is referred to the language and to the people from Arab world in the southwest of Asia. Arabic is the official language in Arab world extending over 22 countries in Asia and Africa. Arab world shares several social, cultural, and tribal traditions. The Arab world is also characterized by Islam as the major religion with limited presence of other religions i.e., Christianity and Judaism.

Arabic is a Semitic language that has been in contact with other languages for a long time. It is important to point out the several varieties that coexist in Arab world currently. Classical Arabic (CA) is distinguished from standard or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). CA; *al-fusha* ‘the eloquent’ is the historical version of Arabic that was in use in Arabia during 7th - 9th centuries. It is the language of Quran and religious teaching. CA was also the language of early literary and scholarly works as in poetry and ceremonies. MSA, on the other hand, is the modern form that developed from CA. It is used in formal settings of education, writing, media, and communication. MSA draws generally on CA grammatical rules, yet there are grammatical aspects that distinguish MSA from CA in terms of word order, new words or phrases, and morphological derivations. MSA is used nowadays along with colloquial Arabic varieties in all Arab world such as Egyptian, Saudi, and Moroccan dialects. These dialects are spoken and dominate everyday communication. The duality of Arabic (formal and colloquial) created a fertile topic for research on variation between MSA and varieties (see Abd-El-Jawad,

1987; Ibrahim, 1989; Miller, Al-Wer, Caubet, & Watson, 2007; Zughoul, 1980 among others). However, attempts to set a stratification to distinguish MSA and other varieties are still immature. The classification of formal Arabic and other varieties is controversial issue that is not the focus of this study. Reference to Arabic here focuses more on MSA and secondarily on other varieties.

2.3.2 Arabization and Language Academies

Due to the massive influx of lexical borrowing entering MSA from different languages (e.g., Persian, Turkish, English, and French), Arabization evolves as a response to maintain MSA through institutional efforts; language academies. Arabization (also Arabicization) is the process of reforming foreign words in order to conform to the Arabic phonological and morphological system known as *Tarib*. Early Arab grammarians recognized lexical borrowing in Arabic and studied the existing neologisms at the time (Al-Jawaliqi, 1995; Al-Yasu'I, 1986; Sibawayh, 1982). Common word Tarib methods were mainly two: changing foreign words by substitution, including replacing foreign sounds by native ones, omission, or addition, and using foreign words without modification as described by Sibawayh (1982).

There were several attempts in the 19th century led by scholars to establish language academies to deal with the increasing number of foreign words in Arabic. The initiatives to establish academies failed at first due to various reasons such as government financial support, and administrative matters (Ubada, 1928). The progress of founding language academies succeeded by the establishment of *al- Majma al- Ilmi al- Arabi* in Damascus, Syria in 1919 to nativize Turkish words in Arabic after Ottoman rule (1516-1918). Following the foundation of Damascus language academy, other academies were

established in Egypt (1932), Iraq (1947) and Jordan (1976). These academies agreed to form a union in 1971 to coordinate their efforts and cooperation with the same overall aim at arabizing neologisms; and technical and scientific terms in particular.

Progress on arabization continues by contemporary linguists (Abd al 'Aziz, 1990; Eid, 1980; Fahmi, 1961) working to nativize foreign words. However, language academies and arabization efforts encountered two main challenges or obstacles: a traditional approach that calls for using only native word formation process to coin equivalents for loans or following a more liberal approach by adopting foreign words and modifying their morphonemic shapes to conform to Arabic patterns. There was also a conservative view, though uncommon, that advocated a comprehensive reformation approach to change the grammatical and orthographic system. The first approach aims at language purism stressing utilizing native resources such as derivation, semantic extension, and compounding to coin words whereas the second is more practical in order to deal with foreign words as a natural product of language contact that is difficult to resist (see al-Qazzaz, 1981; ElKhafaif, 1985). In addition, the rapid pace of new words entering Arabic exceed institutional efforts in dealing with this situation, Furthermore, there have been conflicts between language academies on the approach to arabization, apart from language users' readiness to use arabized items. This situation of inconsistency and lack of collective efforts on arabization has led to multiple forms for the same loanwords as well as multiple loanwords for the same concepts (see 2.3.3.3.1).

In addition to lacking sociopolitical support from Arab states for arabization efforts and the debate on arabization approach, variation in language policy across the Arabic-speaking world remains another considerable issue. Every state has its own

official department for language planning as part of the educational system. These planning agencies are responsible for nativizing foreign terminologies in accordance with language planning policy of the state for education purposes or informing the public (including media) about the meaning of foreign terms and their Arabic forms or correspondents. However, the slow interaction from language planning agencies toward the flow of foreign terms has been a salient shortcoming, apart from satisfying the intended audience of scientific disciplines with the appropriate lexicons (Abuhamdia, 1984; El-Mouloudi, 1986). The calls for collaboration between Arab states and experts on science and technology on arabizing technical and scientific terms along with engaging language planning departments have been an ongoing task by scholars (Elkhafaifi, 2002). It is more reasonable to focus on lexicographical reformation to modernize Arabic than to adopt a drastic view of changing grammatical or orthographic system (Abu-Absi, 1986).

Research on loanwords in Arabic does not only address MSA, but also other Arabic dialects revealing noteworthy variation patterns. Thus, it is useful to make reference to research on borrowed words both in MSA and other Arabic varieties, since loanwords are used very frequently in everyday communication.

2.3.3 Loanword Adaptation in Arabic

The duality of Arabic (MSA and colloquial/dialects) is also reflected in loanword adaptation resulting in multiple forms or patterns. Although arabization addresses mainly MSA, insights from other Arabic dialects show interesting findings that should not be ignored. Adaptation and variation patterns of foreign words will be demonstrated in terms of phonology, morphology, and semantics.

2.3.3.1 Loanword Phonology

Phonological adaptation in Arabic involves *substituting foreign sounds* with their corresponding or nearest native sounds, which is a major strategy of adaptation, in addition to *vowel epenthesis* and *stress shift*. The loanwords below illustrate sounds replacement with native or nearest equivalents:

(1) /p/ > /b, f/

(a) parquet (French) > barkayh

(b) spongos ‘sponge’ (Greek) ?isfanʒ

(2) v/ > /f/

(a) vanilla /fa:nilla/

(b) vitamin /fitami:n/

(3) Sound addition

(a) narcissism /nardiʒisi:ja/

(b) taza (Turkish) ‘fresh’ /tʰa:zaʒ/

(4) Sound deletion

(a) cottage - /ku: ʒ/

(b) fihrist (Persian) > /fahras/ ‘index’

These loans exhibit common processes such as *replacement* as in (1) and (2) where v and p do not exist in Arabic, *addition* as in (3), and deletion or *omission* as in (4).

Vowel epenthesis is characteristic of Arabic phonology. It is employed to break consonant clusters and can be word initial, medial, and final.

(5) Word initial

(a) strategy > /ɪstara:ti:dʒi:ja/

(b) spongos ‘sponge’ /ɪsfanz/

(6) Word medial

(a) express > /ɪksɪprɪs/

(b) Christmas > /kɪrɪsmɪs/

(7) Word final

(a) ounce > /u:nɪsə/

(b) cream > /kɪrɪ:mə/

Stress shift is noticeable with French loans. In the French words below, the stress shifts from the first to the second syllable whereas short vowels are stressed and, accordingly, lengthened or become diphthongs.

(8) Stress shift

(a) soufflé > /sufləɪh/

(b) entrée > /ɪntrəɪh/

(c) mechanic - /mɪkəni:kɪ:/

(d) doctor - /dɒktu:r/

The degree of phonological adaptation varies in MSA and the various Arabic dialects effecting differences in pronunciations. However, these dialectal differences in pronunciation exhibit similar patterns in general. Table 1 below shows some examples of sound substitutions in MSA and in other varieties e.g., Saudi and Egyptian:

Table 1: Variation in loan-form in Arabic

Example loanword	MSA Form	In Arabic Varieties
cheddar	ʃidar	t iʃiɖɑr
christmas	krismas	k irismis
vanilla	fanila	f /vanilla
cravat	karafat	karafata/ g ravat

Loanwords in MSA and other Arabic varieties demonstrate variation informed mainly by phonotactics in that vowels are inserted to break consonants clusters as in *karafat* ‘cravat’ and *iksipris* ‘express’, while the initial consonant cluster in *kirismis* ‘christmas’ is broken by i and a in the second syllable becomes i based on a principle of vowel harmony. In MSA, loanwords tend to have regular forms while speakers of dialects prefer other forms that are less/not used in MSA. The loan-form in varieties may have different consonants, i.e. *karafat*. The foreign sound may be preserved or not based on the phonological system of the dialects and the speakers’ awareness of the corresponding foreign sound. The frequency of token is a common factor in the adaptation patterns; in that loans can follow or violate the phonological system of the different dialects based on how they spread through the lexicon. However, the variation in pronunciation is likely constrained by the need to communicate following the community conventions.

2.3.3.2 Loanword Morphology

Starting with word derivation processes, the examples from Al-Qinai's (2000) below show how loanwords are modified to agree with Arabic analogical patterns:

(9) baridah dam 'mail' (from Persian) > /bari: d/ - clipping

(10) baking powder > /baykinbawder/ - compounding

(11) patrikos 'penguin' (from Greek) > /batri:q/- remodeling

(12) cable > kabilat, kibalat, or kawabil 'cables' - derivation

Other relevant morphological aspects of loanwords have to do with the addition of inflectional morphology to nominal and verbal borrowings. The most relevant inflectional changes in Arabic are gender and number assignment which are essential for agreement along with consonantal roots in verbal borrowings. These characteristic aspects of Arabic morphology will be exemplified in the next sections on nominal and verbal loan adaptation.

2.3.3.2.1 Nominal Adaptation

Nominal loanwords are overtly marked to code gender based on their referents. If the referent is human animate, the loanword in the single and plural form inflects for the appropriate gender. The unmarked form is masculine which is the base form. The examples below illustrate this pattern:

Loanword.sing	Ar loanform	gender	source gender
cashier	kafi:r	M	N
coiffure	kowafi:r	M	N
body guard	bodyga:rd	M	N
captain	kabtin	M	N

secretary	sikirtayr	M	N
garson	garsu:n	M	N
security	skurti:	M	N
joker	dzokar	M	N

It is interesting to note that the above loanwords denote professions (mainly associated with males) as a shared semantic feature which may explain why language users treat them as masculine in gender. However, these loanwords have neutral gender in English (source language) where gender is not a fundamental inflectional category.

For number assignment, Table 2 below demonstrates how loanwords are inflected for number:¹

Table 2: Nominal adaptation of loanwords

Loanword	single	Dual nom/acc	Broken.pl	SoundMsc. pl.nom/acc	Sound Fem.pl
film	film	filma: ni / filmay ni	afla:m		
workshop	warfa	warfata: ni /warfata y ni	weraf		
musician	musi:qiy	musi:qiy- u:n/i:n		musi:qiy- u:n/i:n	
comedian	kumidiyani	kumidiy- u:n/i:n		kumidiy- u:n/i:n	
telephone	telifu:n	tilifu: nani /tilifu: nayni			telifu: na:t
scenario	senarju	senarjuh ani /sinaryuh ayni			senarjuh a:t

1. The dual shows loanwords in nominative and genitive cases

2. Where *t* appears in the dual form it marks femininity that does not show in pause form

From the above table, it can be observed that loanwords with inanimate referents tend to inflect for plurality through the sound feminine plural form unlike loans ('musicians', 'comedians') with animate referents. This tendency is very common in Arabic (Ryding, 2005) and it applies to a wide range of nouns whose referents are human or nonhuman. However, it should be emphasized here that the use of the feminine sound plural does not necessarily corresponds to the original gender of the loanword. A loanword can be masculine in the single form i.e. rada:r and pluralized rada:rat for *radar* following the sound feminine pattern. In other words, the sound feminine plural seems to be a highly productive strategy to generate plural forms.

The broken plural is unpredictable applying vowels insertion within the word but some loans can have sound plural form even if they have broken plural forms. Grammatically speaking, the broken plural is the last resort when sound plural does not apply. In comparison to their forms in English when assigned number, loanwords in Arabic can have a dual form, broken plural, sound masculine, and sound feminine forms which are lacking in English. The dual and sound masculine plural forms take variant suffixes based on the case as shown in Table 2 above.

2.3.3.2.2 Verbal Adaptation

Although it is widely believed that loanwords are often nominal, still some verbs can be derived from nominal loans. Gender and number agreement has also a significant role in verbal adaptation of loanwords. Gender and number agreement will be presented along with tense-aspect (which are almost treated the same in Arabic) to show what patterns they form. Table 3 illustrates how verb conjugation operates to mark number,

gender, and tense-aspect. Third person is used to show verbal distinction in the perfective and imperfective forms.

Table 3: Verbal adaptation of loanwords

Gender	Loanword	3SG- PFV/IPFV	Dual PFV/IPFV	Plural PFV/IPFV
Masculine	to filter	faltar/you-faltir	faltara:/yu-faltira: ni	faltaru:/yu-faltiru: n
	to program	barmadza/you-barmidz	barmadza:/yu-barmidza: ni	barmadzu:/yu-barmidzu: n
	to format	farmata/you-farmit	farmata:/yu-farmita: ni	farmatu:/yu-farmitu: n
	to pasteurize	bastara/you-bastir	bastara:/yu-bastira: ni	bastarau/you-bastiru: n
Feminine	to archive	arʃafat/tu-arʃif	arʃafata:/tu-arʃifa: ni	arʃafau:/yu-arʃifu: n
	to fabricate	fabrakat/tu-fabrik	fabrakata:/tu-fabrika: ni	fabrakau:/yu-fabriku: n
	to automate	ʔatmatat/tu-atmit	ʔatmatata:/tu-atmita: ni	ʔatmatu:/yu-ʔatmitu: n
	to fluorinate	falwart/tu-falwir	falwarata:/tu-falwira: ni	falwaru:/yu-falwiru: n

It can be seen from Table 3 that verbal adaptation follows a uniform pattern in terms of gender and number in the perfective and imperfective plural forms. The inflectional change is prefixed to the imperfective to code gender in the singular and dual forms. However, *t* is suffixed to the perfective in the singular and dual forms to mark the feminine gender. Number is unmarked in the singular form (including im/perfective) which represents the basic form. In the perfective and imperfective dual form, /-a:/ and /a:ni/ respectively are used to mark the dual number for both genders.

It is worth mentioning to note that Table 3 exhibits verbs that are four-consonant roots (quadriliteral). The most common form in Arabic is the trilateral which has more

verb forms than the quadrilateral. Actually, verbs along with their derived forms are the most basic lexical elements in Arabic from which a considerable number of lexical entries are generated. Most of the loanwords in this paper are from English where common inflectional categories are *number*, *tense*, and *voice*. In Arabic, there are more inflectional categories than English such as *definiteness*, *tense*, *person*, *mood*, *case*, *gender*, *number*, and *voice*. For instance, the English word *filter* has a quadrilateral consonant root in Arabic ***f-l-t-r*** and can have the derived forms: verbal noun *faltarah*, an active participle *filtar*, and usually a passive participle *mufaltar* but they are incapable to produce more lexical entries.

Thus, it is natural for verbs which are derived from nominal loans to be less likely used in other verb forms as that of trilateral verb root which typically have ten different patterns producing ten different lexical variants. Besides, nominal loans are treated as solid stems in Arabic which are unanalyzable into roots and patterns. This might further accounts for the morphological restrictions on deriving verbs from nominal loans.

Here, these morphological patterns recast the typological findings by Tadmor (2009) which indicate higher morphosyntactic adaptation of verbs in synthetic languages. This generalization (though Arabic was not one of the languages in the loanword typology project) applies to Arabic as a synthetic language imposing more morphological restrictions and, thus, reducing verbs borrowability compared to nouns. Tadmor points out that borrowability is practically insignificant in its self, but it can enrich the study of loanwords along with other aspects such as universality, stability, and simplicity (ibid, 74). Thus, treating foreign words as solid stems in Arabic is suggested to block other verbal processes.

2.3.3.2.3 Variation in Dialects

There are differences in assigning number and gender to foreign words in dialects. Egyptian Arabic (EA) partially follows MSA applying the suffix /-i:n/ for masculine and /-a:t/ for feminine as well as the broken plural inflection that is unpredictable taking several forms. Hafez (1996) noticed that some loans in EA have limited or partial derivation and for gender assignment, loans are inflected in accordance with their original marking as in *cashier* > *kafɪ:r* (m.) and *kafɪ:ra* (f.). However, other loans may not inflect for feminine such as ‘mechanic’. She further explains that loans with inanimate referents tend to inflect for the feminine. She attributes the degree of integration of loans to several factors such as their ability to conform to the grammatical system, whether they agree with their corresponding homonymy, frequency of usage, and speakers’ attitude toward foreign words. Table 2 from Hamdi (2017b, p. 83) illustrates variation in number assignment in Arabic showing example loans from EA and Jordanian Arabic (JA).

Table 2: Plural forms of loans cross dialectally

Loanwords	MSA pl.	Broken pl. in varieties
lorry	lu:riyya:t	lawa:ri (EA)
radio	ra:djuha:t	rada:wi (EA)
gallon	dʒalu:na:t	galaneIn (JA) or dzawali:n in other varieties
villa	filla:t	v/fillal (EA)
blouse	blu:sa:t	bala:jIz (JA)
cigarette	sidʒar /-a:t/-ʔir/-jIr/	saga:jIr (JA)
machine	ma:kina:t	ma:kina:t/ ma:ka: ʔin

As to gender assignment, it is based on the phonetic ending and on the referent's sex in JA. For instance, the final *a* in *camera* and *pizza* is analyzed as a feminine marker following native grammar while /brIntar/ 'printer' is treated as feminine based on their equivalent in JA. Al-Saidat (2011) puts it that all inanimate non-singular nouns are inflected for femininity regardless of the gender in their singular forms. Besides applying the native pattern or the nearest equivalent, Hamdi, (2017) draws attention to a semantic factor in that differences in gender assignment cross dialectally is based on the sense of the referent. For example, *cream* is masculine when the referent is *ointment* while feminine when the referent is *whipped cream* consistent with their nearest native equivalents *marham* and *qifda*. Poplack et al (1982) regard variation on gender assignment as language specific than universal and it might be explained at initial assignment of gender.

Most loaned compounds in Hadrami Arabic were contracted into single words and with the second part omitted in some cases as in *kni:cab* 'knee cap' and *self* from 'self-starter' respectively (Bahumaid, 2015). Furthermore, number and gender assignment tend to generally follow native patterns except for some irregular cases. In Hadrami Arabic, some loan nouns give rise to verbs forms whereas some loan verbs derive other forms as in 'goal' > *gawwal* 'to score a goal' and 'finish' > *fannaf* > *tafni: f* (verbal form) > *finni f* (imperative) respectively.

Both MSA and the varieties show resistance to foreign inflection. Poplack et al (2015) found that French nouns behave following their counterparts in Tunisian Arabic. They associate this behavior with the semantic imperative of expressing plurality and avoiding inflection. The morphological adaptation of loans in Arabic seems to be

complex requiring various processing to conform to native grammar in both MSA and the varieties.

2.3.3.3 Semantics

Research on semantics of loanwords in Arabic address mainly semantic domains and semantic changes. Ibrahim (2006) studied borrowing in MSA in issues of an Egyptian newspaper (Al-Ahram) over a period of 18 years (1987-2005) to examine whether new patterns of borrowing has appeared. She reported that loans from French drew heavily on the semantic domains of furniture, art, and fashion during late eighties and nineties. Loans form English in the new millennium increased mainly in the domain of technology. The presence of loans from French and English is partly due to the colonial periods by England and France.

Al-Athwary (2016) investigated the semantics of English loanwords in MSA in Arab Gulf States newspapers. He identified 291 loans in 15 domains with *computer* and *technology*, *politics* and *military*, and *medicine* as the most frequent domains. The domains of technology and science is the most frequent one due to lexical need of technical terms. However, the range of borrowed items in Arabic media language is limited comparing to the amount of loans in Arabic varieties. The reason behind this is that media uses standard Arabic and abide by grammatical rules. Thus, the use of foreign words is to be avoided whenever possible.

Loanwords in Arabic exhibit semantic changes such as *restriction*, *widening*, and *metaphorical extension*. The examples below are common especially in dialects:

Restriction:

foul > only in sport

security > security guard/officer

routine > a regular way of doing things

Widening:

gas > kerosene

Jeep > any 4-wheel Jeep-like station wagon vehicle

doctor > physician, a PhD holder, a university instructor (even without PhD)

Metaphorical extension:

computer > a very smart person

king > for a famous person/someone well known in a particular field

robot > for a person being controlled by another party

Semantic change of loanwords in Arabic tends to be characterized by restriction or narrowing. This might be justified by the presence of many loans that refer to objects or have concrete meanings where language users are thought to associate certain loans with particular senses or objects.

Bahumaid (2015) studied English loanwords in Hadrami Arabic (HA). He noticed that restriction was the major type of semantic change in two-thirds of the loanwords examined, yet other types of semantic change such as widening existed. He pointed out that some loans which are semantically restricted can be further associated with specific fields of usage or domain, i.e. *coffee* only for western-style coffee and *back* only in football. Bahumaid (2015) observed another type of semantic change; *transfer* where the loanword meaning is passed to other referents: dress > military uniform only. The

transfer of loans in Bahumaid's (2015) seems to be speaker driven and might explain speakers' attempts to simplify by avoiding learning new words for similar concepts.

2.3.3.3.1 Variation in Loanword Semantics

Variation between MSA and the dialects gives rise to different multiple loanwords for similar or same concepts. For instance, the concept of mobile phone can have *mobile* and *khaliawi*; the calque of cellular phone. A set of foreign concepts (labeled as loan-concepts) are presented below with their multiple synonyms in Arabic to illustrate such variation.

Loan-concept	synonym 1	synonym 2
mobile phone	mobile	khaliawi- calque of cellular
a device to produce light	lamp <i>lamba</i>	light <i>layt</i>
cosmetics for beautifying face	makeup	makiyaj
something newly made/produced	fresh	taza (Turkish)
a device to move someone/thing up	lift	asensure (French)
a person whose job is to drive a vehicle	chauffeur	draywil
a frozen and sweetened cream	ice cream	bu:za (Turkish)
a unite of weight	kilogram	pound
a unite of length	meter	feet
a roll of paper with cut tobacco for smoking	cigarette	titin (Turkish)

The variation in MSA and other dialects with regard to the use and adaptation of loanwords are informed by internal and external factors. The internal factors emerge from the need to nativize loanwords in MSA and other dialects based on MSA system. The external factors concern the use of loanwords from different languages (like French, Turkish, Persian) for similar concepts and enforcing them in the varieties and then in

MSA. Obviously, other factors are also pertinent such as the degree of bilingualism and intensity of language contact.

2.3.4 Loanwords: Code-Switching and Language Learning

The literature on loanwords and code-switching describes the overlap between nonce borrowing and actual code-switching along with proposed structural constraints (e.g., equivalence, government) to rule out intra-sentential code-switching (see DiSciullo, Muysken, & Singh, 1986; Myers-Scotton, 1993; Poplack, 1980, among others). In Arabic, Bentahila and Davies (1983) studied intra-sentential code-switching between Arabic and French among Moroccan bilinguals. They found that code-switching occurred only at syntactic boundaries and that structures showing a switch did not necessarily abide by the surface structures of both languages. Sankoff et al. (1990) points out that code-switching does not exhibit phonological and morphological aspects as the case with established borrowings and prefers to describe it as nonce-borrowing. Likewise, Mustafawi (2002) described loan items in the Arabic context not as instances of code-switching but rather borrowings. Although the situation with established borrowings may be more analyzable, a clear-cut distinction between loans and code-switching is still a matter of debate.

Eid (1992) studied code-switching among Arab Americans focusing on grammatical markers of clauses (coordinate, subordinate, relative, complementary). She reported that switching before markers was unrestricted, whereas switching after the marker was dependent on the language the marker belonged to. She also noticed that switching patterns occurred in all clauses except complementary referring that to the absence of English complementizer *that*. She, accordingly, suggested two types of

directionality: one refers to the position of the switch with respect to the marker while the other concerning the language direction of the switch.

Obviously, attitude is a strong factor motivating code-switching among users and second/foreign language learners in particular. For instance, college students code-switching English in Arabic may claim absence of native equivalents to justify their positive attitude toward using foreign words (Hussein, 1999). Contrary to what can be seen as confusion, college students showed positive attitude and preferred a code-switching style of Arabic/English as a medium of instruction than using one language according to Alenezi (2010).

There are many factors that come into play when studying the patterns of code-switching such as the type of speakers (bilingual or learners) and the context, whether formal or informal. Furthermore, social and psychological factors influence speakers' performance including proficiency or degree of bilingualism and dominance effecting variation in strategies of code-switching (Bentahila & Davies, 1992; Myers-Scotton, 1993a). These factors translate into the differing patterns of code-switching and consequently the motivation behind them. For example, findings from an examination of the speech of Arab students in the U.S. showed that articles, prepositions, and roots from the native language could be used with English words that are none loans i.e., *bilseriousness* 'with the seriousness' and *astab* 'more steep' (Safi, 1992). These examples suggest that there is room for speakers to violate some constraints on code-switching or rather to have specific patterns of switches which urge researchers to be careful when generalizing constraints. Belazi (1991) concluded that fluency is a major reason that distinguished Tunisian-Arabic French bilinguals who were more sensitive to grammatical

constraints than their less fluent peers. Thus, explaining code-switching involves a wide range of structural aspects and social and psychological factors that should be taken into consideration to account for the specific patterns in several communities. It might be tempting here to consider Muysken (1995) who recommended following a neutral approach when studying code-switching in order to conceive the different patterns of strategies of mixing and juxtaposition. He suggested neutralizing the conflict following any of four ways as adapted below from Muysken (1995p. 196):

(i) switching is possible when there is no tight relation (e.g. of government)

holding between two elements, so-called paratactic switching;

(ii) switching is possible under equivalence;

(iii) switching is possible when the switched element is morphologically encapsulated, shielded off by a functional element from the matrix language;

(iv) switching is possible when at the point of the switch a word could belong to either language, the case of the homophonous diamorph (e.g. in in English, German or Dutch).

2.4 Summary

In this chapter, lexical borrowing was introduced as a general linguistic phenomenon. The notions of cultural and core borrowing were explained along with the motivations for borrowing. Nonlinguistic factors (e.g., taboo) involved in borrowing were presented with reference to example speech communities. Linguistic adaptation processes to loanwords were discussed with examples from different languages. The concept of

arabization in Arabic was introduced in addition to the common linguistic adaptation patterns of loanwords and code-switching.

CHAPTER 3

3. Theoretical Background

3.1 Language Description and Phraseology

There are generally two types of meanings in linguistics: *utterance-type meaning* and *utterance-token meaning* (Levinson, 2000). Utterance-type meaning is the possible range of meanings conveyed by an utterance that are often broad. On the other hand, utterance-token meaning is the specific meanings of words, phrases, and sentences that are contextualized. Discourse analysts address both types of meaning; utterance-type meaning is examined to determine possible interpretations of discourse by studying form and function correlation at the utterance level, whereas utterance-token type is studied to understand more about the situated meaning of a given discourse in a specific context (Gee, 2004). In CDA, the two types of meaning together are used to study language as a social practice from a critical perspective.

The level of language description in discourse studies is often above the sentence, that is, stretches of spoken or written language. This does not mean that words and phrases are ignored, since they are fundamental parts of these stretches. Analysts may refer to all levels of description that are significant and thought to contribute to their arguments. The phrasal combinations in discourse seem very interesting; in that their recurrence and co-occurrence within discourse should suggest significance. The role of phrasal combinations or phraseology is important in this study and, thus, is more explored in the next section.

The term phraseology is broad overlapping several approaches to linguistics (e.g., transformational generative grammar, cognitive linguistics, construction grammar). Cowie (1994, p. 3168) provides a general definition of phraseology as “the study of the structure, meaning and use of word combinations”. Phraseology has been traditionally associated with idioms and multi-word units that are often fixed. Sinclair (2008a) points out that phraseology has been neglected in language description for mainly two reasons among others: there is no clear-cut distinction between grammar and lexis/semantics within phraseology description and secondly, unlike most grammars, phraseology emphasizes syntagmatic over paradigmatic patterns; in that syntagmatic patterns are not bound to possible alternatives but rather they operate as phrasal units through large and connected combinations. Research on phraseology addresses language acquisition, teaching, natural language processing among other areas.

The study of phraseology is also closely aligned with the study of constructions (e.g., Bybee, 2010; Croft, 2001, 2007; Goldberg, 1995; Goldberg, 1998) and of formulaic language. Constructions describe the relations between specific lexical items and specific grammatical structures. Bybee (2010: 76) defines constructions as “direct pairings of form with meaning ... often having schematic positions that range over a number of lexical items ... [and] often containing explicit lexical material.” Cognitive and construction grammar will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

The work on phraseology by Sinclair to be discussed here (Section 3.2) has stressed the fact that lexical patterns and syntactic patterns cannot be separated, a key principle adhered to in work in construction grammar. As Sinclair (1991: 496) puts it,

“There is ultimately no distinction between form and meaning ... meaning affects the structure and this is ... the principal observation of corpus linguistics in the last decade.”

Constructions that are associated with more explicit lexical material are often referred to as collocations, prefabs, or formulaic expressions. According to Wray (2002), formulaic language is defined as:

“a sequence, continuous or discontinuous, of words or other meaning elements, which is, or appears to be, prefabricated: that is, stored and retrieved whole from memory at the time of use, rather than being subject to generation or analysis by the language grammar.” (p.9).

Formulaic language constitutes a continuum from, at one end “tightly idiomatic and immutable strings, such as *by and large*, which are both semantically opaque [e.g., *beat about the bush*] and syntactically irregular [*by an large*] and, at the other, transparent and flexible ones containing slots for open class items, like *NP be-TENSE sorry to keep-TENSE you waiting*” Other work on formulaic language includes Bolinger (1976), Erman and Warren (2000), and Wray and Perkins (2000), among others.

There are three major approaches to phraseology: Classical Russian theory, cultural, and corpus (Cowie, 1998). The Russian theory of phraseology in 1940 developed a comprehensive framework of descriptive categories. Proponents of the Russian theory (see Cowie, 1981; Gläser, 1986; Mel’čnk, 1988) acknowledge the distinction between 'word-like' units (e.g., in the neck of time) at or below the sentence level, and 'sentence-like' units, which operate pragmatically (e.g., sayings, catchphrases). Early Russian contributions introduced a rigorous classification and sub-classification of phraseology. For instance, the general terms proposed for the phenomenon were

phraseological unit, set phrase, and word combination. Sub-classification of word-like unit are *semantic phraseme, nomination, composite, and composite unit,* while the subcategory of sentence-like unit included *phraseological expression, set group, pragmatic phraseme, proposition, and functional expression.*

The cultural approach developed by Veronika Teliya and her colleagues (1998) is an extension of the Russian phraseological theory emphasizing the cultural content of phraseology. They argue for the 'linguo-cultural' analysis to study the linguistic and cultural embedding shared by a linguistic community and verbalized in phraseological units. They describe the cultural channel, as the major among others, which comprises a cultural seme and cultural concept. The cultural seme (semantic component) expresses the encyclopedic meaning, whereas the cultural concept communicates abstract meaning reflecting world-view (Cowe, 1998).

The corpus approach, pioneered by Sinclair (1991, 1996, elaborated in 3.2), utilizes large collections of natural language in electronic form to study phraseological pattern systematically. It is inductive in nature and does not abide by examining predefined linguistic categories, where language is argued to be “essentially made up of strings of co-selected words that constitute single choices” (Granger & Paquot, 2008, p. 29). This approach is now largely adopted configuring out on several perspectives that address broad issues (Granger, 1998; Hunston & Francis, 2000; Stubbs, 2001) on dictionary making, language learning, and discourse studies. Phraseology is now significantly enhanced by electronic corpora and computational tools that make easier the task of observing and identifying frequency of occurrence and co-occurrence patterns; often referred to rigorous contributions of corpus linguistics.

The interdisciplinary nature of phraseology led to several terms to label it such as formulas, *prefabricated* or *ready-made language*, *chunks*, and *unanalyzed language* where researchers were thought to have the same phenomenon in mind (Weinert, 1995). However, Howarth (1998) warns against viewing the labels in Weinert's as uniform, since there are distinguishable phraseological aspects like *formulaicity*, *memorization*, *lexicalization*, and *fixedness* rendering it difficult to group them under a single category. Recognizing the absence of defining criteria to describe phraseology, Gries (2008, p. 4) puts forward six parameters that are generally applied in phraseological studies:

- i. the nature of the elements involved in a phraseologism;
- ii. the number of elements involved in a phraseologism;
- iii. the number of times an expression must be observed before it counts as a phraseologism;
- iv. the permissible distance between the elements involved in a phraseologism;
- v. the degree of lexical and syntactic flexibility of the elements involved;
- vi. the role that semantic unity and semantic non-compositionality/non-predictability play in the definition.

These parameters suggest variation among researchers when examining phrasal combinations. For instance, the minimum frequency of occurrence and co-occurrence as well as the degree of adjacency or distance between elements. Gries (2008) builds on these parameters and develops his definition of phraseology as:

a phraseologism is defined as the co-occurrence of a form or a lemma of a lexical item and one or more additional linguistic elements of various kinds which functions as one semantic unit in a clause or sentence and whose frequency of co-occurrence is larger than expected on the basis of chance. (p.5)

This definition does not distinguish between grammatical and lexical elements. The most significant criterion/parameter is (vi) where elements of a phraseologism are believed, in Gires definition, to operate as a semantic unit even within a broader distance and that non-compositionality is not required. This may be identifiable by examining phrases in corpora and how their patterning is systematic. However, Gries also acknowledges the broadness and wide range of cases that go under phraseologism. So, it is wise to keep our view of phraseology flexible to allow researchers studying it from various perspectives.

3.1.1 Phraseology and Linguistic Theory

As previously alluded, phraseology does not originate in or relate to a particular linguistic approach. Yet, *cognitive linguistics* and *construction grammar* are two approaches that share part of what theoretically constitutes a phraseologism. Their overlap with phraseology will be discussed.

Cognitive linguistics, as influenced by Langacker (1987) and Lackoff (1987), views semantic-phonological correspondence forming symbolic units as the basis for the study of language. It does not distinguish between grammatical and lexical meaning; viewing all language as meaning including structural aspects. The speaker is argued to process structures as schematization along with their linguistic elements (phonemes,

morphemes, words...etc.) and, here, the meaning draws on the whole experience rendering this task automatic every time it is accessed or encountered. In that sense, phrasal combinations stand as one of the symbolic units that are retrieved to construe particular meanings using previously mastered structures of form, meaning, and function.

On the other hand, construction grammar follows from cognitive linguistics to study a construction, a basic linguistic unit of form and meaning, that is syntactically and semantically schematic (Croft, 2001; Goldberg, 1995; Kay & Fillmore, 1999). Like cognitive linguistics, construction grammar treats grammatical structures and lexical forms almost the same. Construction grammar provides a continuum to encapsulate lexical items and syntactic constructions to capture a broad range of idiosyncratic phonological, syntactic, and semantic information (Croft, 2001). Gries (2008) argues convincingly that the difference on describing the linguistic object of study (a symbolic unit or construction) between cognitive grammar and construction grammar, in one hand, and phraseology on the other hand, is more terminological. The only major difference, he explains, is non-compositionality which is required in construction grammar, though some proponents of construction grammar like Goldberg (2006) gave up non-compositionality requirement. He concludes that cognitive grammar and construction grammar have essentially compatible view with phraseological studies, despite terminologies and different definitions. It is also no surprise that phraseology as well as cognitive grammar and construction grammar apply frequency of occurrence or usage as a result of the entrenchment of the units. This is put in effect extensively in phraseological research relying mainly on corpus linguistics methods.

Another important theoretical framework in linguistics that is consonant with phraseology is Systemic Functional Grammar (Halliday 1978, 1985). The emphasis on meaning over structure, and particularly meaning in texts, including patterns that express cohesion and evaluation, is an important foundation for work on phraseology.

3.2 Semantic Prosody and Meaning Description

Sinclair (1991) developed the concept of ‘semantic prosody’ but it was Louw (1993, p. 157) who first introduced it as the “consistent aura of meaning with which a form is imbued by its collocates”. Hunston (2007) says that semantic prosody “focuses on the typical behaviour of individual lexical items as observed using ‘key word in context’ concordance lines (e.g., Sinclair 2003). Concordance lines reveal that many words occur frequently in recurring sequences, suggesting that large proportions of running text might be composed of semi-fixed ‘chunks’ (Sinclair 1991, 2004).”

Semantic prosody builds on phraseological constructions which emphasize co-occurrence patterns between lexical items as emerging from large collections of texts. The meaning is argued to be shaped by the behavior and patterning of lexical items. Semantic prosody has been used by many researchers to suggest the implied meaning of a particular word. For instance, Sinclair studied several words that yield negative prosody as in the phrasal verb *set in* which was associated with unpleasant state of affair (e.g. bad weather) and *happen* which appeared with words like *accident* and *untoward* (1991). Other researchers used words such as *utterly* (Louw, 1993) and *cause* (Stubbs, 1995) which showed negative prosody. In these works, semantic prosody was employed to subjectively describe the overall meaning of particular words based on recurrent instances of use in corpora.

The precise nature of semantic prosody has been a matter of debate and, accordingly, the characterization of meaning as expressed in a sequence of co-occurring items. Partington (2004) views semantic prosody as an aspect of evaluative meaning to distinguish between positive and negative attitudinal meaning. He describes such evaluative meaning as emerging with respect to the frequency of occurrence in particular context. Words such as *timely* and *excessive*, through frequent co-occurrence with a set of other items, are believed to develop a 'more or less' favorable or unfavorable prosody. Such prosody, for Partington, becomes a property of the word and is extended to other co-occurring items. Partington points out that semantic prosody is somehow similar to 'expressive connotation' and this includes attitudinal meaning.

However, Louw (2000) argues that semantic prosody is not solely connotational but rather collocational building on the co-occurrence regularity of collocates. This explanation is also supported by Xiao and McEnery (2006) who argue that connotation may or may not be collocational whereas semantic prosody is identified based only on collocational relations. The collocational relations fall under Sinclair's concept of unit of meaning which may consist of a sequence of items with the word as the central element. This unit of meaning as a sequence of co-occurring items, but not the particular word as Partington put it, is characterized by a semantic prosody.

To Sinclair, semantic prosody is the only obligatory element of the lexical item, but its description is not always certain and should not be merely seen as good or bad. Louw (2000) and Whitsitt (2005) emphasize the attitudinal meaning and the pragmatic function in which a lexical item is claimed to carry over its semantic prosody based on

the context it frequently occurs in. In other words, the lexical item develops a (positive or negative) semantic prosody that becomes typical and is transferable to other contexts.

Although some researchers tried to provide a more specific description of the term semantic prosody, Sinclair expressed that it is open to several realizations and that “... it has been recognized in part as connotation, pragmatic meaning and attitudinal meaning” (Sinclair, 2003: 178). Furthermore, he points out that the pragmatic meaning prioritizes a denotative meaning where the word carries meaning, whereas the lexical item is typically a longer stretch of items with a communicative function achieved by semantic prosody.

The apparent variation in characterizing semantic prosody does not reject the observable meaning constituted by the recurring pattern of the lexical items be it connotational or attitudinal meaning. The pragmatic meaning of a word may be explicated using individual or limited instances in context. However, semantic prosody builds on longer sequence and frequent co-occurrence in discourse. It is then employed to perform a function and, here, where Sinclair views it as the ‘discourse function’ not merely a property of a word. Stubbs, follows Sinclair’s characterization of semantic prosody, but prefers to call it ‘discourse prosodies’ to maintain the relation to speakers and hearers and their contribution to discourse coherence (2007: 178). This purposeful use of the lexical item as expressed by semantic prosody (discourse prosodies henceforth) codes reasons behind the speaker’s utterances.

In order to learn more about the language users’ purposeful choice of the lexical items, discourse prosodies may be only a starting point for further interpretation. When it comes to lexical items that relate to sociocultural or sociopolitical issues, one has to go

beyond discourse prosodies to examine the embedded meanings using discourse prosodies as a starting point. Critical discourse analysis may be a powerful means to understand more about the meanings, reasons, and motivations codified in discourse prosodies of particular items. Such examination is not intended to pass judgement but rather to understand why some explanations are more valid.

3.3 Critical Discourse Analysis

CDA is a form of discourse analysis that approaches social practice from a critical perspective. The principles of critical discourse analysis originated in the Frankfurt School of critical theory and later followed from ‘critical linguistics’ (Fowler, Hodge, & Kress, 1979). CDA examines issues of inequality and how power relations and ideologies are constructed in language use (text and talk). It is viewed both as a theory and a method to investigate social research (Chouliaraki & Fairclough, 1999; Fairclough, 2001). Critical discourse analysts seek to reveal patterns of power abuse and resist social inequality. They argue against a neutral or rationalist view of the world and concerned themselves with sociopolitical issues as part of social reality. Fairclough and Wodak (1997) point out eight principles that generally characterize research on CDA:

1. CDA addresses social problems
2. Power relations are discursive
3. Discourse constitutes society and culture
4. Discourse does ideological work
5. Discourse is historical

6. The link between text and society is mediated
7. Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory
8. Discourse is a form of social action

Power and ideology are the most fundamental concepts in critical discourse studies. The control of various forms of power (e.g., social, institutional) contribute to the status of dominant and less dominant social groups. Access to the resources and tools such as money and media amount to the scale of power between social groups as well. In order for the analyst to study language in use, attention need be paid to seven building tasks according to Gee (2004) as briefly summarized below:

1. Significance: language users make things significant in some ways
2. Activities (practice): language is used to do actions like promising and informing
3. Identities: language is used to gain recognition on particular identity/role
4. Relationships: language is used to build various kinds of relationships
5. Politics: we use language for social goods; to gain power and status in a society
6. Connection: we use language to make or conceal connection
7. Sign Systems and Knowledge: language is used to create or tear down communicative systems (different language and dialects)

These building tasks can be used as questions or tools and the analyst seek to find the connection between them when approaching critical issues. Analysts do not stop at the

stage of examining critical issues underlying discourse, but also engage in evaluating and resisting social inequality (Fairclough, 2012; Van Dijk, 2001).

3.3.1 Approaches to CDA

Critical discourse studies are interdisciplinary in nature addressing a wide range of social and political issues characteristic to particular societies. Similarly, approaches to critical discourse analysis are various informed by their theoretical and methodological underpinnings. The major approaches are the *Dialectical- Relational Approach*, the *Sociocognitive Approach*, and the *Discourse-Historical Approach* which are further explained in the next sections.

3.3.1.1 The Dialectical- Relational Approach

The Dialectical-Relational Approach (Fairclough, 1992, 1995, 2009) posits that social process comprises semiotic representations of social conflict as one element that is dialectically related to other elements. These relations are ‘distinct’ but not fully separate. These relations are viewed to ‘internalize’ others without being reducible to them. Fairclough’s approach to discourse is three-dimensional including: *description* which involves text analysis (as object of linguistic analysis), *interpretation* emphasizing the discursive practices (through production, comprehension, and consumption of text), and *explanation* to illuminate discursive practice with interaction and social context. The dialectical-relational approach stresses relations between *structure* and *events* and semiotic and other social elements to address unequal power relations. The complex nature of CDA calls for ‘*transdisciplinary*’ research to study its relations with other social elements as argued in the dialectical-relational approach.

3.3.1.2 The Sociocognitive Approach

The SCA (Van Dijk, 1995a, 1995b, 2015a, 2016) goes under the *social constructionism* theory. In the SCA, discourse structures draw on social structures shaping the social and political realities as constructions of social members. Individuals of social groups and communities share several social and cognitive aspects such as knowledge, attitudes, and ideologies. The cognitive component involves cognitive processes (e.g. thinking, perceiving, believing, understanding) that operate in the mind or memory of social members (Van Dijk, 2016b). These cognitive processes, Van Dijk continues, operate on particular structures known as ‘mental representations’ such as knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and ideologies. The cognitive processes and representations are claimed to be reproduced in language use and discourse controlling human action and interaction. Van Dijk (2014, 2016b) views ‘mental models’, where events and situations are subjectively represented in our memory along with their contexts of use as a crucial part to understand the overall meaning of discourse.

3.3.1.3 The Discourse-Historical Approach

The discourse- historical approach (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001; Wodak, 2001) draws on multiple approaches (e.g. Halliday’s systemic functional grammar, critical theory, and critical linguistics) and addresses a wide range of sociopolitical and organizational intricacies. It places emphasis on context in terms of four levels: *the immediate language*, *the intertextual and interdiscursive relationships*, *the social variable and institutional frames*, and *the sociopolitical and historical context*. Special attention is paid to the available historical sources and learnings of sociopolitical domains to incorporate them in existing historical knowledge. It is pertinent when the analysis concerns allusions and

ambiguous formulations in texts which requires taking a wider view of context (Caldas-Coulthard & Coulthard, 1996). The discourse- historical approach applies multiple methodical approaches in collecting and examining empirical data and background to reach a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study.

3.3.1.4 Corpus-Based Approach to Language Use

Discourse corpora have been a great resource for research in language studies. McEnery and Wilson defined corpus linguistics as ‘the study of language based on real life examples of language use’ (2001, p. 1). Corpus methods and techniques are used to study various aspects of language use, though some other researchers regard a corpus as a source to generate hypotheses about language (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001, p. 84). However, McEnery and Hardie (2011) reject to view the corpus in itself as source of theory as well as the binary distinction of corpus as either method or sole source of hypotheses.

Through large collections of written or spoken language in machine readable form, various issues concerning form and meaning can be examined. The applications of corpora involve both quantitative and qualitative methods to gather naturally occurring language using computational tools and software such as a *concordancer*. Based on large collections of real life language examples, three major outcomes are made available out of these tools: *frequency lists*, *concordance lines*, and *collocations*. Frequency and concordance lines provide empirical basis for qualitative study of a wide range of linguistic and extra-linguistic phenomena. For instance, studying collocation is accessible through the co-occurrence of particular words with other words in a large number of examples as validated by concordance lines. The recurring patterns in corpora allow researchers to support their qualitative analysis and findings. Corpus linguistics methods

are powerful means to uncover hidden patterns of language use that are not observable to researchers without computer aid.

Corpus linguistics methods, like other research methods, are not infallible. Researchers have expressed their reservations and criticisms against using corpora. McEnery and Wilson (2001) summarized early criticisms against the use of corpora in three arguments: 1) it is competence that should be modeled by introspection in studying linguistics not performance as encouraged by studying a corpus 2) since natural language is infinite, describing performance is still unattainable and ,thus, inadequate and 3) introspection must not be avoided, so that ungrammatical and ambiguous structures are possible. Other researchers like Widdowson (2000) criticized the lack of correspondence between findings and native speakers' intuitions. Difficulties in accounting for absent or missing examples in a corpus was also taken as argument against corpus methods by Borsley and Ingham (2002).

3.4.1 Advantages of Corpus Linguistic Methods to Discourse

Despite of the criticisms, several benefits have been identified from using corpus linguistics methods. One advantage of using corpus linguistic methods in discourse is *reducing bias*. Our cognitive biases can be minimized by using a corpus, since the data resulting from the corpus do not allow a bigger room to be selective (Baker, 2006). However, bias cannot be totally removed. Baker continues that the *incremental effect of discourse* is another advantage of corpora in discourse analysis. This effect takes place in discourse due to the repetitive constructions or patterns of language use that influence our perception and may lead us to take on such language. Corpus linguistics methods are good means to trace the incremental effect as one part of advanced analysis of discourse.

Discourse is dynamic and this suggests continuous changes and variation in language use. Through large corpora, *resistant and changing discourse* are made observable. Patterns and counterexamples of language use can be compared and examined in certain periods of time to learn about the forces behind changing discourses. Furthermore, corpora allow for a combination of multiple (quantitative, qualitative, multilayered) research methods. This is very important to accommodate a wider range of interdisciplinary phenomena and strengthen research design. Corpora provide more or less raw data that need be carefully scrutinized using several methods to account not only for present patterns but may be those absent to test hypotheses. No matter how big the size of a corpus, it is still one source of data. For instance, corpora may not show aspects of language production and, thus, interpretation may be incomplete, beside that corpora are often viewed decontextualized data. Thus, corpus approach is a method and "...we should just be more clear about when it is appropriate to use it" (Baker, 2006, p. 7).

3.4.2 Corpus Linguistics and CDA

Information provided by corpora do not exhibit only structural aspects of language, but they cover a wide range of issues such as language learning, language variation, and language and gender to name few. In discourse studies, corpora have been utilized to study various social and political texts. Patterns of language use and the associated co-occurrence can be used to account for discourse structure, style, or genres. CDA is often approached qualitatively using a small number of texts to study contents through limited examples. The findings are explained and associated with power relations theories. Some prominent researchers have partially made use of corpora (see Caldas-Coulthard & Moon, 2010; Fairclough, 2000; Partington, 2003; Van Dijk, 2015; Van

Leeuwen, 1996) to examine critical issues such as ideology and racism. Other researchers contributed to the integration of corpus methods in CDA notably (Hardt-Mautner, 1995; Koller & Mautner, 2004; Mautner, 2005, 2007, 2009) and (Krishnamurthy, 1996; O'Halloran, 2009; Orpin, 2005). The attempts to improve research on CDA employing corpus methods continued in (Baker, 2004, 2006; Baker et al., 2008; Degano, 2007). However, the incorporation of corpus methods and CDA in studying discourse may not be balanced and need to be informed by a CDA theory which remains a general issue (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). This may be due to the interdisciplinary nature of the topics studied by CDA analysts which require detailed examination of reasonable size of data and relating them to the sociocultural and sociopolitical contexts. It follows that corpus methods in CDA should be improved to account for large scale data. Yet, this should not discourage CDA researchers from using corpus methods considering their advantages aforementioned. Statistical methods and random sampling from large corpora, for instance, are some ways to reduce bias and improve research designs.

3.5 Ideology and Language

3.5.1 Ideology

The concept of "ideology" emerged during the French revolution and was introduced by Destutt de Tracy in 1796. He conceptualized the term "ideology" to refer to a "science of ideas". He conceived this science of ideas in a broad sense: as the materialistic sensation of the world, and a narrow sense as the abstract/mental sensation in the form of ideas. He classified ideology within zoology, which was viewed highly suggestive at his time, to encourage approaching it as an area of natural science (Naess, 1956, p. 150). Although ideology was conceived neutral by de Tracy, it acquired a

negative meaning in Napoleon and Chateaubriand use of the term. It is generally accepted that Karl Marx adopted the derogatory sense of the word ideology following Napoleon and Chateaubriand in his work on cultural production. He looked at ideology in terms of economic relationships of the society reflected on knowledge, beliefs and behavior that accord with the dominant group view of reality to maintain their power (Marx & Engels, 1970). However, the derogatory sense underwent reconstruction from various social and political perspectives that render it neutral again.

The characterization of ideology remains vague despite the acknowledgment of its existence and impact on human thought and action. For instance Althusser, influenced by Marx, while introducing the concept of *Ideological State Apparatus*, disapproved a historical development of ideology but acknowledged the histories of individual ideologies as part of class struggle viewing ideology as ‘an imaginary relation to real relations’ (Althusser, 2004). What is ideological to Althusser is not the possession but the enactment of beliefs at discourse and in institutions; that is the social practices reflect the material existence of ideology forcing individuals to be subjected to ideology. Eagleton (1991) surveyed scholars’ (e.g., Bourdieu and Gramsci) views on ideology and provided a list of sixteen definitions for ideology such as the following:

1. the process of production of meanings
2. signs and values in social life
3. a body of ideas characteristic of a particular social group or class
4. ideas which help to legitimate a dominant political power
5. false ideas which help to legitimate a dominant political power

He pointed out that ideology has a range of useful meanings and it would be unhelpful to consolidate these meanings into one definition (1991: 1). However, the plurality of definitions of ideology suggests that it is *a system of beliefs* in a broad sense. This system is thought to encapsulate our culture, values, and assumptions shaping our view of the world. In similar vein, Woolard (1998) attempts to encapsulate the concept of ideology into four strands:

1. ideology as ideational or conceptual, referring to mental phenomena
2. ideology as in some way dependent on the material and practical aspects of human life
3. ideology is a direct link to positions of power
4. ideology as distortion, illusion, or rationalization

The first strand eschews de Tracy's conception of ideology, whereas the second strand, which is widely used, points out the metapragmatic function of ideology. The third and fourth strands are more or less modified from the first two.

The term ideology underwent several attempts of conceptualizations and has been challenging. It starts as neutral and later became pejorative in accordance with the particular argumentations (e.g., political, social, religious) of those who used it. However, it is widely accepted and safe to say that ideology is now neutral and viewed neither as good/positive nor bad/negative. This neutrality does not mean that ideology is not subject to manipulation and, thus, negative evaluation. For instance, some distinctions have been proposed to show how ideology could refer to neutral or negative senses (see Thompson, 1984; Williams, 1981). The power of the concept of ideology and its overlap with diverse

areas of knowledge in social sciences paved the way for examining its representation in language studies.

3.5.2 Linguistic Ideologies

The proliferation of definitions of the concept of ideology is also present when it is associated with language. The terms language ideologies, linguistic ideologies, and language and ideology have been used to indicate variant (e.g., social, political, cultural) ideological effects in relation to language use/structure and/or the emphasis on social structure and power relations among groups (Heath, 1977; Rumsey, 1990; Silverstein, 1979). Language ideologies concern basically linguistic aspects including social and cultural dimensions.

Rumsey (1990: 346) generally defines language ideologies as "shared bodies of commonsense notions about the nature of language in the world". Silverstein defines linguistic ideology as "sets of beliefs about language articulated by users as a rationalization or justification of perceived language structure and use" (1979: 193). Language ideologies are also defined within a broader cultural system as "the cultural system of ideas about social and linguistic relationships, together with their loading of moral and political interests" (Irvine, 1989, p. 255). However, it might not be useful to distinguish or delimit linguistic ideologies from other conceptions of ideologies. These multiple definitions should complement each other and enrich our understanding of language ideologies without canceling social and cultural tenets.

Linguistic ideology is investigated from many interrelated approaches and perspectives such as ethnography of speaking, literacy, language policy, language contact, and purism (Woolard & Schieffelin, 1994). Silverstein (1979, 1985) describes an

ideological effect in terms of distortion of linguistic structures under the pretense of rendering language more 'like itself'. His study of gender in English second pronoun alternation (ye/you-thee/thou) and Javanese speech levels demonstrate how ideology influences linguistic structures by virtue of rationalization. The structural forms and indexical usage effect tension which call for new structures (regularizing them) to alleviate associated tension; this process often goes unnoticeable by users.

Irvine and Gal (2009) draw attention to three semiotic aspects that accompany linguistic ideologies: *iconicity* in which a linguistic feature becomes typical to a social group or activity; *recursivity* where opposition observed at one level is represented on other contrasting linguistic and social levels; *erasure* and, here, individuals and activities are made unrealizable or downplayed by ideology. These subtle strategies of indexical usage of linguistic features at the surface of language differences normalize discrimination linguistically but not apparent at power and social relations level.

Indexical association may lead not only to language change, but even language loss. Kulick (1992) observes a language shift in progress (Taiap to Tok Pisin) in Gapun; a village in Papua New Guinea. The village vernacular has been undergoing a shift for a plenty of reasons and the discourses of *gender*, *anger*, and ideologies that associate *knowledge* with danger play a considerable role behind this shift. The Gapun ideologies prioritize discourse that is characterized by vagueness and hidden meanings in favor of assumed meaning/understanding in order to avoid putting speakers or listeners in danger. This is a strategy to enforce particular ideologies indirectly through discourse.

Collins (1998) explores language ideologies in Tolowa, an Athabaskan language spoken in Oregon and reports that Tolowa people show competing beliefs and interests

that challenge linguists and anthropologists assumptions about language. The Tolowa people stress that words, as cultural indices, are the core of language not grammar; and by this they construe their ideology against that of the field workers/experts who study Tolowa using their research and linguistic conventions. What happens here is a resistance by Tolowa people to foreign language ideology that competes with their own views and assumptions about their own language.

The implementation of linguistic ideologies at the institutional level is a powerful strategy to index discrimination. In *Zambian media*, linguistic ideology is practiced overtly at the time they should mediate national unity and diversity to represent 73 ethnic groups. In *Zambian media* some languages are introduced with high status with others mistreated (Spitulnik, 1998). Unlike in other cases where linguistic ideologies are mined to construct differences among social groups, in *Zambian media* institutions are means to explicitly perpetuate discrimination. Mertz (1992), not unlike *Zambian media* case, addresses language ideology in educational settings (law school classrooms) and demonstrates how such institutions exercise discrimination by associating particular ideologies with the profession. Students are introduced to legal categories of people and events to be used strategically when taking positions or playing roles on either sides characteristic of metapragmatic regimentation. Such cases of institutional power are exercised explicitly and implicitly to legitimate discrimination. Philips (1998) explicates institutional language use in terms of bureaucratic control as a form of power over the definition of reality. Language use in bureaucratic settings, Philips continues, becomes an area to reproduce ideological hegemony in service of nation-states as political entities.

3.5.3 Linguistic Ideologies in Arabic

Arabic as the official language of Arab world is one site to practice and express different ideologies. Starting with the stratification of Arabic as classical, standard/modern standard, and colloquial, ideologies are argued to influence Arabs' attitudes and views on what variety is accepted in formal and informal settings. It is not novel to associate classical Arabic with Islam beside identity and sociocultural background rendering classical Arabic to have a higher status almost incomparable with modern standard and other spoken varieties. Al-Wer (1997) refers the rejection of the calls for re-standardizing Arabic to accommodate linguistics changes to ideological reasons; those of the strong bond between Arabic, culture and identity. She also blames it to those in institutions of education and language academies who rejects modernizing Arabic and solve the stratification of varieties. She continues that the need to 'recodify' standard Arabic is ongoing in the absence of a standard variety in Arab world and ignorance of local varieties.

Haeri (2000) following Eickelman (1992) argues that the spread of media contributed to linguistic changes (in form and meaning) in Arabic local varieties, however, these changes and the associated ideologies of their domain and usage did not affect Quran. He points out that, unlike the Bible that was translated to European vernaculars, Arabs refuse to translate Quran into local varieties, since they view form and meaning as inseparable which is argued to be religiously and ideologically motivated. Proponents of nationalism like Al-Husri (as mentioned in Suleiman, 2003, p. 133) looks at language as a definitive criterion of nationalism, in that any one speaks Arabic is an Arab regardless of whether that person descends from Arab origins. Suleiman (2003), in

response to the question of why Arab world is politically divided if it is defined by Arabic language, points out that this is a fallacy since this assertion does not have to be (politically) acted upon looking at nationalism as ideology than a political movement. The resistance against British colonization in Egypt was partly motivated by language policies which prioritized and appreciated English as prestigious and devalued Arabic (Mitchell, 1986). One manifestation of Arabic as the linguistic identity is the rejection of Turkification in Arab world during the Ottoman rule which was taken as one of the reasons of the revolt against Turkish rule (see Suleiman, 2004).

The discussion of Arabic language ideologies is contentious and goes under a larger topic of debate on educational policy and modernization as explained previously in (2.3.2). Yet, Arabic language ideologies are associated with religion in the first place and partly with nationalism.

The aforementioned research on language ideologies exhibit increasing interests in language ideologies from interdisciplinary areas and employing varying approaches. However, Silverstein's (1979) conception of language ideologies seems to be the overarching definition for most of the works cited previously in which language structures and use undergo rationalization or justification due to particular beliefs. This version of ideological conception focuses on language itself; that is language about language. Other views of ideological effects on language concern discourse in which language is a proxy for studying power abuse and inequality within a social, cultural, and political settings.

3.5.4 Ideologies and Discourse

Fowler et al (1979) and Kress and Hodge (1993) were attracted to the role of ideology in language which encouraged them to develop a critical approach to linguistics known as *Critical Linguistics* which was much influenced by Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (Halliday, 1978, 1985). Critical linguistics (also CDA) seeks to study systems of beliefs and asymmetrical power relations in texts using linguistic analysis. The position of ideology in critical linguistics is pivotal "A central component of the critical linguistic creed is the conviction that language reproduces ideology." (Simpson, 2005, p. 5). The relationship between ideology and language, as a symbolic system, is inseparable. Language is a manifestation of the sociopolitical sphere of a society, despite politicians attempt to marginalize its role in their discourse (Chilton, 2004).

It follows that language, or other symbolic systems, is indispensable in our endeavor to view reality and make sense of the world. The meanings we make from words or combination of words are connected to 'cultural models'; that is "stories, histories, knowledge, beliefs..." as part of our knowledge of the world. These meanings are not fixed, as we may be to believe from the dictionary definitions. Rather, they are negotiated and contested to reach common ground. Cultural models, as Gee argues, are not only simplification of reality but also ideologies to view the world with us as "beneficiaries" and "victims" of it (Gee, 2008 [original emphasis]).

Ideology is a central concept in studying discourse from a critical perspective. The conception of ideology provided by Silverstein (1979) and adopted by other researchers concerns the interaction of language structures and use with a set of beliefs

communicated by users for regularization purpose. In critical discourse studies, however, language use is a source for establishing and enacting ideology mirroring power relations where language is seen as a form of social practice (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997; Van Dijk, 1998). The analysts' job is to uncover ideological control and effect as a discursive practice. For instance, Fairclough views ideology as "constructions of reality... which are built into various dimensions of the forms/meanings of discursive practices, and which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination". (1992, p. 87).

Van Dijk (1995b, 2011) criticizes traditional descriptions of ideology by Destutt (Eagleton, 1991; Larrain, 1979; Rosenberg, 1988; Thompson, 1984) for being ambiguously defined within sociology and disregarding its relation with discourse. He views ideology, from a SCA, as halfway between the cognitive and social dimension comprising basic cognitive processes and socially shared belief systems. To Van Dijk, ideology is by default *evaluative* in that, judgements on what is good or bad, acceptable and unacceptable are based on the individuals underlying ideologies. Likewise, organization of the group members' attitudes (positive, neutral, negative) toward a wide range of (social, political, economic...etc) issues are a sociocognitive function of ideologies.

Although the very basic theoretical notion of ideology as systems of beliefs remains fairly agreed upon, the conceptualization of ideology from critical perspective suggests viewing it as a modality of power abuse and domination (Fairclough, 2003). In that sense, ideology does not invoke the ideational view (neutral) put by de Tracy but rather is bound up to discourse as a social practice. This intertwining of ideology and

discourse makes “anything said or written about the world is articulated from a particular ideological position...” (Fowler, 1991, p. 10). Similarly, Fairclough asserts that ideology cannot be “read off” texts (1992 p. 89). Thus, speaking of ideology in discourse involves following a critical perspective to address issues of power relations and this is often the subject matter of CDA.

3.5.5 Ideologies and Lexical Borrowing

Ideologies and sociocultural attitudes play a part in what words are borrowed and how they are used. The Haruai case described in Comrie's (2000) where Haruai shows heavy loans from Kobon due to the need to replace tabooed words, there are of course other non-tabooed loanwords, is an example of the role ideologies to motivate borrowing. In this case, the language users' attitudes toward the meaning of certain words that may be embarrassing or negatively evaluated in their culture press them to use equivalent words from another language. The language of the Chaco imposes constraints on borrowing though the area is characterized by intense multilingualism (Campbell & Grondona, 2010). Interestingly, people in this area do not acknowledge borrowing claiming they only understand but do not speak other languages which adds to their resistant ideology to borrowings.

Constraints on borrowings triggered by shared ideologies are also maintained in the Vaupes area, despite the fact that linguistic exogamy is practiced (Epps & Stenzel, 2013) ,that is, individuals are required to marry spouses who speak different languages. By examining "linguistic conservatism" in Arizona Tewa, Kroskrity (1998) introduces one of the exemplary case of dominant ideology on linguistic borrowing. Kiva speech in Arizona Tewa, is restricted to sacred religious occasions. Kroskrity describes the cultural

preferences associated with kiva speech as "regulation by convention, indigenous purism, strict compartmentalization, and linguistic indexing of identity." (1998: 105). These preferences, exercised by varying levels of member's consciousness, operate to rationalize the structure and use of language and safeguard dominant ideologies. Arizona Tewa is argued to impose constraints on borrowings (Kroskrity, 1992), though the restrictions are thought to derive from theocratic institutions along with ritual linguistic forms as models for other domains of interaction (see Woolard & Schieffelin, 1994).

Masson (1980) describes two trends of borrowing in Hebrew: *straight* and *Hebrewization* motivated by ideologies. When the loanwords are alien to Jewish culture, loan elements are treated as straight borrowings maintaining their alienation or foreignness. Hebrewization occurs to loanwords that are familiar to native culture which suggests the community adoption of borrowed items. In all these aforementioned cases where constraints are imposed on borrowings, ideologies (social, political, religious) play a considerable role behind such restrictions.

3.6 Summary

This chapter addressed language and ideology which were related then to a broader area of critical discourse studies with ideologies at the interface. Ideology was approached broadly from different views with respect to language. However, Silverstein's (1979) conception of language ideologies as rationalization of structures and use influenced by particular beliefs seems to be widely adopted. In CDA, ideology is associated with power relations and language use is seen as a social practice. The main types of meaning were discussed, and it was pointed out that critical discourse analysts apply all levels of language description to understand the content and signification of

language use. Finally, the need to study meaning using phrasal units in corpora was explained with emphasis on using discourse prosodies to inform research on CDA.

CHAPTER 4

4. Methodology

4.1 Methods

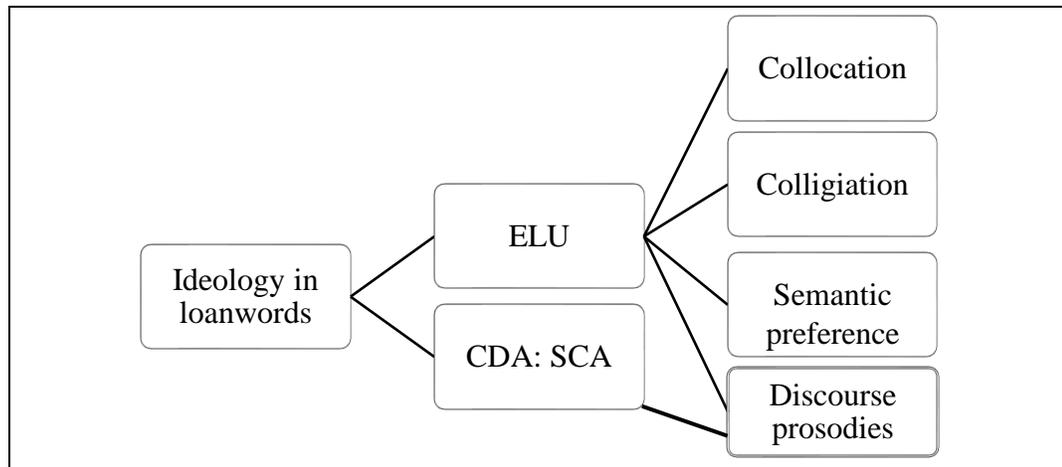
In this study, a triangulation combining quantitative and qualitative methods were applied to study potential ideological impact implied in the meanings of a set of English loanwords in Arabic. The choice of the quantitative and qualitative methods was made in order to answer the research questions without relying solely on one type of method or the other. The triangulation involves examining loanwords in context, using an analytical framework of two stages. The first stage was a quantitative analysis employing Sinclair's model (1998, 2004, 2008b) of 'extended lexical unit' (ELU) where frequency of occurrence and co-co-occurrence between words and phrasal units in large collections of texts are used to create meanings that might not be available when single words are to be studied in isolation.

The second stage was a qualitative analysis based on the critical linguistic theoretical framework. The meanings obtained from studying loanwords within ELU model were further qualitatively studied from CDA perspective. This qualitative analysis applied the SCA (Van Dijk; 1995a, 1995b, 2016a, 2016b) to examine the meanings of loanwords as formed through collocational relations at the discourse level.

Ideological factors implied in the connotations of co-occurrence patterns can then be associated with dominant ideologies in Arab world. The ELU model and CDA theoretical work to inform each other and provide a profound understanding of the potential ideological insights associated with particular foreign concepts in Arabic. The

triangulation of ELU and CDA is shown in figure 1 below and detailed in (4.1.1 and 4.1.2):

Figure 1: Triangulation of ELU and CDA



4.1.1 The Extended Lexical Unit Model

Sinclair’s ELU model (1998, 2005) was employed as an analytical framework to examine the meanings of loanwords through their co-occurrences with other phrasal units in discourse. ELU is a model of meaning where the meaning of a lexical item extends over phrasal units based on lexical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic relations (Sinclair, 1998). It applies a bottom-up approach to corpus and examines lexical items without predetermined criterion to identify them. In this model, phraseology is considered the fundamental unit of meaning, whereas a word is seen “the limiting case of a phrase”. This model relies heavily on corpus to show frequency of occurrence and co-occurrence patterns of phrasal units. It is composed of four components that operate to signal significant relations between words and phrasal units in terms of: *collocation*, *colligation*,

semantic preference, and *discourse prosody*. Stubbs (2007) elaborates on ELU model as follows:

COLLOCATION shows the frequent co-occurrence of a node word with other words. It is observable by computing tools/software within a span of four or more words to either sides of the search term.

COLLIGATION is the association between key words and particular grammatical categories (nouns, adjectives).

SEMANTIC PREFERENCE is the co-occurrence of a set of words that share a semantic meaning with a key word.

SEMANTIC PROSODY expresses the speaker's evaluative attitude as implied in the overall meaning of a particular set of phrasal units.

Collocates, here, do not have to be adjacent as well as none-compositionality of phrasal units are not required since “we have to allow for the possibility of overlap, discontinuity, embedding and other familiar descriptive complication.” (Sinclair, 2008b p. 410). Stubbs (2007: 179) summarizes the canonical forms of the ELU as reproduced below:

[1] collocation => tokens => co-occurring word-forms

[2] colligation => classes => co-occurring grammatical classes

[3] semantic preference => topics => lexical field, similarity of meaning

[4] discourse prosody => motivation => communicative purpose

Discourse prosody is informed by the principle of co-selection in which a speaker initiates a topic where the lexical items are selected to express attitudinal-evaluative

stance to the topic (Morley & Partington, 2009). Discourse prosody shows how the choice of items is purposeful (Sinclair, 2004):

It expresses something close to the ‘function’ of the item – it shows how the rest of the item is to be interpreted functionally. Without it, the string of words just ‘means’ – it is not put to use in a viable communication. (p. 34)

It should be noted here that I shall not necessarily deal with discourse prosodies as binary distinction (good or bad) when describing them, since the goal is to understand how they may be motivated by implicit ideologies than to engage in setting dichotomous categorization. However, an evaluative stance is typical to discourse prosodies that need be communicated and, thus, subjective expressions like favorable/unfavorable and negative/positive will be used instead.

Stubbs (2007) points out that within Sinclair’s model, collocation is the lowest and most specific whereas semantic prosody is the highest level that explains the attitudinal/pragmatic meaning of the lexical unit. Römer (2005, p. 13) puts it that "What collocation is on a lexical level of analysis, colligation is on a syntactic level.". The ELU model applies the quantitative findings, through frequency of co-occurrence patterns between phrasal units, as a starting point for a subsequent qualitative analysis of the general meanings. Thus, the frequency of co-occurrence informs the shared semantic meaning of the contents of certain collocational relations.

4.1.2 The Sociocognitive Approach as Analytical Tool

The discourse prosodies of loanwords described by ELU was subject to detailed analysis within CDA framework using the SCA. It is insufficient to stop at the stage of describing the discourse prosodies of loanwords without relating to their ideological

underpinnings within a sociocultural and sociopolitical context given that such foreign concepts have sociopolitical dimensions. Thus, a critical perspective of meaning construction of loanwords as encapsulated in the discourse prosodies was the next step to understand more about them.

The SCA (Van Dijk; 2014b, 2016b) was also employed as an analytical tool to critically examine the outcomes obtained from applying ELU model. In this approach (see also 1.2 and 3.3.1.2), ideology is at the interface between discourse and society. Within this approach, two levels of cognition can be described: *personal* and *social* cognition. At the personal cognition level, language users represent mental models of the situations (or semantic models) and contexts (or pragmatic models) of social events that are appropriate to the communicative environment based on assumed shared knowledge (Van Dijk, 2014). At the social cognition level, language users are also social members with shared sociocultural knowledge of the natural and social world including norms and values. The shared sociocultural knowledge is translated into and enacted in discourse as attitudes and ideologies often implicit. Social cognition is emphasized and viewed as a system of mental representations and processes associated with a group members (Van Dijk, 1995a). Within this system, group members share sociocultural knowledge and evaluative beliefs. These socially shared knowledge and attitudes are partially controlled by ideologies.

4.1.2.1 Approaching Ideological Discourse

Establishing ideological content in foreign words is grounded in Van Dijk's socio-cognitive view of ideology as 'basic systems of fundamental social cognitions... shared by members of groups' and, thus, capable of organizing and controlling social attitude.

Two of the possible approaches to examine ideological discourse are: to start with the ideologies and models characteristic of a social group and find out how they are reproduced and enacted in language users' discourse; while the other way is to analyze discourse structures to find out how they represent ideological instances (Van Dijk, 1995). Van Dijk continues that “Such an approach would theoretically mimic an interpretation or recipient theory of ideology: it may suggest how recipients go about hearing or reading discourse as ideological” (1995b, p. 255). This study adopted the second approach in which discourse is investigated against potential ideological connotations and expressions as codified in using foreign words and collocational relations, and hence, language use was the starting point of analysis. Identifying ideological instances using foreign words in Arabic start by explicating the connotations (of words, phrases, sentences) that were argued to be ideologically loaded. These connotations are explained in light of shared (religious, national, political...etc.) ideologies and sociocultural aspects common in Arab world.

The interpretation of ideologies drew on a set of basic assumptions typical to discourse processing such as *context*, *models*, *knowledge*, and *group beliefs* (Van Dijk, 2006). Context is one of the mental models, was here restricted to linguistic context/co-text, where the surrounding linguistic items (words, phrases, sentences...etc.) are used to address or describe an event. Other mental models include the language users' (as authors/writers or addressees) impression or previous experience about a topic/issue. This includes the choice of the topic, who produces it, and to whom it is addressed. For instance, a critique on a new immigration policy is more prone to ideological opinion than news or reports on sports.

Knowledge demonstrates shared general belief (about culture, tradition, social system...etc.) among community members. Shared knowledge allows for constructing mental models translated into presuppositions which, in turn, facilitate production and comprehension of discourse of particular groups. Group beliefs refer to shared beliefs among members of a particular group who form a subgroup of a larger community i.e., columnists, professors, and activists who promote certain ideologies that fall under their interest or profession.

Language users take into consideration various assumptions, as previously mentioned, to interpret ideological discourse, however, it should be noted that these assumptions are not limited to ideological purposes. Mental models are subjective and may be ideologically biased, so as the language users' and analysts' interpretation of discourse. Thus, any endeavor to do an explicit and comprehensive analysis of ideology in discourse is still far from being complete, since ideological discourse is always personally and contextually variable (Van Dijk, 2006, p.124). Yet, this study was hoped to discursively approach ideological aspects coded in foreign words in relation to basic assumptions (e.g. Islam as the major faith, Arabic as a native language) in Arab world and avoiding as much as possible over interpretation.

4.1.2.2 Analyzing Ideological Discourse

In fact, all discourse structures (semantic, phonological, syntactic, graphical, stylistic...etc.) can be present in a given discourse and imply ideological features, however, the focus was on discourse semantics level. The semantic structure is one of the key structures of discourse comprising *macrostructure* aspects (e.g., topics and themes) and *microstructure* aspects (relations between propositions) that contribute to the overall

meaning of the discourse (Van Dijk, 1985). These semantic properties expose mental representations of social members in language use. However, it is important to note that semantic properties, like other structures, may directly or indirectly apply to discourse. The semantic aspects of collocational relations and discourse prosodies of foreign words that exhibit shared attitudes/opinions, positions, and interests of Arabs as a social group were examined. Ideological meanings can be studied by examining their implicit representations and effects in the semantic more than syntactic structures of discourse since "...meanings are more prone to ideological marking than syntactic structures, because ideologies are belief systems and beliefs characteristically tend to be formulated as meanings of discourse" (Van Dijk, 2006, p.126).

Any semantic analysis of the meanings of a given discourse is far from being complete since many facets of meaning are unknown. Thus, I focused mainly on three relevant aspects of discourse semantic structures: *lexicalization*, *propositions*, and *themes/topics*, yet, other aspects such as *level of description* and *presupposition* might be investigated if pertinent. Lexicalization or the lexicon which is "the major dimension of discourse meaning controlled by ideologies" (Van Dijk, 1995b, p. 259) used in a particular discourse demonstrates language users' choice of words and other accompanying words to make meaning. For instance, using foreign words to make reference to certain culture, country, religion, and ethnicity to introduce them as 'others' or external parties. Also, addressing recipients or readers as ingroup members as opposing to outgroup members. Proposition refers to the meaning of a sentence or what the sentence is all about and it has truth value. A proposition is abstract and comprises a predicate and one or more arguments. Through proposition, the argument and the parties

or entities involved in discourse can be identified and be subject to analysis, i.e. what issues are being discussed or debated on and who are the referents. Themes/topics are subjectively drawn from the information expressed in the propositions that reflect the important aspects of texts. Themes are identified relevant to their positions in discourse i.e., in headlines, paragraph initial or at the conclusion part. The foregrounding and backgrounding of information could be used as a strategy to make ideologies more prominent in order for the reader or recipient to acquire or adopt.

The semantic structure of ideological discourse, through lexicalization, propositions, and themes, were evaluated to understand how they were organized and presented in terms of *polarization*, *identification*, *self-description* and *other-description*, and *norms* and *values* (Van Dijk, 1995b, 2015a). The use of pronouns (we or they) or expressions (e.g., national-international, internal-external) are some discursive strategies to show ingroup and outgroup membership. Also, positive description of ingroup and negative description of outgroup as well as emphasis on good native norms and values against others' bad ones. The aforementioned semantic aspects and strategies may not all be present in ideological discourse, yet they are very common.

4.2 Data

4.2.1 Data Sources

The data examined in the study were written materials collected through *Sketch Engine* (Belinkov et al., 2013) which hosts corpora for several languages including Arabic and English prepared technically with unified standards. The *Arabic web corpus* (arTenTen12) comprises more than seven billions words. The textual materials were collected from various web domains across Arab countries. The corpus contains texts

from different genres (e.g., newspapers, magazines, blogs) using different varieties of standard Arabic, classical Arabic, and other Arabic dialects; e.g. Egyptian and Saudi. It employs Stanford Arabic parser and provides functionalities such as *concordance*, *n-grams*, *frequency lists*, and *collocations*.

The English corpus used for comparison, also provided by Skitch Engine, is *English Web 2013*² (enTenTen13) that comprises more than 19 billion words. Textual materials in this corpus were collected from web domains of English speaking countries based on Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and the United States.

4.2.2 Data Sampling

Initially, data collection started by deciding on the loanwords to be examined. The researcher identified three candidate English loanwords in Arabic: *agenda* 'أجندة', *liberal/ism* 'ليبرالية/ليبرالي', and *lobby* 'لوبي'. It should be noted that the loanword *liberal* is used as an adjective, common noun, and abstract noun (liberalism) while *lobby* is used in Arabic only as noun. The choice of these loanwords was based on two reasons. The first was based on the researcher's observation and intuitions, being a native Arab, that socio-politically oriented foreign words trigger Arabs' evaluative beliefs more than loanwords from science or technology domains, for instance. Secondly, these three loanwords do have other senses (see tables 4 and 5) in use that may not evoke attitudinal meanings i.e., *lobby* > pressure group or lounge. So, those foreign words that have at least two senses in Arabic in which one may be more frequent and develop different connotations from the borrowing language should suggest common ground across language users. This common

² The corpus was improved and the size was reduced after collecting data and, as a result, some new collocates will appear while other will disappear if the search to be replicated.

ground was argued to be better explained when connected to shared belief of Arabs as a homogeneous group. The seemingly limited number of loanwords under study was due to the high number of lines in the corpus to be reviewed and investigated for every word and its associated collocates.

To validate that the candidate loanwords do exist in Arabic, I referred to *Almaany Online Dictionary* (2018) which provides definitions of entries from other well-known Arabic monolingual dictionaries such as *Alwaseet*, *Modern Contemporary Arabic*, and *Almaany Al jamii*. *Almaany Dictionary* comprises bilingual dictionaries for translation from other languages to Arabic such as English, French, Turkish, and Spanish. The search focused on how loanwords were defined in the dictionaries (Arabic-Arabic). *Agenda* was not provided in monolingual dictionaries, though formally used by language users and at the institutional level, but rather available through *Almaany English- Arabic* translation. *Liberal* was defined similar to English, whereas *lobby* was defined only in the sense of pressure group in the monolingual version of *Almaany* with the other sense (open area, foyer) available through translation. Table 4 below shows the general meanings of the candidate loanwords in Arabic in *Almaany dictionary*:

Table 4: Loanwords in Arabic dictionaries

Loanword	Meaning
Agenda/ أجندة	- a program or a list of items to be done or discussed - goals to be achieved though pretending something else
Liberal/ism/ ليبرالي	- a freed person - a proponent of liberalism, one who believes in freedom and autonomy of individuals, and in social

	progress
Lobby/ لوبي	- pressure group that tries to influence legislatures - foyer, lounge, hallway, open area, corridor

It should be noted that it was not very clear to the researcher if the loanwords under study entered Arabic originally through English or French, since Arabic was in contact with both languages during colonial era. However, I tend to see these borrowed words as English ones or at least most probably perceived so.

On the other hand, reference to the meanings of loanwords in English was made using Merriam-Webster online (2018) as provided in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Source loanwords meaning in Merriam-Webster dictionary

Source loans	Dictionary meanings
Agenda	1: a list or outline of things to be considered or done agendas of faculty meetings 2: an underlying often ideological plan or program
Liberal/ism	1 the quality or state of being liberal 2 a: often capitalized: a movement in modern Protestantism emphasizing intellectual liberty and the spiritual and ethical content of Christianity b: a theory in economics emphasizing individual freedom from restraint and usually based on free competition, the self-regulating market, and the gold standard c: a political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of the human race, and the autonomy of individual and standing for the protection of political and civil liberties; specifically: such a philosophy that considers

Lobby	<p>government as a crucial instrument for amelioration of social inequities (such as those involving race, gender, or class)</p> <p>d capitalized: the principles and policies of a liberal party</p> <p>1: a corridor or hall connected with a larger room or series of rooms and used as a passageway or waiting room: such as</p> <p>a: an anteroom of a legislative chamber; especially: one of two anterooms of a British parliamentary chamber to which members go to vote during a division</p> <p>b: a large hall serving as a foyer (as of a hotel or theater)</p> <p>2: a group of persons engaged in lobbying especially as representatives of a particular interest</p>
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4.3 Techniques

Sampling from Skitch Engine started by selecting (*English Web 2013 and Arabic Web 2012*) corpus and entering the particular loanword as a lemma, so that other inflected forms can be generated, to conduct a query search. A concordance was generated showing the frequency of the loanword displayed as (a node word) a key word per million in the corpus and a list of the items that co-occur with it. A random sample was collected from the corpus. The random sample of the node word was generated automatically from the last 250 lines of the concordance along with a list of candidate collocates.

Collocational relationships in the random sample with the node word was set to the following common criteria in corpus linguistics: the span of occurrence was five words on the right and five on the left of the node word. The minimum frequency in the

sample was set to five. Only lexical words than grammatical were considered, since this study was concerned with the content more than grammatical or structural aspects. Since some items such as punctuation marks, characters and symbols may co-occur with the node word requiring further data cleaning, none words were excluded.

4.4 Procedures

4.4.1 Quantitative Procedures

The collocational strength was measured using the two statistics: *mutual information* score (MI) and *t-score* introduced by Church and Hanks (Church & Hanks, 1990). MI score shows the number of co-occurrence between words compared to their occurrence independently whereas t-score expresses the extent to which we can argue that the co-occurrence is none random and that the frequency of the collocation is high. However, MI score is affected by low frequency while t-score is seen more reliable for high frequency pairs according to Church et al. (1994). The cut-off point of collocational strength decided here was both an MI score of 3 and more along with a t-score of 2 and more were considered statistically significant. Thus, association of words and collocational strength were considered only within the range of these cut-off points. MI score and t-score were automatically computed and provided by Skitch Engine for every collocational relation.

The frequency of co-occurrence between loanwords and collocates were quantitatively generated based on the criteria previously mentioned. Association between the node word and certain grammatical categories where indicated at this point. Then, the set of collocates were identified and grouped under a semantic domain/lexical field that reflects their semantic preference. The overall meanings of loanwords as drawn from

recurring collocates were subjectively classified into *favorable/unfavorable* or *negative, positive, or neutral* to show their discourse prosodies in Arabic as well as their English correspondents. It should be noted that English was referenced but not focused on to explain and compare discourse prosodies. Translation and glosses of loanwords collocates in Arabic were provided by the researcher, being a native Arabic speaker.

4.4.2 Qualitative Procedures

After analyzing collocational relations and describing their discourse prosodies, I critically addressed ideologically motivated meaning and use of foreign words and the ways they were constructed at the discourse level using Van Dijk's SCA. This required going farther than the words and phrases identified from ELU. Thus, reference was made to the source texts where loanwords and collocates were actually used for detailed analysis of their co-text. This was done by previewing the document or accessing the website of the text materials through *Skitch Engine*. Through lexicalization, I examined language users' word choice and use of the lexical items associated with loanwords. Lexical selection is thought to show language users' evaluative attitudes toward the meanings expressed by loanwords. These attitudes were thought to be reproduced on discourse by the use of certain lexical items (in this study collocates) to signal shared ideological positions among language users. Propositions of the excerpts and examples were examined and related to meaning construction to understand how they show ideological bias. For instance, by looking at the proposition of *agenda* in Arabic in a larger chunk of text, a linguistic ideology was made plausible to observe (see 5.2.1).

Themes/topics were used to conceptualize the meanings and attitudes toward loanwords and their relations with the sociocultural and sociopolitical context of Arab

world. They were identified from the meanings drawn from semantic preference, discourse prosodies, and lexicalization. Besides, titles and headlines of the textual materials in the corpus including news and articles were used to form general themes for the contents of the propositions. For instance, one of the main themes is the rejection to western influence or intervening in native issues, i.e. *the west has their own reform agenda*. Reference was made to shared sociocultural factors such as language and culture, geography, religion, and identity explicating how they were controlled by ideologies. Examples and excerpts from the corpus with the target loanwords were used to support the analysis and discussion. The findings from discourse prosodies and the associated ideological effect were connected to dictionary making and arabization.

4.5 Summary

This chapter introduced the methods and analytical framework of this study. A triangulation of ELU and SCA were selected to study meaning construction and examine potential shared ideologies implied in the use of foreign words. The ELU model includes four components to examine naturally occurring language: collocation, colligation, semantic preference, and semantic prosody. The SCA was used here with emphasis on semantic aspects of discourse (i.e., lexicalization, themes, propositions). Data were collected from Arabic and English corpora (provided by Skitch Engine). Statistical measures used to generate collocates were defined.

CHAPTER 5

5. Data Analysis

The data and results were processed according to the analytical framework set for this study discussed in the previous chapter. The starting point of the analysis was applying ELU model to candidate loanwords in English and finding out the most frequent sense or meaning. It is important here to note that the ELU model was employed to examine concordance lines within a span of five words on either sides but not the wider (chunk of text) co-text where node words³ were used. I moved then to analyze the corresponding loanwords in Arabic using ELU model. The findings obtained from ELU model were subject to detailed analysis from a critical perspective using SCA and, here, I examine the larger context where loans were used. The critical study of foreign words was restricted only to Arabic, which was the focus of the present study. However, minimal reference will be made to English to compare patterns of loanwords use.

The discussion here is organized as follows. I begin, in (5.1) with an examination of the discourse prosody of the three words (agenda, liberal, and lobby) in English. I then move to an examination of their discourse prosody in Arabic in (5.2). This is followed in (5.3) by a summary and discussion of the co-occurrence patterns and meanings of the three words in English and Arabic. The differences in co-occurrence patterns and meanings between English and Arabic are discussed in (5.4). Finally, I turn to a discussion of what the results of the study show about the ideological embedding of

³ Node words will be searched as lemmas and, thus, inflectional morphemes may not show in the concordance preview.

foreign words in Arabic in (5.5) by looking at these loanwords within larger stretches of discourse.

5.1 Discourse Prosody of the Node Words in English

In the discussion here, I report on the results of the analysis of each node word in English. The results presented include the quantitative analysis, looking at the frequency of the collocates that these words are used with, both nouns and verbs. The results also discuss the qualitative findings, reporting on the shared meanings of these collocates (and their larger semantic context) in each instance of their use.

5.1.1 *Agenda* in English

Searching the source loans: *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* as node words in the English corpus (English Web 2013), a set of the statistically significant collocates that co-occurred with each one were generated⁴. Starting with *agenda* as a node word, there were 14 words that co-occurred with it in the sample ranging in frequency between 5-17 times making a total of 107 concordance lines (reproduced in Appendix A) as summarized in Table 6 excluding occurrences with grammatical words and punctuations. The majority of collocates appeared to the left of the node word. Some instances of the concordance included more than one collocate.

Table 6: Agenda collocation in English

Collocate	#Freq	t-score	MI
political	17	4.115	9.077
own	13	3.56	6.314
item	11	3.303	7.971
issue	8	2.793	6.322

⁴ Some citations from the concordance will be used for the analysis and discussion purpose but all the data for each node word are available in the appendices.

high	8	2.77	5.721
include	7	2.565	5.041
pursue	6	2.445	9.228
push	6	2.439	7.916
development	6	2.424	6.589
research	5	2.208	6.589
support	5	2.184	5.451
different	5	2.183	5.4
work	5	2.071	3.763
good	5	2.039	3.763
Total	107	37.099	89.145

By identifying the 14 words as the most frequent collocates of *agenda*, I proceeded to the next step of ELU model to find out if a colligational pattern existed. There was no clear colligation pattern toward a particular grammatical category among the identified collocates; in that five collocates were used as adjectives (*political, own, different, high, good*) and five collocates used as verbs (*include, pursue, push, support, work*) while four collocates were used as nouns (*item, issue, development, research*). However, some collocates had a few instances associated with more than a grammatical class: *high* (Adj/N) and *work* (V/N).

The node word *agenda*, when used with (*political, own, high, different, pursue, push, support, work, and issue*), had often the connotative meaning of *an underlying often ideological plan or program* (Merriam, 2018). This was implied in using the adjectives *political, own, high, and different* where users seemed to be in doubt about certain plans or goals when using *agenda*. Examples for each adjective co-occurring with *agenda* were reproduced below (from the concordance, see Appendix A) with the line number of the citation at the end:

1- ... Still the whole **political agenda** has taken a step up in gear. It remains to be seen...(157)

2- ...Although the coalition's **political agenda** lacks articulation, the proposed priorities... (217)

3- ... the public is hooked, lined and sunken in an **agenda** that is against their **own** best interest...(30)

4- ... and talk show hosts (who have their **own agenda**, believe it or not). We as hospital leaders can...(145)

5- ... couple of years ago. It was **high** on the amalgam's **agenda** which seeks a final settlement of the Kashmir...(104)

6- ...Controversy clearly remains **high** on his **agenda**, and his ventures have received a mixed...(164)

7- ...one of twenty leaders has a **different** political **agenda** and they will all blame each other, so there is no...(38)

8- ...Just as Sharon lied and offered a **different agenda** than Labor opposition Mitzna's removal of Jews...(230)

These instances of adjectives suggest that language users express their skepticisms about the content of *agenda* they are commenting on or referring to. Let us move to verb collocates (*pursue, push, support, work*) to see what meanings they share. Here are some examples from the concordance:

9- ...professionals end up **pursuing** conflicting **agenda** if they don't work cooperatively...(115)

10- ...by those who would **pursue** an elite Zionist **agenda**. It is a fact that the professional Jewish...(170)

11- ... fact that the MDC is **pushing** for the neo-liberal **agenda** has not help improve its image...(27)

12- ... lobby group designed to "**push** an anti-abortion **agenda**". Within this article, allegations were made...(178)

13- ... evidence to **support** a pre-conceived **agenda** - Policy discussion should not be excluded...(103)

14 ...conservatives, would never **support** an **agenda** committed to the rights of Blacks...(146)

15- ... that the truth disclosed might **work** against his **agenda**. do the higher ups at the times even know what...(80)

16- ... power center by **working** with liberals to defeat **agenda** items of their own party. The REALLY sad thing? ...(196)

The instances above of verbs collocating with *agenda* indicate active efforts to achieve particular plans or goals. Language users are thought to draw readers' attention to those plans that are unclear or undeclared, probably, in order for the public to be aware of them. Another collocate *issue* was used as a noun to refer to part of undisclosed agenda as in *from the more important issue, which is the agenda of some members of the*

government who want to... (line 129 in Appendix A). The remaining five collocates (*item, development, research, include, good*) constituting about 44 per cent of the instances of the concordance were used with *agenda* more in the sense of *a plan or list of things to be done or addressed* as in these examples:

17- ...of the State Development Bank and other **agenda items** related to the work of the group...(182)

18- ...CMO advisers for their insights on content and **agenda development**. We are dedicated ...(125)

19- ...TWITRIS is part of a larger **research agenda** on semantics-enriched social computing...(74)

20- ...industry Program Advisory Committee, the **agenda** for the World Forum **includes** in-depth seminar...(12)

To describe the semantics and context of the collocates of the node word *agenda*, I found the nine collocates (*political, own, high, different, pursue, push, support, work, and issue*) share a semantic meaning of ‘activism’ often within a socio-political domain. This semantic preference is associated with *agenda* as unrevealed plan or program that is being furthered to bring about particular or individual gains. One interesting example includes three collocates that tacitly communicate suspicions (line 21 in Appendix a): *policies in a way to **pursue their own political** agenda, attract votes in the elections and*. The shared semantic preference meaning helps postulate an unfavorable discourse prosody of ‘uncertainty’, however, that was demonstrated in only about 56 per cent of the instances in the concordance. This discourse prosody is viewed to capture the sense of

suspicion as described by the adjectives (*political, own, high, different*) and effort to achieve goals as expressed by the verbs (*pursue, push, support, work*). Thus, language users, according to the sample concordance, slightly tend to express their skeptical attitude about the underlying plans and goals when using *agenda*.

5.1.2 *Liberal* in English

The search for *liberal* in the corpus returned 13 collocates totaling 107 concordance lines and 98 instances as summarized in Table 7 excluding grammatical words (see Appendix B). The data suggested two meanings for *liberal* (as noun and adjective): *a person who is a supporter or a member of a political party*, while the other meaning was *one who is open to other or new opinions and not a strict observant of traditional values*.

Table 7: *Liberal* collocation in English

Collocate	#Freq	t-score	MI
art	18	4.232	8.719
conservative	16	3.998	11.235
want	7	2.555	4.869
go	7	2.486	4.054
college	7	2.635	8.007
education	7	2.631	7.509
right	6	2.376	5.068
progressive	5	2.234	10.235
come	5	2.11	4.148
support	5	2.184	5.451
medium	5	2.215	6.739
friend	5	2.199	5.917
country	5	2.195	5.798
Total	98	34.05	87.749

Collocates that go with *liberal* in the sense of political leaning were ten (*conservative, progressive, want, right, go, come, support, medium, friend, country*) in about 56 instances making about 57 % of the total instances. Here are some of the instances for each collocate:

21- ...this issue many times. If the **conservatives** and **liberals** truly believe in accountability...(161)

22- ...either 20 ml 0. It is easy to ask just how much **liberals** or **conservatives** really care about illegal...(196)

23- ...way sending messages that they concur. Yes, we **liberals want** to help women avoid unwanted pregnancy...(131)

24- ...with him. **Liberals want** more government, liberal want more spending, liberals like to play...(24)

25- ...don't you know that white is **right**? Don't let **liberal** media cast a shade in front of your eyes my son...(91)

26- ..."Is Barack Obama a communist? No, he is again a **liberal** Democrat. The racist **right** call Obama a Marxist...(246)

27- ...the declining economies of states run by **liberals** to **go** to the red states. I reckon Georgia will...(30)

28- ...militant socialist. It is the desire among many **liberals** to **go** back and refight battles, or redo events...(236)

29- ...contest. However, in the seats where the **liberals come** third Liberal preferences will flow at...(63)

30- ...Mr. McCain's win in Florida Tuesday **came** from **liberals**, moderates, and independents – and not his...(144)

31- ...teamed up in bipartisan **support** for equality. **Liberals** pummel conservatives as bigots on the issue...(40)

32 ...the agenda and seeing its policies enacted. **Liberals** generally believe that conservatives **support**...(181)

33- ...is difficult to accomplish especially when the **liberal news media** takes everything the democrats in...(16)

34- ...but among us. When "Flight 93" came out the liberals & **liberal media** cried out it was too soon...(189)

35- ...because I am a liberal, and it saddens me to see my **liberal friends** who were awake during the bush regime...(111)

36- ... previous election. We must look forward. Our **liberal** gun owning **friends** made a mistake voting for...(159)

37- ...Reserve is stockpiling ammunition. The **liberal** socialists running our **country** know that once...(119)

38- ...Whatever the motives of the President and the **liberal** elite in this **country** who look down at the family...(229)

On the other hand, there were four collocates that comprise about 42 instances and constituting about 43 per cent of occurrences (*art, education, college*) which were associated with *liberal* as being open or not strict to traditional views. Below are citations for each collocate:

39- ...I would like to incorporate case studies into my **liberal arts** elementary chemistry course as a way to...(38)

40- ...its emphasis on the role of the arts in a **liberal arts education**, the major sets the capstone on...(171)

41- ... are not really **progressive** and open-minded, **liberal** and PC. They ritually hanged him. And the...(78)

42- ... to help the SSJ found a similar Catholic **liberal arts college** on the Shohola property...(71)

In terms of colligation, there were nine collocates used mainly as nouns (*conservative, right, art, education, progressive, college, medium, friend, country*). This pattern correspond to the co-occurrence positions, in that most of the collocates appear to the right of the node word *liberal* constructing attributive adjectives or adjectival nouns (e.g. *liberal education, liberal media*).

The lexical set of collocates that frequently co-occurred with *liberal* were diverse, which did not help group them under a particular semantic field. However, nine collocates (*conservative, want, right, go, come, support, medium, friend, country*) constituting about 54 per cent of the instances were associated with *liberal* to express political leaning. This can help us postulate that *liberal*, which tends to be used in the

context of political affiliation, has a discourse prosody of 'advocacy'. Language users express their attitude, opinion, and comment within mainly a political and partly social discourse when using *liberal* in English as suggested by collocational relations. The discourse function of *liberal* is that of advocating certain political views in relation to those of a counterpart or opposing party as vividly indicated in the citations (e.g., instances 35 and 23) above. This discourse prosody was viewed more as neutral due to the diversity of the concepts and the general ideas or issues they express. For instance, collocates like *education, friend, college, art* are general concepts while collocates such as *conservative* and *progressive* were used to refer to competing political affiliations or views than to express negative meaning.

5.1.3 Lobby in English

A set of 13 collocates were associated with the node word *lobby* as presented in Table 8 totaling 81 concordance lines (see Appendix C). Those collocates appeared both to the left and right of the node word and showed inconsistent tendency to either side. The node word *lobby* has two senses: *a large room or area in a building serving as a foyer*, and the other sense is *an interest group that attempts to influence public or government decision*.

Table 8: Lobby Collocation in English

Collocate	#Freq	t-score	MI
group	13	3.577	7.008
hotel	10	3.154	8.676
industry	6	2.426	6.734
area	6	2.398	5.576
new	6	2.328	4.34
day	5	2.119	4.259
building	5	2.216	6.855
find	5	2.115	4.215

say	5	2.039	3.506
lead	5	2.19	5.611
support	5	2.184	5.451
company	5	2.164	4.975
time	5	2.022	3.388
Total	81	30.932	70.549

Collocates associated with the first sense were (*hotel, new, building, area, find, day*) with a total of 36 instances and making about 45 per cent of the instances in the concordance. On the other hand, collocates that connote the second sense were seven (*group, industry, say, lead, support, company, time*) with a total of 45 instances. The colligational pattern of *lobby* tends roughly to nouns, in that eight collocates were used as nouns (*industry, day, hotel, building, group, company, time, area*) and four as verbs (*say, lead, support, find*) while there was only one adjective (*new*). Below are citations from the concordance for each collocate:

43- ...When Wall Street tycoon Joseph Egan enters the **lobby** of an elegant Manhattan **hotel** to celebrate his...(46)

44- ...point of the main **building** is a large circular **lobby**, dominated by a huge six-sided central...(40)

45- ...with tea light candles and can be seen in the **lobby area**. HeywoodHospital will display the bags in...(135)

46- ...and modernize the hotels' lobbies, add a **new lobby** bar and hospitality area, renovate the buffet...(183)

47- ...each exchanging harsh words. The next **day** in the **lobby** of the hotel, Moreira and Goes were checking out...(89)

48- ...is reached, one **finds** himself back in the **lobby** by a different way...like a weird drama...(136)

49- ...them are most of the state's law enforcement **lobby groups**, such as the Minnesota Chiefs of Police...(79)

50- ...That he has chosen to absolve the pro-Israel **lobby** and its affiliated **groups** and media...(132)

51- ...Democratic senator from Connecticut who now **lobby** for the movie **industry**, likes to tell about his...(75)

52- ...criticisms of the arms **industry lobby** – namely, the Conference of Defence...(196)

53- ...In a defiant speech to the **leading** pro-Israel **lobby** in the United States on Monday night, Netanyahu...(95)

54- ...impact the interests of the state – and the green **lobby** group his wife **leads**. This post was written by...(111)

55- ...the two camps. The governor is seriously **lobby support** to back his bid seeking the president to...(102)

56- ...did serve the surrogate function, and it and the **lobby supported** aggressive strategies and the arms...(219)

57- ...set up consulting **companies** or (God forbid) **lobby** companies in Ottawa. Over the next few years we...(1)

58- ...Energy policy is guided by energy **companies' lobby** power. Energy companies have a cosy...(13)

59- ...industry's public relations initiatives and **lobby** efforts, Potter **said** he is decidedly less...(15)

59- ...amend that law, has long **said** the church has **lobby** lawmakers hard to protect its interests...(120)

60- ...Group dedicates his **time** to educating and **lobby** for the visitor industry and several...(29)

61- ...even at this meeting it was a bit of a battle. I've **lobby** many **times** for a policy of setting as few rules as...(38)

The collocational pattern of the node word *lobby* did not allow establishing a semantic preference that capture shared relations in either senses of *lobby*. However, it was obvious that *lobby* was more associated with a special interest group that works to bring desired action or goal in about 55 per cent of the instances in the concordance (see Appendix C). That being said, the discourse prosody of *lobby* was that of 'influence' to be exerted to serve certain people, business, or activity which can be drawn from the collocates (*group, industry, say, lead, support, company*) excluding *time*. However, this postulated unfavorable discourse was present in only about 55 per cent of the instances. So, language users seem to draw attention to certain issues exercising some means of pressure, when using *lobby*, either by promoting or disapproving such action as implied in the previous citations.

5.2 Discourse Prosody of the Node Words in Arabic

In this section, I report on the results of the analysis of the loanwords in Arabic corresponding to the node words in English. The results presented again include the quantitative analysis, looking at the frequency of the collocates that these words are used with, both nouns and verbs, and also the qualitative findings, reporting on the shared meanings of these collocates (and their larger semantic context).

5.2.1 اجندة // Agenda in Arabic

The search of the node word اجندة //agenda in Arabic corpus (Arabic Web 2012) returned 14 collocates making a total of 92 concordance lines (see Appendix D) summarized in Table 9. Since the function of searching node words as lemma was not available in the Arabic corpus, a simple query was conducted. Many instances show spelling mistakes; in that some letters and inflectional morphemes were separated or missing⁵. Most of the collocates (69 instances) appeared to the left of the node word, while 23 instances appeared to the right.

Table 9: اجندة / agenda Collocation in Arabic

Collocate	Gloss	Transliteration	#Freq	t-score	MI
خارجية	external	kharidgiah	11	3.313	10.216
الخاصة	own	alkhasa	9	2.982	7.398
خدمة	to serve	khidmah	8	2.817	8.074
خاصة	private	khasah	8	2.789	6.2
تنفيذ	to execute	tanfeeth	7	2.63	7.406
حزب	party	hizb	7	2.621	6.786
سياسية	political	siasiah	6	2.438	7.839
الوطني	nationalist	watani	6	2.422	6.508
امريكية	American	Amrikiah	5	2.233	9.768
عمل	to prepare	a'mal	5	2.186	5.498
وطنية	national	wataniah	5	2.23	8.637

⁵ Note: Arabic script is written right to left and letters are connected.

القادمة	upcoming	alqadimah	5	2.227	7.986
الاصلاح	reform	al'eslah	5	2.226	7.907
وضع	to set	wadha'	5	2.199	5.946
Total			92	35. 313	106.169

اجندة /*Agenda* has two senses in Arabic close to English, (see Table 4): the first of which is *goals to be achieved though pretending something else*, while the second is a *plan or list of things to be done or addressed*. There were eight collocates used in the first sense making about 72 per cent of occurrences, whereas six collocates (القادمة, الاصلاح, عمل, الوطني, وطنية, وضع, عمل) for *upcoming*, *to prepare*, *to set*, *national*, *nationalist*, *reform* were associated mostly with the second sense in 28 per cent of instances. Below are citations⁶ from the concordance (see Appendix D) for each collocate:

62- ...but remarkably the president denied that he had an **agenda** of **external** visits to any Arab or western country...

(130) ...لكن اللافت ان رئيس الحكومة نفى ان يكون لديه **اجندة** زيارات **خارجية** الى اية دولة عربية او غربية...

63- ...he accused houthi rebels of having an **external agenda** and that they are war merchants and Saleh asked houthis...

(215) "...على المتمردين الحوثيين , و اتهمهم بان لديهم " **اجندة خارجية** " و انهم " تجار حروب " وطالب صالح الحوثيين...

64- ...is stopping killing children and slaughtering them like cattle an **American agenda**? Does protecting the nation free females from rape...?

⁶ Translations are provided above each citation following the previous consecutive number. The number between parentheses refers to the original number of the citation in the concordance.

(29) ...هل و قف قتل الاطفال, و ذبحهم كما تذبح الانعام **اجندة امريكية**? هل حماية حرائر الأمة من الاغتصاب...؟

65- ...he just defends our homeland while the other side is associated with **American agenda** and want our nation to be part of the regime...

(246) ... بس يحامي عن الوطن اما الصنف الثاني فهم مرتبطون باجندة امريكية يريدون ان تصبح بلادنا جزء من النظام...

66- ...does he want a person who has independent legitimacy, and doesn't want a person with independent **political agenda** and he adds: yesterday it was possible to convince...

(164) ... ا يريد شخصا لديه شرعية مستقلة, و لا يريد شخصا لديه **اجندة سياسية** مستقلة " , و يضيف : " امكن صباح الامس اقناع...

67- ...using religion as a cover and a pretense for some gains or **political agenda** which urged (Muslim) brotherhood officials to attribute this attack...

(231) ...استخدام الدين كغطاء و ذريعة للحصول على مكاسب او **اجندة سياسية** " , ما دفع مصادر اخوانية لارجاع هذا الهجوم...

68- ...for nothing but because the authors of these blogs are **executing** a pre prepared **agenda** with several entities participating and among them...

(1) ...لا لشيء سوى لان اصحاب هذه المدونات يقومون بتنفيذ **اجندة** معدة سلفا و يشترك فيها جهات متعددة و من بينها...

69- ...about the principles they believe in to **execute** an **agenda** regardless of its nature, and they twist the truth...

(191) ... السياسية عن مبادئهم التي يؤمنون بها لتنفيذ **اجندة** بغض النظر عن هويتها , و يقدمون على لي عنق الحقيقة...

70- ...they come sometime from this community to serve their **own ideological agenda** that they don't hesitate to...

(204) ... المتعمد ياتون احيانا من وسط هذا المجتمع لخدمة اجندتهم الايدلوجية الخاصة التي لا يتورعون في سبيل...

71- ...the nation against Zionist plans and those who promote them who have their **own agenda**, their lord who knows them, will hold them accountable for it...

(226) ... الشعب ضد المخططات الصهيونية و مروجوها و هم لديهم اجندتهم الخاصة بهم سيحاسبهم ربهم الذي يعلم بهم...

72- ...today and in these circumstances no **private agenda** but that of the public interest is the priority and the citizen and the safety of...

(207) ...اليوم و يمثل هذه الظروف لا اجندات خاصة بل اجندة المصلحة العامة هي الاولى و المواطن و سلامة...

73- ...and the historical that all the world know it **serve** a Zionist **agenda**. All of those sacrifices that have been made...

(9) ... و التاريخية التي يعرفها كل العالم وذلك لخدمة لاجندة الصهيونية. لعل كل التضحيات التي قدمها...

74- ...it will be necessarily faced with the freedom of movement and action to **serve** the agenda of the West. So what prevent the rebel Abdelwahid...

(39) ... ستقابلها بالضرورة حرية الحركة و التحرك لخدمة اجندة الخارج. اذا ما الذي يمنع المتمرّد عبدالواحد...

75- ...it will never succeed unless all come up with a pure **national Palestine agenda** that speaks to the mind...

(6) ... لا يمكن ان يكتب له النجاح الا اذا انطلق الجميع من اجندة فلسطينية وطنية خالصة تليي نداء الضمير...

76- ...with the department of government employment in the **upcoming** days about the job competition **agenda** and the application requirements and the different ways...

(139) ... مع مديرية التوظيف العمومي خلال الايام القادمة عن اجندة مسابقات التوظيف و شروط الترشيح و مختلف اليات...

77- ...the west has their own **reform agenda** and they (the reformists) are to introduce another opposing agenda or at least they should not accept what they introduce...

(136) ... ان الغرب له اجندته الخاصة بالاصلاح و هم يطرحون اجندة اخري في مواجهته او علي الاقل لا يسلمون له بما يطرح...

78- ...and the freedom of expression that was signed and their commitment to the national **reform agenda** that was approved in 2006 which includes...

(238) ... و حرية التعبير التي وقعت عليها , و كذا التزامها باجندة الاصلاح الوطني الذي اقرته عام 2006 , و المتضمن...

79- ...the essence of citizenship and the work toward a political **party** based on a mere political **agenda** to take over the government; so if the approach...

(190) ... اساس المواطنة, و السعي لحزب سياسي يكون بناء على اجندة سياسية للوصول الى الحكم ; فان كان المسعى من...

80- ...who are concerned if Hezbollah **party** will probably execute an Iranian Shia **agenda** in Lebanon. The success of Hezbollah over...

(208) ... المتخوفة من احتمال جنوح حزب الله الى تنفيذ اجندة شيوعية ايرانية في لبنان. نجاح حزب الله على...

81- ...to include representatives of educational advisers in the **national** dialogue **agenda**.

The Zammar advisers committee was surprised by...

(25) ... باستيعاب ممثلين عن الموجهين التربويين ضمن **اجندة الحوار الوطني**. و كانت لجنة موجهي زمار
استغربت...

82- ... for celebrating Arabic festivals and to **set** an annual **agenda** aiming to rational
distribution of festivals...

(223) ... من اجل الاحتفاء بالمهرجانات العربية و كذا **وضع اجندة** سنوية الهدف منها التوزيع المعقلن
للمهرجانات...

83- ...and the international organizations in order to transform those recommendations to
a daily **work agenda** where it is important to clarify...

(157) ... و المنظمات الدولية, لكي تتحول تلك التوصيات الى **اجندة عمل** يومية, حيث من المهم ان يتم توضيح
كيفية ...

There are seven adjective collocates (*external, American, political, own, private, national, nationalist*), three noun collocates (*upcoming, reform, party*), and four collocates as verbal noun (*executing, setting, preparing, serving*). With this set of collocates, there is no consistent colligational pattern associated with the collocation of *اجندة/agenda* in Arabic. The lexical set associated with the first sense of *اجندة/agenda*, which comprised about 72 per cent of occurrences, hold a semantic preference for 'difference' as connoted by eight collocates: *external, American, political, own, private, party* (a political party), *serving*, and *executing*. Five of these collocates were adjectives, while the remaining were a noun and two verbal nouns and all alluding to plans or goals that were not intended for the public interest. An unfavorable discourse prosody of 'mistrust' was postulated for *اجندة/agenda* in which language users have suspicion about

some non-national plans or programs that are being pushed to achieve certain goals for those who promote them.

5.2.2 ليبرالي /Liberal in Arabic

The search for collocational relation of the node word ليبرالي /Liberal returned 13 collocates in about 133 co-occurrences as shown in Table 10 (also see Appendix E). Most of the collocates appeared to the right of the node word as adjectives and nouns. As described before (see Table 4), ليبرالي /Liberal has two senses in Arabic: *a freed person* and *a proponent of liberalism, one who believes in freedom and autonomy of individual, and in social progress.*

Table 10: ليبرالي /Liberal Collocation in Arabic

Collocate	Gloss	Transliteration	#Freq	t-score	MI
علماني	secular	elmani	28	5.291	14.955
حزب	party	hizb	19	4.344	8.227
نظام	regime	nidham	14	3.726	7.989
اسلامي	Islamic	Islami	12	3.462	11.345
ديمقراطي	democratic	dimoqrati	9	2.998	11.512
تيار	trend	tayyar	8	2.826	10.298
توجه	approach	tawadgoh	8	2.823	9.256
اشتراكي	socialist	ishtraki	8	2.828	14.329
مسلم	Muslim	Muslim	7	2.633	7.772
اجتماعي	social	idgtimai	5	2.233	10.042
قومي	nationalist	qawmi	5	2.234	10.599
اقتصادي	economic	iqtisadi	5	2.234	10.24
الغرب	The West	algharb	5	2.224	7.64
Total			133	39.856	134.204

However, it appeared from reviewing the concordance that the difference between the two senses was somewhat fuzzy to determine in actual language use. Some of the occurrences were difficult to classify, thus, I tried to put them under either sense based on

their overall tendency in every instance. Below are some citations from the concordance (see Appendix E):

84-...we may judge a person, being committed, as religious or **liberal secular**?? It is different from one person to another, some look at...

(31) ... يمكن ان نحكم علي الشخص كونه ملتزم , متدين او انه ليبرالي علماني؟؟ قد تختلف النظرة من شخص لآخر , يري البعض...

85- ...to read it carefully before any of you vote to any **liberal party** such as Alwafd or Alghad or the traces of Alwatani or any party...

(117) ...تقرؤوه جيدا قبل ان يفكر اي منكم في وضع صوته لاي حزب ليبرالي كالوفد او الغد او فلول الوطني او اي من الاحزاب...

86- ...he promised to help working on developing an Islamic **liberal regime** model. It is now clear that there are other parties in...

(18). ...تعهد بتقديم المساعدة لاقامة نموذج لنظام اسلامي ليبرالي. لقد بات واضحا الان ان هناك اطرافا داخل...

87- ...there is the left, right, socialist, **Islamic**, and **liberal** where the media should cover all these approaches...

(231) ...فيه اليسار و اليمين فيه اشتراكي و اسلامي و ليبرالي و لا بد للاعلام ان يغطي كل هذه الاتجاهات و الا...

88- ...and produces a thought that may become the foundation for a nationalist, **socialist**, or **liberal** and so on. The intellectual author books that are not for everyday reading...

(32) ... و ينتج فكريا قد يصبح اساسا لفكر قومي او اشتراكي او ليبرالي, و خلاف ذلك. و المفكر يصدر كتب ليست للاستهلاك...

89- ...that is indispensable, and building a diverse political, **democratic**, and **liberal** regime in preparation for creating a national state...

(106) ... لا محيد عنه , و بناء نظام سياسي ديمقراطي ليبرالي تعددي , تمهيدا لاقامة الدولة الوطنية...

90- ...to its diverse and inharmonic combination, where there is a **liberal trend** and another Islamic which lead to mistrust and exchanging...

(237) ...الى تشكيلته المتنوعة و الغير منسجمة, فنجد تيار ليبرالي و اخر اسلامي مما ادى الى فقدان الثقة و تبادل...

91- ...a large political participation and the absence of parties with **liberal approach** on the Tunisian political arena. Today it doesn't bother...

(79) ...المشاركة السياسية الواسعة و غياب احزاب ذات توجه ليبرالي في الساحة السياسية التونسية اليوم لا يزعج...

92- ...and brave so that he isn't Christian and claims he is atheist and not **liberal** and claims he is **Muslim** by name. And I don't see anyone describing the forum...

(250) ...وشجاعا فلا يكون نصراني و يدعي انه ملحد و لا يكون ليبرالي و يدعي انه مسلم بالاسم. و لا ارى واحدا يصف منتدى...

93- ...that is gradual and within an organized globalization. A new **liberal** thought that is not **social** evolved working within irregular globalization...

(7) ... المتدرج في اطار العولمة المنضبطة و قام فكر ليبرالي جديد غير اجتماعي يعمل في اطار عولمة غير منضبطة...

94- ...Lebanon has been historically a **liberal economic** regime state that was established on this basis and it is still at this state of affair...

(62)...يعتبر لبنان تاريخيا دولة ذات نظام اقتصادي ليبرالي , و انشا على هذا الاساس و لا يزال هذا النمط هو...

95- ...the religious (leadership) may lord save it and protect it from any democratic, **liberal**, and unbelieving thought that is imported from the unbelieving **west**. An official revealed that...

(49) ...الدينية حفظها لله و رعاها من كل فكر ديمقراطي او ليبرالي كافر و مستورد من الغرب الكافر. فقد كشف
مسئول...

The frequency of occurrence of the node word *ليبرالي/liberal* tend to be in the second sense that is with reference to political and economic activities constituting about 55 per cent of the instances. This can be demonstrated mainly by the collocates: *party, regime, democracy, trend* (political), and *economic*. Other collocates were used in the first sense connoting social or individual freedom of opinion or faith making about 45 per cent of instances and represented by *secular, Muslim, and nationalist*. The remaining collocates (*Islamic, approach, socialist, social, the west*) were dividend in their frequency and did not reflect significant tendency to either sense.

There was no consistent colligational pattern toward a grammatical class in that seven collocates were used as adjectives and six as nouns. The lexical set (collocates) of the node word *ليبرالي/liberal* hold a semantic preference for 'sociopolitics' in which collocates were used with reference to or within a social and political context. The discourse prosody of *ليبرالي/liberal* is that of 'rivalry' as connoted by competing collocates such as *Muslim, Islamic, and nationalist* as opposed to *secular, democratic* and *socialist, and the west*. Thus, the discourse prosody is viewed neutral. Language users seem to involve in a sociopolitical discourse to express their attitudes toward, not merely

political leaning, but a range of intellectual issues e.g., religion and freedom of choice in relation to their rivals (see citations 31, 32, and 231 above).

5.2.3 لوبي/Lobby in Arabic

There were 16 collocates associated with the node word لوبي/Lobby in Arabic distributed over 138 co-occurrences as presented in Table 11. About 75 per cent of collocates occurrences were at the left of the node word.

Table 11: لوبي/ lobby collocation in Arabic

Collocate	Gloss	Transliteration	#Freq	t-score	MI
تشكيل	making	tashkeel	17	4.116	9.292
قوي	strong	qawi	16	3.997	10.738
الفساد	corruption	alfasad	13	3.597	8.814
اسرائيل	Israel	Israel	10	3.133	6.781
ضغط	pressure	dhaght	9	2.996	9.961
يهودي	Jewish	Yahudi	8	2.827	11.477
تكوين	forming	takween	8	2.824	9.482
وجود	existence	wodgud	8	2.795	6.404
العقار	real estate	ala'qar	7	2.644	10.692
عربي	Arab	Arab	7	2.64	8.887
الولايات	States	Alwilayat	7	2.627	7.218
صهيوني	Zionist	Sahioni	6	2.449	12.395
الضغط	The pressure	aldhagt	6	2.443	8.588
خلق	creating	khalq	6	2.434	7.348
يوجد	exist	yudgad	5	2.219	7.041
عمل	establishing	a'mal	5	2.186	5.498
Total			138	45.927	142.616

Although the node word لوبي/Lobby has two senses, following English, *pressure group* and *large hall or area*, all of the occurrences were in the first sense. The citations below show example co-occurrences for each collocate from the concordance (see Appendix F):

96- ...of the left Brazilian parties that has a **Zionist lobby** that works to pass regulations that consider the movement...

(39)...من الاحزاب اليسارية البرازيلية يوجد بداخلها لوبي صهيوني يسعى الى استصدار قرارات باعتبار الحركة...

97- ...that are biased to **Israel** and which are owned and managed by a **Zionist jewish lobby** in the U.S So, we look at the position of...

(110)...المنحازة لاسرائيل و التي يملكها او يديرها لوبي يهودي صهيوني في امريكا. لذلك , نرى ان موقف...

98- ... and respecting human rights and there is a **strong Zionist lobby** behind it that is able to impose its view in Washington...

(45)...الدولية و احترام حقوق الانسان و هذه دونها لوبي صهيوني قوي و قادر على فرض رؤيته في واشنطن...

99- ... at urban area on the expense of rural area while the **real estate lobby** continues taking over arable land and...

(80)...المجال الحضري على حساب المجال القروي و استمرار لوبي العقار في الاستيلاء على الاراضي الفلاحية

...

100- ... in individual cases. There are several **pressure** groups (**lobbies**) for several issues in the Knesset except culture, and this took me to...

(161)...في حالات فردية. و توجد في الكنيست عدة جماعات **ضغط** (لوبي) لقضايا كثيرة , الا الثقافة, و كل هذا

اوصلني الى...

101-...and part of the matter has to do with the success of Jews in **forming a lobby** in the White house and the department of defense and...

(207)...و جانب من الامر يتصل بنجاح اليهود في **تكوين لوبي** داخل البيت الابيض والكونجرس و وزارتي الدفاع ...

102- and the international organizations and human rights associations to **make** a big **lobby** to defend the Shiekh of Alaqsa and refuges Ra'ied...

(14)...و المنظمات الدولية و جمعيات حقوق الانسان بتشكيل لوبي كبير للدفاع عن شيخ الاقصى و الاسرى الشيخ رائد...

103- ...things have to be put properly, and to start **creating "Arab lobby"** that emerges from the nationalist self in our country and build...

(7)...لا بد من وضع الامور في نصابها , و الانصراف الى خلق "لوبي عربي" ينطلق من الذات القومية في وطننا و بناء...

104- ...to open a group of corruption files related to the government and **corruption lobby** in this area especially that I work at the same...

(155)...فتح مجموعة من ملفات الفساد المتعلقة بالسلطة و لوبي الفساد بهذه المنطقة, خصوصا انني اعمل في ذات ...

105- ...to guarantee protecting freedom of opinion - campaigns and **pressure lobbies**, and the right of knowledge as a basic component to reach the...

(159)...لضمان حماية حرية الراي و التعبير - الحملات و لوبي الضغط , و الحق في المعرفة كمكون اساسي للوصول الى ...

106- ...in our dealing with the active world powers to **create an Arab lobby** and leverage that is able to make some balance against...

(36)...في تعاملنا مع القوى العالمية الفاعلة لخلق لوبي و نفوذ عربي فيها قادر على ايجاد توازن ما في مجابهة...

107- ...the **American Israeli** (Ibak) which is the most prominent **jewish** lobby in the united states- that a misinterpretation happens...

(21) ...الاميركية الاسرائيلية (ايباك) - و هي ابرز لوبي يهودي في الولايات المتحدة - انه حصل " تفسير خاطيء" ...

108- ...professional, generational, psychological, and economic **pressure** groups; so there **exists** a **lobby** for petroleum interests and another for diary producers and a third for...

(75)...**ضغط** مهنية و جيلية و نفسية و اقتصادية , **فيوجد** لوبي للمصالح البترولية و اخر لمنتجي الالبان و ثالث ل...

109- ...they were independent in their former attitude in that some of the most important figures of **Israel lobby** wrote to encourage Bush to give up peace process...

(134)...منفردين في موقفهم السابق اذا كتب بعض اهم قادة لوبي اسرائيل يحثون بوش على التخلي عن عملية

السلام ...

110- ...which reflects negatively on reality the other day due to the **existence** of a "**corruption lobby**" probably inside the regime itself or the government that is responsible for...

(71)...تنعكس سلبا في اليوم التالي على الواقع بفعل وجود " لوبي فساد " ربما داخل النظام نفسه او الحكومة

المعنية ب...

111- ... he knows that war will be a disastrous approach. And one who works a long time in an **Israeli lobby** and now facing charges of spying trying to...

(33)...عرف ان الحرب ستكون خطأ كارثيا. و واحد عمل طويلا في لوبي اسرائيل و يواجه الان قرار اتهام

بالتجسس يحاول ان...

Eleven of the collocates were used mostly as nouns⁷: *pressure* (indefinite), *the pressure*, *real estate*, *creating*, *forming*, *corruption*, *making*, *states*, *existence*, *Israel*, and *establishing*, besides one verb (*exist*) and four adjectives (*Zionist*, *Jewish*, *strong*, *Arab*).

⁷ Four of the collocates (*creating*, *forming*, *making*, *establishing*) were used as verbal nouns which can be equivalent to gerunds or infinitives in English. Citations with a verbal noun may be translated as a gerund or infinitive based on which form can make a better translation into English.

Thus, the colligation of *لوبي*/*lobby* was generally associated with noun collocates. The collocates of *لوبي*/*lobby* were diverse and did not show a clear semantic preference. However, this set of collocates share an unfavorable discourse prosody of ‘counteracting’ through which language users (using the collocate *Arab*) call for responding to a counterpart pressure. This was connoted by the co-occurrence of *لوبي*/*lobby* with the lexical set of verbal nouns (*creating, forming, making, establishing*) and the set of *Zionist, Jewish, Israel, states, real estates, corruption, pressure, the pressure* as the potential sources of pressure (e.g., citations 103, 106, 107 above).

5.3 Summary of the Co-occurrence Patterns and Meanings of the Three Words

In the previous discussion of the prosody, we saw that: English Language users tend to express their skeptical attitude about the underlying plans and goals when using *agenda*. Language users express their attitudes within a mainly political and partly social discourse when using *liberal* in English. The use of *liberal* is that of advocating certain political views in relation to those of a counterpart or opposing party. *Lobby* was more associated with a special interest group that works to bring desired action or goal in about 55 per cent of the instances in the concordance. That being said, the discourse prosody of *lobby* was that of ‘influence’ to be exerted.

On the other hand, an unfavorable discourse prosody of ‘mistrust’ was postulated for *الجنة*/*agenda* in Arabic in which language users have suspicion about some non-national plans or programs that are being pushed to achieve certain goals for those who promote them. The discourse prosody of *liberal* is neutral in Arabic. Language users seem to involve in a sociopolitical discourse to express their attitudes toward, not merely political leaning, but a range of intellectual issues e.g., religion and freedom of choice in

relation to their rivals. The collocates of *lobby* were diverse and did not show a clear semantic preference. However, this set of collocates share an unfavorable discourse prosody of ‘counteracting’ through which language users (using the collocate *Arab*) call for responding to a counterpart pressure.

5.3.1 Co-occurrence pattern and meanings of *Agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* in English:

Agenda was used by English language users in this study in two senses: *a list of items or things to be done or discussed* and *a hidden plan or program*. *Agenda* has slightly higher frequency in the second sense, about 56 % of occurrences, however, this is insignificant difference. *Agenda* showed a positive or neutral meaning in the first sense, but has mostly negative association in the second sense as in the use of *development* and *political* in:

...of the State Development Bank and other agenda items related to the work of the group... (182)
...with a broad range of political interests and agenda impeding the negotiations. A number of...(86)

The collocates associated with *agenda* in the first sense were often nouns (*item*, *issue*, *development*, *research*). Adjective and verb collocates (*political*, *own*, *different*, *high*, *include*, *pursue*, *push*, *support*, *work*) were often associated with *agenda* in the second sense. The use of adjectives and verbs is functional here. Language users describe or specify certain attributes to the noun *agenda* by adjectives and express the action concerning the concept of *agenda* by verbs.

By looking at denotation and connotation, *agenda* has a denotative meaning that was literal, explicit, and referential in some examples as in *cellulite solution hints*. *Items on the consent agenda were: City Council minutes of March 13, 2012* (line 46). In the second sense, *agenda* has a connotative meaning that was implicit and indirect showing

language users having skeptical attitude about the underlying plans and goals as in *he confronted as he pushed the pro-wolf agenda in Montana. "The Wolf is the Saddam Hussein of. And in with and pursue similar ideological agenda (cue theremin). in any case, stinkier than the* (see lines 105 and 124 in Appendix A). Although *agenda* tended to be more frequent and negative in the second sense, this pattern suggests a reasonable use and does not reflect a clear bias or preference toward a particular sense of agenda. However, this slight tendency toward negative association in the second sense suggested uncertainty, as a discourse prosody, from language users' perspective urging them to show skeptical attitude when using *agenda*.

As to *liberal*, it was mostly used to express one's attitude toward various sociopolitical issues (instances of *liberal* are provided with line number and are available in Appendix B). Although the corpus included textual materials from other English speaking countries (e.g., Canada and the U.K.) most of the issues were related to the sociopolitical situation in the U.S such as the debate on certain policies (e.g. abortion) and election results. *Liberal* (often associated with democrats) was used as opposed to conservative within the U.S. context to signal political affiliation or leaning in:

...is similar to the satisfaction that some liberal take in learning that conservative states are...(158)

...part of American policy in the ME. There are liberal and conservative social politics at play here...(205)

These ten collocates (conservative, progressive, want, right, go, come, support, medium, friend, country) of *liberal* were used both to call for or criticize liberal approach in dealing with various social, political, and moral issues as well. The overlap between the senses of *liberal*, *a person who is a supporter or a member of a political party* and

one who is open to other or new opinions and not a strict observant of traditional values, made it difficult to tell whether liberal has negative or positive association. Thus, it is safe to look at *liberal* as a neutral concept. However, when liberal co-occur with these collocates (art, education, college) they denote general knowledge or academic subjects as opposed to professional or technical fields where the meaning is relatively distinguishable from the previous senses.

Language users have their own views of the sociopolitical issues and, thus, try to promote such views as in *way sending messages that they concur. Yes, we liberals want to help women avoid unwanted pregnancy* (See 23 above) in which they express their demands using the verb *want*. The verb *want* was also used to defend or blame it to liberals by other language users as in *is just to applaud whatever the Bush team does. Liberal don't want to talk about Iraq because, with a few* (See line 177). The same thing happened with the verb *go* in:

...militant socialist. It is the desire among many liberal to go back and refight battles, or redo events...(236)

...FOR MAKING PEOPLE GO BROKE. I can go on with my liberal rants all day, but I won't waste my breath...(178)

The dual use of the different collocates (in the two senses) with liberal can be referred to the competing nature of sociopolitical issues evoking controversies and debates. Language users interact with the sociopolitical discourse when they promote or defend, some views as well as when criticizing those of others. In other words, it is the language user's functional use to express his attitude toward 'liberal' by choosing one of the frequent collocates and it is the reader or recipient to see this as negative or otherwise.

The findings showed *lobby* slightly (5%) more frequent in the sense of a special or pressure group than a large room or open area. So, the co-occurrence pattern did not reflect a significant difference toward either sense. The denotative meaning of *lobby* was introduced by (hotel, new, building, area, find, day) in the first sense, whereas the connotative meaning was primarily implied in (group, industry, say, lead, support, company, time) the second sense. Language users used the set of collocates in the denotative meanings of *lobby* to indicate or refer to a place and there were almost no positive or negative associations and this can be seen in these citations from Appendix C:

...and modernize the hotels' lobbies, add a new lobby bar and hospitality area, renovate the buffet...(183)

...At 8 am the day after I went down to the lobby and looked for Troy at the tables in the bar...(84)

The connotation of *lobby*, often captured in the second sense, exhibits a combination of negative, neutral, and even positive associations which made it difficult to describe language users' attitude (see example citations below):

...set up consulting companies or (God forbid) lobby companies in Ottawa. Over the next few years we... (1)

...are ubiquitously available. I'm glad the cable lobby energetically supports a diverse broadband... (106)

...Group dedicates his time to educating and lobby for the visitor industry and several...(29)

This is partly due to some collocates that were used in both senses of *lobby*, though one was more frequent than the other. Another reason can be referred to the connotative meaning of *lobby*, as a special interest group, in which language users employ the concept of lobbying in accordance with their goals. For instance, by alerting to power abuse or by promoting a pressure group. It can be seen that the set of collocates

of *lobby* did not include any reference to a specific group or party or organization. Thus, there was no strong bias or tendency to negativity or an identification of entities associated with unwanted lobbying activities.

5.3.2 Co-occurrence pattern and Meanings of *Agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* in Arabic:

Agenda in Arabic was used in the sense of *goals to be achieved though pretending something else* more (about 72%) than as *plan or list of things to be done or addressed*. The denotative meaning of *agenda* is carried by the co-occurrence with *upcoming*, *prepare_(v)*, *set_(v)*, *national*, *nationalist*, *reform* while the connotation is introduced by the co-occurrence with *external*, *American*, *political*, *own*, *private*, *party* (a political party), *serving*, and *executing*.

The connotations of *agenda* drew often on negative associations alluding to doubt and unwanted interference. The co-occurrence of *agenda* with *external* and *American* imply working on native plans with foreign parties and note here the reference to the U.S. in particular in the instances (See Appendix D) below:

...The conflict in most of the countries that have been occupied. The existence of external agenda trying to break up Iraq resulting from the danger...

(168)...الصراعات في اكثر الدول التي تم احتلالها. وجود اجندة خارجية في محاولة لتفكيك العراق ناتجة من خطر...

...At the time its falcons show their embrace of Sharon's agenda as an American Israeli agenda based on regional conference restricted to...

(77) ...ففي حين يبدي صقورها تبنيمهم لاجندة شارون في شكل اجندة امريكية اسرائيلية تقوم على مؤتمر اقليمي محصور...

By referring to the foreign parties using the adjective collocates *external* and *American*, language users try to be more explicit in expressing their attitudes toward the agenda in

question. The use of the adjective collocates *political*, *own*, and *private* suggest pointing to the partial goals of a given agenda or the narrow interests of some groups or political parties in these examples:

...the west has their own reform agenda and they (the reformists) are to introduce another opposing agenda or at least they should not accept what they introduce...

(136) ...ان الغرب له اجندته الخاصة بالاصلاح و هم يطرحون اجنذة اخري في مواجهته او علي الاقل لا يسلمون له بما يطرح...

...The basic goal from presenting it is to make the public busy in order to pass a partial or political agenda that is narrow and does not serve the reality and ambitions...

(81) ...الاساسي من طرحه اشغال الجماهير به من اجل تمرير اجنذة حزبية او سياسية ضيقة الافق لا تخدم واقع و طموحات و...

Furthermore, the verbal nouns (*serving* and *executing*) co-occurrence with agenda suggest expressing active endeavor to carry out a plan.

...Its weapons, equipment, and agents who worked hard in serving its agenda and intentions so that the people make decision on their treachery...

(97) ...اسلحته و معداته و عملائه الذين تقانوا في خدمة اجندته و نواياه كي يصدر الشعب احكامه بحقهم لخيانتهم و...

...that are worried about Hezbollah tendency to execute an Iranian shiite agenda in Lebanon. The success of Hezbollah...

(208) ...المتخوفة من احتمال جنوح حزب الله الى تنفيذ اجنذة شيعية ايرانية ف ي لبنان. نجاح حزب الله على...

Thus, the co-occurrence pattern and connotation of *agenda* show users having cautious distrust of parties that are thought not to work for the public good. The implicit meaning of lack of trust in someone/group with an agenda effect negative associations in the majority of instances.

On the other hand, the co-occurrence pattern of *liberal* in Arabic was characterized by a competitive nature and a more direct language use. The set of collocates of *liberal* can be divided into two groups: those identifying the topics or concepts which are *party, regime, democracy, trend* (political), *approach*, and *economic* and the other group including *secular, Muslim, nationalist, Islamic, socialist, social*, and *the west* which establish the referents. The co-occurrence of *liberal* with collocates such as *democracy* and *regime* created a basis of controversies and debate to operate while other collocates like *Muslim* and *socialist* referred to the parties engaged in what was being discussed or debated on either with or against as in the instances (See also in Appendix E) below:

...The first part of your question is that we need today a liberal regime that maintains citizenship culture without looking at backgrounds...

(120) ... الشق الاول من جوابك ذلك باننا اليوم بحاجة لنظام ليبرالي يرسخ لثقافة المواطنة و بدون النظر للخلفيات...

...in the typical understanding, every shiite is with Iran agenda, and every liberal or secular is a supporter not only of the U.S. but also of Jews...

(105) ...في الفهم السائد, كل شيوعي هو لاجندة ايران, و كل ليبرالي او علماني مساند ليس فقط لامريكا انما لليهود...

...and between the Islamic movement that is not infallible. Not every liberal or secular is an enemy of Islam. Criticizing prominent figures is not against...

(1) ...و بين الحركة الاسلامية غير المعصومة. ليس كل ليبرالي او علماني عدو للاسلام. ونقد الرموز ليس ضد...

These instances exhibit the discrepancy in using *liberal*; in which language users employ it to serve their tendency and goals. The concept of *liberal* was used to promote

an issue/topic, to find fault with it, or in few cases to show neutral stand as in the above instances respectively. *Liberal*, generally speaking, was used in its denotative meaning as *one who is a proponent of liberalism or calling on embracing liberalism as a regime*. Thus, the meaning and associations that were made by the use of liberal tended to be neutral, since they depended on the attitude and advocacy of every language user and reader toward the issue in question.

Lobby represented a distinct pattern in this study from *agenda* and *liberal*; in that it was used with all the collocates only in the sense of *a pressure or special interest group*. The majority of collocates that were used with lobby implied negative association and expressed complaint or need to take action. The set of collocates and their co-occurrences with *lobby* can be divided into three groups: those identifying an action or describing a situation (*establishing, forming, creating, making, Arab, the pressure, pressure, exist, existence*), those referring to native issues (corruption, real state), and those indicating external parties: *Israel, Jewish, Zionist, states* (the U.S.).

By using collocates such as *establishing* and *forming*, language users urge Arabs to start a lobby that serves their shared interests at the regional and international level. The concept of lobbying is also used to point out some special interest groups that use power for personal gains or unfairly exploit local problems or circumstances represented here by *corruption* and *real state*. The references to *Israel, Jewish, Zionist, and states* (The U.S.) were made here to indicate the power of these parties not only at the regional but also at the international level. Here are some instances (from Appendix F):

...and that the government regardless of its meretricious slogans to destroy corruption lobby and thieves, fall in the trap of thieves and said that...

(147)... و ان الحكومة و رغم شعاراتها البراقة بالقضاء على لوبي الفساد و اللصوص وقعت في فخ اللصوص وقالت ان في...

...talking about Israeli lobby and that why do not we have an Arab pressure lobby as we have a lot of means that make us...

(172)... يتحدث عن اللوبي الاسرائيلي لماذا لا يكون لدينا لوبي عربي ضاغط عندنا الكثير من المقومات التي تجعلنا...

... for its interest research centers and studies with huge funds and there is a Zionist global lobby that forced Obama to take it back in front of...

(102)... مصلحته مراكز بحوث و دراسات بميزانيات ضخمة هناك لوبي صهيوني عالمي اجبر اوباما على سحب كلامه امام...

The focus on using *lobby* to mean special interest or pressure group in Arabic precipitates negative association or experience often related to power abuse or injustice. It has to be mentioned here that *lobby* was also used in the denotative meaning as *a large hall or area* (See Appendix F) but these uses were not statistically significant to form collocational relations.

5.4 Summary and Comparison of Node Words in English versus Arabic

By comparing the use of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* between English and Arabic, there were discrepancies in terms of the collocational patterns and associated meanings along with the semantic preferences and discourse prosodies. There were few shared or equivalent collocates between the English and Arabic data. Collocational relations in the English corpus tended to be balanced in terms of the use of the multiple meanings and association (positive, neutral, negative) of each node word. In the Arabic corpus, there was a focus, except with *liberal*, on negative associations of *agenda* and *lobby* apart from

placing emphasis on a particular meaning as the case with lobby only *as special interest or pressure group*. Unlike collocational pattern in the English corpus, there was a reference to a non-native (western) parties or entities with every foreign word in the Arabic corpus. This can be clearly seen in the following collocates: *external* and *American* with agenda, *the west* with liberal, and *Zionist, Jewish, States* (for the U.S.), and *Israel* with lobby.

Agenda in English shared only two equivalent collocates with Arabic (*political, own*) while the search returned 14 collocates for each. Besides, the most frequent collocate with *agenda* in English was *political* whereas in Arabic it was *external*. Although the discourse prosodies of *agenda* were comparable in both English and Arabic, however, in the English corpus *agenda* was used more as a political plan while in Arabic it was used more as external political plan. This was suggested by the use of *political* and *external* as the most frequent collocates in both languages respectively.

The node word *liberal* was associated with similar number of collocates in both English and Arabic, however, none of these collocates were shared. *Liberal* was used more with reference to political affiliation in English whereas in Arabic it was more of expressing a way of thinking with respect to socio-political issues such as freedom of expression and religion. While the set of collocates in English were diverse and, thus, did not show a semantic preference, the corresponding set in Arabic had a relative semantic preference for socio-politics. Both English and Arabic showed almost a similar per cent of instances (54%) of *liberal* used in the sense of political leaning, yet the most frequent collocate was *conservative* in English whereas in Arabic it was *secular*.

Lobby was associated with 13 collocates in English and 16 collocates in Arabic. All of the collocates in both languages were inequivalent. *Lobby* was used in two senses (*large hall, pressure group*) in English, but it was used only in the second sense in Arabic. There were instances of *lobby* in the sense of a *large hall/ area* in Arabic but they were statistically insignificant to form collocation (see lines 6, 8, 146, 148 in Appendix F). There was no clear semantic preferences for *lobby* in English and Arabic but colligation tended generally to be with noun collocates in both languages. The absence of equivalent collocates of *lobby* between English and Arabic affected the discourse prosodies; in that *lobby* suggested exercising influence in English whereas it connoted a reaction or the need to take action in Arabic. The differences in collocational relations of the node words between English and Arabic in actual language use suggest a different meaning making. This was reflected in loanwords taking on different semantics and pragmatics than they had in the source language.

5.5 Ideological Embedding of Foreign words in Arabic: Examining Larger Stretches of Discourse

Ideological implications in using loanwords were traced by studying instances that carried ideological meanings. Since the focus of this study was ideological uses of foreign words in Arabic, only instances from the Arabic corpus were used. Three of the frequent collocates for every loanword were examined to show associated ideological

meanings in larger (excerpts⁸) chunks of text than concordance lines. Instances of non-ideological uses of loanwords were also addressed.

5.5.1 اجندة Agenda:

The following excerpt is part of an article published in an online magazine in Novemebr-6-2011 and titled "Earth Speaks Arabic"; in which the writer expresses his disapproval of the continuous attempts by a certain group (unspecified) in Bahrain that calls for bringing down the regime.

Excerpt 1 (Doc no. 4878819)

المناسبة هي المحاولات الدائبة والمستمرة من فئات تعيش بيننا، وتتنسم عبير هواء ارضنا، وتأكل مما تقدمه لها الأرض، وتعيش بين أحضان الوطن، وتتعم بدفته.
هذه الفئة تعمل وفق أجندة خارجية وإن أنكرت هي ذلك، فلسان حالها يدل بما لا يدع مجالاً للشك على انتمائها وولائها لدولة معادية لوطنها.
نحن نقول لهؤلاء أن الأرض «تتكلم عربي ولا تتكلم فارسي»، وعروبة الوطن وانتماؤه إلى منظومة الدول العربية والاسلامية أمر لا خلاف عليه، ولا مجال للتشكيك فيه.

The occasion is the continuous attempts from groups that live among us and breathe the air aroma of our land and feed on what it offers and live in the midst of homeland and enjoy its warmness.

This group works according to an external agenda even if it denies so, as its situation undoubtedly indicates its affiliation and allegiance to a country that is enemy to their homeland.

We say to those that earth "speaks Arabic" and doesn't speak Persian, and that the Arabism of the homeland and its allegiance to Arab and Islamic countries league is uncontroversial and there is no way to doubt it.

The writer here accuses a group (unspecified) of trying to enforce an external agenda alluding to a foreign intervention. The lexicon of this excerpt including *external*,

⁸ Excerpts were taken from the Arabic corpus provided by Skitch Engine with the document number where they were retrieved from.

enemy, group, denies connote suspicion and uncertainty of a hidden agenda that was made with a foreign party to affect the stability of the country.

The theme of this article as the title reads "Earth Speaks Arabic" was taken from a popular Egyptian song that promotes the sense of Arabism. The writer also uses negation in *Earth* "Speaks Arabic and doesn't speak Persian" to express his rejection to foreign intervention through a native group, who allied with an enemy country, and affirm the Arabism of Bahrain state.

Polarity is used when the writer addresses his fellow citizens, who are claimed to work to bring down the regime, as a group in *this group works according to an external agenda* which shows such people not precisely as outgroup but as a minority that acts different from the vast majority of people. This is further supported by the use of the collocate *external* as a discursive strategy to indicate outgroup relation. Polarization technique becomes clearer in the use of the pronoun *we* versus *those* in *we say to those that earth "speaks Arabic and doesn't speak Persian"* which suggests an endeavor to isolate those promoting an external agenda from the social fabric. The level of description varies with regard to specifying/naming the group in question and the foreign party it is claimed to execute its agenda. The foreign party is Iran as mentioned and alluded three times in other parts of the article i.e. *لماذا لا تذهبون إلى إيران؟ ولماذا لا تستوطنون أرضها، فهي تتكلم الفارسية؟* for *Why don't you go to Iran? And why don't you settle in its land, it speaks Persian?*. The very group is not clearly stated, however, it is assumed to be the individuals who started violent demonstrations in Bahrain during the so to speak Arab Spring in 2011.

The use of *agenda* in excerpt 1 is influenced by a patriotic ideology that advocates national interests and Arabic identity of the homeland while refuses non-Arab involvement in the local political arena. Thus, having an agenda that is different from the mainstream may be viewed as external, alien, and even threatening the unity of the society. The writer seems to assume a shared understanding with readers of rejecting affiliation or working with a foreign party, especially when viewed as enemy, from the addresses upon using *external agenda*. The ideology of Arabic as a native language is also projected in the very title *Earth Speaks Arabic* and in *Earth "speaks Arabic and doesn't speak Persian"* to emphasize the Arabic linguistic identity of the state.

Excerpt 2 is part of a comment on an online article titled "اسقاط الأردن" for "Breaking Up Jordan" published in 2011 in which the writer expresses his concern and discontent with the unjustifiable public attack on the government and authorities that are aimed at breaking up Jordan.

Excerpt 2 (Doc no. 10347620)

لن يكون هناك إن شاء الله خيبة أمل بالحفاظ على وحدة الصف ووحدة الشعب ضد المخططات الصهيونية ومروجيها وهم لديهم أجندتهم الخاصة بهم سيحاسبهم ربهم الذي يعلم بهم وبمآربهم وأطماعهم، أخي يوسفني أن أقول أن المجموعات التي تتحرك بالشوارع هي تقلد ما حدث هنا وهناك وبدون داعي أخي يوسفني أن أقول أن المجموعات التي تتحرك بالشوارع هي تقلد ما حدث هنا وهناك وبدون داعي لذلك إن كان عندهم ضمير حي وولاء وانتماء لهذا الوطن ، يطالبون بالاصلاح ولم يعطوا مجال متسع من الوقت علما بأن وسائل المطالبة متعددة...

There will not be a disappointment to preserve the unity of position and of people God willing against Zionist plans and their promoters who have their own agenda. Their lord, who knows their goals and greed, will call them to an account. Brother I'm sorry to say that the groups, who walk in the streets, are imitating what happens here and there for no reason; so if they have conscience, allegiance, and belonging to this homeland, they are call on reform. They didn't give room and time though there are several means for expressing demands.

The title of this article is one aspect to draw readers' attention. The language user, here is a commenter, interacts with the article and stands by the side of the writer. He

uses negation modality (there will not be) to assert his attitude and assessment of his fellow citizens commitment to unity. The commenter tries to assure the writer that there will not be a disappointment from the reaction of people to what he describes as Zionist plans (those aiming at bringing down authorities and breaking up the country). In addition to the loan *agenda* and its collocate *own*, other key lexical items in this excerpt include *promoters*, *unity*, *greed*, and *sorry*. These words indicate the commenter's anxiety about hidden goals of some people at the expense of the unity of society.

The commenter also employs polarity using the pronoun *they* in *لديهم أجندتهم الخاصة* for *they have their own agenda* to view the group of people who promote outlandish (Zionist) plans as outgroup. This comment exhibits a religious effect represented by the terms *God willing* and *their Lord, call them to account*. The comment then is influenced by a religious ideology; in that working, in this case with a none native agenda, against the majority of people is religiously not allowed. He addresses the writer using the word 'brother' which suggests not only agreement but also his feeling of closer relationship with him. The commenter is thought to share the writer the same belief and understanding of the situation; that of rejecting to have an agenda that is assumed to be against government authorities and the majority.

The writer of excerpt 3, which is part of an article in a magazine, criticizes the situation of intolerance against Christians in Egypt that caused demonstration (known as Maspero Massacre) and turned into violent confrontation with the army in 2011. He blames it to the former regime in Egypt (that of Mubarak) that is claimed to found such religious divide.

Excerpt 3 (Doc no. 5895202)

حقيقة الأمر ان شعب مصر الذى عرف على مر التاريخ بتسامحه وقبول التنوع واحترام الآخر , أصبح الآن يفتقد لكثير من مقومات الشخصية المصرية التى تجلت فى أعظم صورها فى ثورة 1919 م الذى تلاحم فيها الهلال مع الصليب فلم يكن هناك مسلم ومسيحي هكذا كانت مصر فى الماضى، ولكن مصر السادات ومبارك ظهرت فيها ملامح الانقسام بين ابناء الشعب , انقسام كرسه النظام السابق لخدمة اجندته الخاصة ومصالحه وصل لدرجة تورطه فى تفجير المقدسات المسيحية , هناك مشكلة حقيقة فلندع الشعارات الرنانة جانبا ولننظر إلى أرض الواقع، هناك مشكلة ساعد فى زيادتها التعامل السياسى غير الواعى والمغيب عن واقعه...

The truth is that people of Egypt, who have been known of tolerance and acknowledging diversity and respecting other, now lack a lot of the Egyptian character aspects that manifested in its greatest image during 1919 revolution in which the crescent and crucifix converged. There was no a Muslim and a Christian; that how Egypt was in the past. But signs of divide among people appeared in Egypt of Sadat and of Mubarak. A divide that was inculcated by the former regime to serve its private agenda and interests to the extent that it was involved in the bombardment of Christian sacred places. There is a real problem; let's put loud slogans aside and look at reality. There is a problem that was escalated by the irrational political treatment that is blind to reality.

The loan *agenda* appears here with two collocates: *serve* and *own* while other key lexical items are *divide* ⁽ⁿ⁾, *inculcate*, *interests*, *regime*, and *bombing*. These words connote what the writer views as a deliberate act, from the regime side, to affect national unity. This excerpt employs identification represented by the terms *Muslim*, *Christian*, and *former regime*, in which Muslims and Christians are presented as the affected parties whereas the former regime as the responsible party who executes and serves his own agenda against them.

The writer grounds his critique and allegations against the regime agenda on a shared belief of tolerance and coexistence that has been always there between Muslims and Christians in Egypt in *there was no a Muslim and a Christian; this is how Egypt was in the past*. The use of agenda here, then, gives the impression that something harmful is happening.

Excerpt 4 (Doc no. 9726531)

و أكد مدير الاتصال الحكومي على ردود الفعل الجميلة و الاصداء الطيبة التي تلقاها الميدان التربوي من جميع
الفعاليات المجتمعية بعد ما قدمته المدارس من مظاهر احتفالية عمت جميع مدن الدولة , مضيفا ان الوزارة كانت
حريصة منذ اللحظات الاولى لانطلاق الاحتفالات , و بالتنسيق مع وزارة الثقافة و الشباب و تنمية المجتمع , على
وضع اجندة عمل للفعاليات الاحتفالية , بحيث تكون مكثفة و بشكل يومي...

The director of the government communication acknowledged the nice reactions and good impressions that the educational sector found regarding schools organization of social events and celebrations at cities all across the nation. He adds that the ministry has been careful right from the beginning of celebration and in coordination with the ministry of culture, youth, and community development to set a work agenda that is daily and filled with celebration events...

In this excerpt, *agenda* has a denotative meaning; *a list of items to be discussed or done*, here, an *agenda* of celebration and events. *Agenda* and its collocate *work* appears in a context along with other words such as *nice*, *good*, *educational*, *celebration*, and *events*. In this sense, the use of *agenda* does not imply any common ideological association. The semantic structure of this excerpt does not exhibit aspects of ideological discourse in terms of topic or proposition. In addition, the excerpt is part of a news that is published for the public readership.

5.5.2 ليبرالي Liberal:

Excerpt 5 (Doc no. 2341864)

شخصيا.. لا أفهم سر تولع البعض في عشق إطلاق الأحكام على الناس وتصنيفهم، ولا أعلم عن مدى حالة الإشباع التي تعترني حامل عصا التصنيف حينما يقرع بعصاه أفراد المجتمع ورموزه، ومن الذي منحه السلطة المطلقة في أن يكون الخلق ميتة تلاك في فمه، يجرح ويعدل في مصنف عقله ومحاكم تفتيشه، منتشيا بزخرف القول يوزع الأوصاف داخل الأصناف (إسلامي - ليبرالي - علماني - قومي - حدائي - عالم سلطة...)

Personally. I don't see the point of obsession by some in passing judgement on people and labeling them. And I don't know the degree of satisfaction one feels when labeling the individuals and prominent figures of the community. Who granted him (one who judges people thought) such absolute authority so that people are like dead bodies chewed in his mouth; in which he determines who is to be discredited and who is just off the top of his head and, according to his inquisitions, he talks with excessive pride and sorts labels (for people thought) into categories as (Islamist, liberal, secular, nationalist, modernist, regime scholar)...

The writer of this excerpt criticizes the state of judging and labeling people with respect to certain sociopolitical orientation in Saudi Arabia. He questions the purpose of this act and who gave authority to such people to do so.

The loanword *liberal* and its collocates *secular* are surrounded by other terms including *Islamist*, *nationalist*, *modernist*, and *regime scholar* which is an identification of the various sociopolitical affiliations used to label individuals by some people. This identification is not a matter of categorization but rather ideologically motivated by the writer's disapproval of misusing those terms. The level of description is abstract in that the writer does not tell who are those who label people and uses instead 'some'; maybe in order not to be judgmental as well.

The writer seems surprised by the act of labeling people in his community. This suggests that the act of labeling individuals is atypical in the Saudi community and can be taken as an ideological decision by those who do so. This is reasonable when we understand the fact that there are no political parties in Saudi Arabia in order for one to be affiliated with. By showing surprise and questioning the point of judging people, the writer assumes that readers not only reject such act but also condemn it. This assumption may draw on a shared belief that values patriotism and collectivism, in that judging people according to sociopolitical backgrounds may divide the community members. However, the writer does not seem to be against the concept of being *liberal* as much as he tries to show that it is misused by some people whose purpose is to show one or ones thinking against social norms.

Excerpt 6 (Doc no. 761726)

ولذلك أظن أقول أن المؤتمر الشعبي العام محظوظ بعدم وجود حزب ليبرالي مرن ينافسه لأن هذا لو حدث كان سيمكنا رؤية تداول سلمي فعلا، لكن ذلك لا يعني أن ينام المؤتمر راكنا على ذلك بل إن عليه أن يعمل بجد لخدمة ناخبيه والدفاع عن حقوقهم ، فهذا ما سيحفظ كيانه وينقله من حزب انتخابي إلى تنظيم حقيقي قادر على تنبيه قيادته وحكومته لمعالجة التجاوزات والمظالم حيثما وجدت... وهذا هو الدور المطلوب منه ليجعل الناخبين يعطوه أصواتهم عن حب وقناعة، وليس فقط لأنه الأفضل مقارنة ببدائله الموجودة على الساحة.

So, I still say that the General People Congress is lucky to have no flexible liberal party to compete with, because if this happens, we will be able to see peaceful transfer of power. However, this doesn't mean that the General People Congress should rest assured. They have to work harder to serve their voters and defend their rights; for this is what will help maintain power and transform the party from an electoral party to a real organization that is able to warn its leadership and government to fix violations and transgression wherever they are... This is the role the General People Congresses is requested to do to make electors vote for it out of love and content; not only because it is the best comparing with the available alternatives.

In excerpt 6, the writer urges the General People Congress (GPC), a dominating political party in Yemen, to work more to respond to its advocates' expectations. He also reminds that the absence of a competing liberal party is for the benefit of the GPC. *Liberal* as a loanword and *party* as a collocate appear in this excerpt along with other key words such as *serve*, *defend*, *fix*, *violations*, and *warn*. These words are not used here for criticism, as they seem, but rather to encourage the GPC party to be cautious and improve their way of work even in the absence of a real and strong competing liberal party.

Although the writer does not indicate his political affiliation, he seems to be an advocate of the GPC party; in that he looks at not having a liberal party in the country as something fortunate. One of the implicit messages behind this discourse is to alert the GPC party to the danger of liberal thinking. So, the writer of this excerpt indirectly addresses mainly the leaders and supporters of the GPC party as ingroup members and warns them against liberal thought which suggests that such thoughts are threatening to maintain power and influence. By this view of liberal thinking, the writer seeks to promote and guard the ideology of the GPC party.

Excerpt 7 (Doc no. 603900)

فإن الحكومة الجديدة ستعمل على كسب ثقة أبناء الأمة في تونس، وكسب المصداقية في تصرفاتها، فيعد الإعلان عن العفو عن السجناء السياسيين والسماح بعودة المعتريين السياسيين، ستقوم الحكومة المشار إليها بملاحقة بعض رموز الفساد والإجرام من السياسيين والأمنيين المنتمين للتجمع الدستوري الديمقراطي الحاكم سابقاً بغية محاكمتهم. كما ستعمل على التخفيف من أعباء الناس الحياتية. وبذلك تكون أميركا قد ورثت الحكم للعملاء الجدد الذين تتوقع منهم خدمتها وتنفيذ ما تخطط له، ويتوقع أن تشكل عودة راشد الغنوشي من المنفى أحد الركائز للحكم المقبل وبخاصة أنه قد تعهد بتقديم المساعدة لإقامة نموذج لنظام إسلامي ليبرالي "!!؟؟!!

The new government will work to gain the trust of the people of Tunisia nation and gain accountability for its behavior. After the announcement of amnesty for political prisoners and allowing political expatriates to return home, the government aforementioned will chase some figures of corruption and crime as well as politicians and security officers who belong to the former ruling *democratic constitutional assembly* in order to prosecute them. It will also reduce people everyday burden. With this, the U.S. passes down power to the new agents who are expected to serve it and execute what it plans. It is expected that the return of Rashid Alghanushi from exile will be one of the pillars for the upcoming regime especially that he pledged to offer help in establishing a form of Islamic-liberal regime"??!.

This fragment is part of a statement by the Liberation Party in Tunisia concerning the transitional government and the form of the upcoming government after bringing down Bin Ali's regime in 2011. The first two sentences in the excerpt report what the transitional government is expected to do and this is supported by using modality of *will* to support the writer's attitude toward the potentiality of the state of affair. The foreign word *liberal* and its collocate *regime* appear with the word *Islamic* (also a collocates) in the middle beside other lexical items: *pass down*, *new agents*, *U.S.*, *serve*, *execute*, and *plan* (v). These words appear in the third sentence and communicate lack of trust in the upcoming government that is backed by the U.S..

The co-occurrence of *liberal* with *regime* and *Islamic* are used here to express contradiction; in that an Islamic-liberal form of regime is irrational to exist at least to the liberation party. Note the intertextuality represented here by the quotation: a form of

Islamic-liberal regime" though the starting quotation mark is originally missing; but it is assumed by the researcher to start at the word *a form of*.

The rejection of the proposed form of regime is due to the U.S. intervening in supporting certain political figures to participate in the new government as implied in *with this the U.S. passes down power to the new agents*. This statement is addressed to Tunisians who are against a proposed form of Islamic-liberal regime. With this position against the upcoming U.S. backed government, the liberation party is thought to affirm that a true Islamic regime cannot be combined with a liberal one. This may be interpreted as unacceptable and against the belief system of Tunisians who are mainly Muslims, of course, from the liberation party perspective.

Excerpt 8 (Doc no. 3165292)

نظرية السيادة *la théorie de la souveraineté* التي يمثلها كل من " مكيافيل " , و " هوبز " , و " روسو " , تشدد على ان الحقوق هي تلك التي تجسدها قوانين الدولة , فتطالب باحترام تلك القوانين بالخضوع لها. نظرية الحق الطبيعي *la théorie du droit naturel* التي يمثلها كل من " مونتسكيو " و " جون لوك " تطالب بحقوق طبيعية لا تتوقف على الدولة ولا تختزل في القوانين. ان هذا التوتر ينطوي في ثناياه على صراع بين مشروعيتين. او بالاحرى بين نموذجين من المجتمع : النموذج الاول هو سياسي - قانوني في شكله , حربي في عمقه ; و النموذج الثاني هو اجتماعي - اقتصادي , ليبرالي في توجهه.

Sovereignty theory advocated by "Machiavelli", "Hobbes" and "Rousseau" asserts that rights are those represented by the government laws and call for respecting and abiding by them. The theory of natural right represented by "Montesquieu" and "John Locke" calls for natural rights that don't depend on the government and can't be reduced into laws. This tension implies a conflict between two legislatures or rather two models of a society: the first of which is lawful at the surface and warlike at its depth, and the other is social-economic and liberal in its approach.

The loan *liberal* and the collocate *approach* as used in excerpt 8 did not imply ideological meaning. This discourse is an overview of modern political philosophy with reference to philosophers such as Hobbes and John Locke. Here, the writer uses *liberal* to describe one form of society as part of his explanation of the concept of state and forms

of society. The language is sophisticated and the writer does not express an ideological stand with or against the concept of the state as put by theorists as much as he discusses it. Also, there is no connection to a particular belief system that the writer advocates or alerts to. The loan *liberal* is a crucial concept in excerpt 8 and if a native word were to be used, the meaning will be affected. The need for the foreign word of *liberal* in its non-ideological use is important here to communicate the concept to the reader more objectively.

5.5.3 Lobby:

Excerpt 9 (Doc no. 1963096)

ان الحاجة ماسة لتشكيل لوبي عربي قادر على التأثير بما يحقق المصالح العربية ابرزها اذعان اسرائيل لمقرارات الشرعية الدولية و الدخول في معاهدة حظر انتشار الاسلحة النووية و اخضاع منشآتها النووية للتفتيش المستمر خشية حدوث كوارث بيئية و صحية لا يعلم احد مدى خطورتها , علاوة على العمل على تعديل ميثاق الجامعة العربية و اعطائها دورا دوليا اكثر فاعلية , و ان يحتل الامن القومي العربي قمة الاولويات العربية و التعامل مع القضايا العربية بكل جدية و مصداقية بدلا من التصريحات الجوفاء التي لا تحمل سوى الشجب و الادانة دون اية تحركات ملموسة على صعيد اي قضية عربية !!.

There is an urgent need to form an Arab lobby that is able to bring into effect Arab interests and on the top is forcing Israel to submit to the international laws and participate in the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons treaty and have its nuclear facilities subject to continuous inspection for fear of environmental and health disasters that nobody knows how dangerous they are. In addition, the Arab league charter has to be modified to give it a more active international role. National Arab security should be on the top of Arab priorities and dealing with Arab issues in all seriousness and honesty instead of meaningless statements that carry only denunciation and condemnation without any tangible work for any Arab issue. !!

The writer calls for forming an Arab lobby that serves Arabs interests in order to subject Israel to participate in the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons treaty and improve the role of Arab league. *Lobby* appears with two collocates *form* (v) and *Arab* along with key words including *Israel*, *submit*, *for fear of*, *dangerous*, *subject to*,

inspection, and *disasters*. These words express what the writer believes as danger to Arabs and requires immediate action.

The writer as ingroup member of Arabs looks at the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel as a threat to Arabs. This critical situation prompts him to urge Arabs to form a pressure group and blame them for passive interaction with threats. This call for immediate action, forming a lobby, is not addressed to a particular Arab country but rather to all the 22 states. Addressing Arab states as nation alludes to nationalism ideology. Such discourse implies the writer's deep concern about the situation of Arabs future and Arab league. Thus, the writer shares his addresses a fundamental sociocultural value; that of unity across Arab world which necessitates encountering any serious threat.

The next excerpt to be examined starts by raising a challenging question of whether Obama will be able to work on solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Excerpt 10 (Doc no. 5771825)

هل يستطيع اوباما اجتراح معجزة من حجم توراتي عجز عن مثلها 11 رئيسا اميركيا قبله؟ ليس عندي جواب قاطع , و لكن اقول ان مقابل ما يشجع على التفاؤل بالمستقبل هناك اشياء كثيرة محببة للامال مثبطة للعزائم. اميركيا , لوبي اسرائيل قوي جدا و و كر الجواسيس (ايباك) اثبت مدى هذه القوة في مؤتمره السنوي , و السياسيون الاميركيون يزحفون نحوه لتادية فروض الطاعة و الولاء . و الكونغرس بمجلسيه , في جيب اللوبي و هو من السوء و الانحياز اني وجدت دائما ان الكنيست الاسرائيلي اكثر اعتدالا منه.

Can Obama work a miracle of biblical size in which 11 U.S. presidents failed to bring it before? I don't have an absolute answer but I say, in response to what encourages for optimism about the future, that there are a lot of disappointing things and frustration. On the U.S. part, Israel lobby is very powerful and the den of spays (Ibak) proved such power in its annual conference where U.S. politicians work hard to show obedience and allegiance. The Congress with both of its chambers are easy for that lobby and it is as bad and biased to the extent that I find the Israeli Knesset more moderate than it.

The writer here addresses Arabs in general before Obama's speech in Cairo in 2009. The word *lobby* and its collocates *strong* are surrounded by other words such as

miracle, den, spays, disappointing, bad, and bias. This lexicalization connote desperation in expecting a solution from Obama's administration.

This fragment is characterized by negative lexicalization (den, spays, disappointing, bad, and bias) and identification of the party claimed to be responsible for not enforcing a solution that is Israeli lobby in U.S. known as Ibaq. Thus, the writer does not look at Obama's efforts in initiating a real solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as serious. By this view of the situation, the implicit message is to the Arab public opinion to look at Israeli lobby as the power behind not forcing a fair solution in Palestine. So, the concept of *lobby* is employed here to shape or rather emphasize a fundamental ideology among Arabs that view the role of Israeli lobby in U.S. as against Arab interests.

Excerpt 11 is part of a news article that praises the establishment of student renovation organization that seeks to achieve unity of position to support anti-corruption lobby in Morocco.

Excerpt 11 (Doc no. 205093)

و اعتبر المسئول الطلابي ان تاسيس منظمة التجديد الطلابي هو بمثابة اطلاق لدورة جديدة في العمل و المشروع الطلابي الاسلامي , و عن العلاقات الخارجية للمنظمة و قيمتها المضافة بهذا الخصوص , قال الهلالي انها تسعى الى جانب القوى الطلابية الاسلامية في الامة الى توحيد المواقف و رصها من اجل دعم لوبي الاصلاح ضد الفساد , اضافة الى تفعيل مفاهيم الوحدة ضد التجزئة , و المقاومة ضد العدوان , و الهوية ضد العلمنة الشاملة للحياة في الوعي الجمعي لنخبة الغد...

A student official considered the establishment of the student renovation organization as launching a new term of the Islamic student project. In regard to the organization external relations and its added value, Alhilali said it works with Islamic student power of the nation for unity of position and to support reform lobby against corruption in addition to activating the concepts of unity against divide, resistance against aggression, and identity against total secularization of life and social awareness among future elite...

Lobby in this excerpt co-occurs with the collocate *corruption* while other surrounding key lexical items are: *Islamic, nation, unity, divide, resistance, aggression, identity, and secularization*. These words as used in this excerpt express the need to revive reform efforts and fight corruption in Morocco.

This discourse employs negative lexicalization introduced by *corruption, divide, resistance, aggression, and secularization*. These terms are used for negative other-description against positive self-description; in which the first term of each pair represents an aspect of the organization to be promoted, whereas the second stands for one aspect of the current unwanted situation as in *reform and corruption, unity and divide, resistance and aggression, and identity and secularization*. So, what is common among those who participate in the student renovation organization is a shared belief of patriotism, unity, and identity that predicate on an Islamic base to fight corruption and serve the nation good. This shared belief works to motivate them in their new endeavor of fighting corruption.

5.6 Summary of Ideological Meaning of Loanwords

The use of *agenda, liberal, and lobby* imply ideological meanings when examined in larger stretches of text. *Agenda* was associated with unwanted foreign intervention in native issues. This was not acceptable to language users since it was viewed as against shared social and cultural beliefs. The ideological association of *liberal* expressed rejection to liberal thinking from a political and social perspectives. The concept of *liberal* was also seen western and thus was taken rather against the national sociocultural background. The use of *lobby* stressed the shared sociocultural background of Arabs calling on employing it for political gains. The concept of *lobby* was ideologically

associated with undesired role against national interests. So, the meanings that loanwords take on in the borrowing language are not just different from those words in the source language but are different specifically in that they are imbued with ideology. They are borrowed not just to fill a gap in the lexicon, but to comment on international relations and national attitudes. This will be further discussed in chapter 6. Ideological meanings of loans are summarized in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Ideological Meanings of Loanwords in Arabic

Arabic Loan	Collocates	Semantics	Ideological Meanings
Agenda	<i>external/own/private</i>	mistrust	suspicion, destabilizing of homeland
Liberal	<i>Secular, party, regime, Islamic</i>	competing political and social thinking	political threat, non-native thinking
Lobby	<i>form, Arab, strong, corruption</i>	warning	danger alert, call for protecting Arab interests, need to take immediate action

5.7 Summary

This chapter described the findings obtained from the analysis of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* in English and Arabic corpora. The discourse prosodies of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* were identified and explained within ELU model and followed by studying their ideological embedding from a SCA. The discourse prosodies of loans in English and Arabic were different as they tend to express more negative associations in Arabic. The co-occurrence pattern and connotation were the major strategies to construe different meanings of English loans in Arabic. A number of excerpts for every loanword were used to investigate ideological representations in wider co-texts. The discourse semantic aspects helped identifying and explaining ideological meanings.

CHAPTER 6

6. Discussion

6.1 Theoretical Insights:

6.1.1 Lexical Borrowing and Corpus Insights

The traditional view of lexical borrowing is to use words from another language to fill lexical gaps or for prestige. When borrowing is motivated by need, it is seen linguistically justified in order to make use of new concepts or objects that are lacking in the recipient language, though it is argued that there are other resources to seek than borrowing such as semantic extension. In both cases, borrowing for need or prestige, native language users are likely to imitate their peers of the borrowing language when making use of the new concepts. In other words, it is natural to see foreign words used in the recipient language almost with the same meanings following the borrowing language.

However, foreign words in Arabic like *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* showed a different pattern of use from English in this study. The findings revealed mainly three strategies through which Arab language users communicated their attitudinal meanings toward *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby*: the first of which was using different collocates with loanwords to construe particular meanings, while the second was placing a more emphasis on one meaning/sense of the loanword than others and the third was emphasis on the connotative meanings of loanwords. For instance, the two sets of collocates that appeared with *agenda* in English and Arabic included only two similar or equivalent collocates out of 28 in both languages, while *liberal* and *lobby* did not show any

equivalent collocates with their corresponding ones in English. This can be explained by taking into consideration that loans like *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* draw on and were used mainly in sociopolitical domains; though they have other senses that are not sociopolitically oriented. This is very clear with *lobby* in Arabic which represents a bias to one sense (only in the sense of pressure group) than the other. Sociopolitical discourse is by nature full of competing views and controversies. Thus, language users employed the foreign concepts of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* to express (nonlinguistic) attitudinal factors (Haspelmath, 2009; Poplack, Sankoff, & Miller, 1988; Thomason & Kaufman, 1988).

Language users' attitudes toward the meaning of foreign words are difficult to observe; yet cannot be simply denied. The difference in the co-occurrence pattern and collocation of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* between English and Arabic suggest a different way of meaning construction of those concepts and, accordingly, indicate different views and attitudes. By showing a different use of loans, language users are thought to indirectly express different reactions toward the meanings of those loans which may be associated not only with speakers' sociolinguistic history as Kaufman and Thomason put it (1988) but also with extra-linguistic factors drawing on social, cultural, religious, and political backgrounds among others.

The differences in using loanwords in Arabic, including collocation and the senses loans were used in, from English were made possible by ELU model (Sinclair, 2005, 1998). The ELU model allowed generating collocates which were statistically significant in their co-occurrence with the loans in this study. The ELU model made it easier to observe recurrent pattern of language use as formed by the phrasal relations of

loanwords and collocates. However, there were also some challenges in using ELU: it was not always possible to find colligation or clear semantic preference, e.g. *liberal* and *lobby* in Arabic respectively. Furthermore, the discourse prosodies, which were subjectively established, were not always possible to describe only by looking at the concordance and the immediate co-text. There were instances that were not clear enough and required looking at (a wider co-text) the previous or following sentences to understand their meanings (see citation 93). The challenges in using ELU model are not untypical to corpus studies, because we are working with abstract units of meaning (Stubbs, 2001). This abstractness or ambiguity entails more investigation of the co-text and more interpretation to capture meaningful relations between lexical items.

The relationship between the foreign words and collocates were informed by connotation which is “ somehow incidental to language rather than an essential part of it” according to Leech (1981, p. 13). The denotative meaning was also used with loanwords, however, it was the connotative meaning that evoked social and cultural meanings shared between language users to help the message go through. For instance, in *he accused houthi rebels of having an external agenda and that they are war merchants and Saleh asked houthis* (see citation 63), the writer reports Saleh's (a former president of Yemen) disapproving of houthi rebels as having nonnative or suspicious plans and this example shows a clearer negative association. Partington (1998) calls the obvious instance of connotation 'expressive connotation' with discourse prosody as a subtle aspect of it. In order to figure out connotation, one has to be familiar with a wide range of associations with that particular concept. Figuring out associations and implicit meanings are part of the language user communicative competence introduced by Hymes (1971).

The discourse prosodies of the loanwords in this study corroborate the co-selection principle represented by the co-occurrence pattern between loans and their collocates. Co-selection operates here through collocation not only at the immediate position to the node word (in this study a loan) but also at an c-occurrence span of four or five words. Co-selection is triggered by the environment that is the co-text in which the language user is able to predict words that are likely to occur there (Sinclair, 1998; see also Morley & Partington, 2009). The meanings of words are distributed across other units of meaning which exhibit language users control and awareness of the lexical set appropriate for a particular topic.

So, language users in Arabic by using loanwords with different collocates from English along with emphasis on particular senses and connotative meanings, try to communicate their attitudinal and evaluative stance. This was embodied in the discourse prosodies of the three loanwords studied here, in which the proportion of unfavorable prosodies were greater in Arabic than English. For instance, 72% of the instances of agenda has unfavorable prosodies compared to 56% in English. However, I should assert here that the discourse prosody of a given word need not to be a uniform in every instance of the concordance. It is natural and healthy to see variation, for eventually one is looking for the commonality in order to see the purpose behind choosing a lexical unit (Sinclair, 2004). It can be noticed that the discourse prosodies of loanwords in the present study may not be seen as precisely characterized in some cases and this is "...because they often express speak-ers' relations to other people and may depend on assumptions and world-view" (Stubbs, 2001: 105). The discourse prosody of a word is not necessarily deterministic and may not be observable by intuition, but corpus data are capable to show

such tendencies (Partington, 1998). So, one might have different evaluations than the postulated discourse prosodies of loanwords due to different reading and understanding of the collocations.

The co-selection of lexical items suggest that language users are active participants to form meaning using phrasal relations that express their messages. The frequent co-occurrence of meaning units is a demonstration of the recurrent experience with particular language use. This should take us to a Usage-Based- Theory of language; which is a broad paradigm that also includes a cognitive view of language (see 3.1) in which grammar represents the cognitive organization of language users' experience (Bybee, 2010, 1985; Croft, 2001; Goldberg, 1995; Kay & Fillmore, 1999; Langacker, 1987).

The frequency of loanwords here with collocations is one aspect of cognitive organization of individuals' experience, whether we are interested in constructions or phrasal relations e.g., eleven out of sixteen collocates of *lobby* in Arabic in this study were nouns and 75% of instances appeared to the left (see 5.2.3). Bybee (2006) looks at individuals' recurrent access to linguistic experience as evidence of their recognition of the conventional use of language. It is rational to assume that the schematization of form and meaning along with language events are broad enough to include other cultural, social, and religious aspects among others that represent one's experience. The entrenchment of natural language usage is enhanced by repetition and made observable by large electronic corpora. One of the most interesting aspects of a phrasialogism that applies to loanwords in Arabic here is that it functions as a semantic unit within a broader

span of occurrence (Gries, 2008). This shows that the experience of language use and the topic addressed are not breached when the lexical sequence is interrupted.

6.1.2 Lexical Borrowing and Insights from SCA and CDA

The conceptualization of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* in Arabic is grounded in a shared belief system among language users who are present in this study as authors, writers, and ordinary individuals who comment on news or articles to share their views. Language users are also social members affected by the dominant social and cultural repertoire which are enacted in their discourse explicitly and implicitly. The SCA (Van Dijk, 2014, 2016b, 2016a) illuminates this relationship between discourse and social members as cognitively mediated and, in the present study, Islam as the major religion, Arabs as homogeneous communities, and Arabic as the official language appear as typical assumptions among language users. When language users have shared knowledge, their mental representations as a group members operate accordingly which are partly affected by ideologies (Van Dijk, 1995a). Although there are differences in the interpretation and enactment of ideologies (e.g., political, religious) between Arabs as language users, this is not unordinary since eventually "An ideology is the product of man's need for imposing intellectual order on the world" (Shils, 1968, p. 69). In other words, the presence of ideologies in language use may vary, yet there is always an ideological position (Van Dijk, 2006; Fairclough, 1992; Fowler, 1991) being communicated.

The discourse semantic structure guides the construction and interpretation of the meanings of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* along with their ideological uses. Lexicalization is one aspect of discourse structure where loans co-occur with other words to form

phrasal units and certain meanings that serve language users' purposes. Through lexicalization, polarity, self/other-description, and identification were made observable (See 5.5.3 for instance). Hence, language users' attitudes, evaluative beliefs, and otherwise ideological positions were expressed mainly by lexicon. However, the lexicon used to express ideologies in loans was not limited to collocation but also other items in the discourse that were not necessarily frequent such as pronouns and demonstratives but were important to maintain the discourse surface cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) which help identify polarity, for instance. This is crucial in order to understand the relations between propositions where foreign words mentioned. The propositions of the present study describe the subject matter, arguments, entities involved, and audience among other elements. This helped identify the type of ideology (religious, political, linguistic), a set of issues being argued for or against (election, violence), ingroup and outgroup relations (Arabs as opposed to non-Arabs), as well as controversies among Arabs as sub-groups. Themes invoked by using loans fell mainly under enforcement of and resistance to certain ideologies or views. The enforcement of ideologies takes place, for instance, when language users call their ingroup members for executing or committing to a particular ideology as in *he promised to help working on developing an Islamic liberal regime model* (citation 86). Resistance communicates the rejection to influence native social belief system by imposing/importing a foreign view or ideology whether by ingroup or outgroup members (e.g. they have their own agenda). Under both themes, language users presuppose shared belief system with their addressees regardless of whether they constitute the majority in their communities. Among all semantic aspects

of discourse, the selection of words remains the most significant means to show ideological control on discourse meaning (Van Dijk, 1995a).

The interpretation of discourse by language users is a mental act that is accompanied by many aspects of world knowledge forming their conceptual representation (Van Dijk, 1985). The accumulation of past experience of particular discourses and topics, for instance Arabs relationship with the West, control the meanings of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby*. Past experiences prompt language users to activate specific models of topics, actions, events or situations (Van Dijk, 1995a). Language users have a common basis to understand the discourse meaning utilizing their repertoire of social (e.g., shared values, attitudes, knowledge) and personal (models) cognition. When one aspect of social cognition is triggered, evaluative attitudes and propositions are communicated controlled partly by ideologies. Within the SCA , language users involve in a complex process to interpret discourse structures in their interactional and societal context such as meaning, syntax, style, rhetoric, models, sociocultural knowledge, and group attitudes (See Van Dijk, 1995, 2014, 2016b, 2016a). Ideological position is viewed here at the interface between the discourse of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* and Arab language users as members of a homogeneous society.

This study reveals two major sites where ideologies (religious, political, linguistic) are exercised using *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby*. The relationship with the West is one fertile site where collocates such as *American*, *the Wes*, *Jewish*, *Israel*, and *Zionist* address mainly the relationship and influence of the West. The relationship with and the perceived influence of the West were approached with caution and suspicion due to a prevailing attitude that associates the West with colonization and undesirable intervening

in Arab world. The history of colonization and the ongoing political conflict with the west may further strengthen the attachment to the religious and linguistic ideologies rendering them a political imperative. The co-occurrence of *lobby* with *Jewish*, *Israel*, and *Zionist* is attributed to a fundamental attitude shared among Arabs; that of looking at Israel as occupying power of an Arab land of Palestine. Another site of ideologies is that of sociopolitics among Arabs as individuals and groups which vary across Arab states. For instance, language users in the present study address Arabs as a nation while others are in favor of a more patriotic tone to avoid conflict with local communities' belief system, since Arab states have different political systems along with native ideologies (Ibrahim, 1989). Thus, competing ideologies within ingroup members as the case with nationalism-patriotism or Islamism-quietism are due to the nature of sociopolitical domain that is prone to controversies and debates.

Part of language users' attitude toward the meanings of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* can be explained in terms of how they were introduced in Arabic dictionaries provided by Almaany dictionary. It can be noticed that *liberal* is nativized in Arabic monolingual dictionaries as *a freed person or a proponent of liberalism, one who believes in freedom and autonomy of individuals, and in social progress*, whereas *agenda* is provided only in the sense of *a list of items or a program* and only in the bilingual English-Arabic dictionary (see Table 4). *Lobby*, on the other hand, was introduced in Arabic monolingual dictionaries only in the sense of *a pressure group* while the other sense (large hall) can be found in the bilingual English- Arabic dictionary. This discrepancy in foreign words meanings and listing in Arabic dictionaries contradict with the fact that those meanings

that were somehow excluded are widely used in formal and informal settings such as media as validated by the concordances of this study. This is also elaborated in 6.2.2.

6.2 Arabic and Ideologies:

6.2.1 Lexical Borrowing in Arabic and Associated Ideologies

The differences in co-occurrence pattern, and accordingly overall meanings, of loanwords between English and Arabic need be explicated in terms of the underlying ideologies. The frequent co-occurrence of loanwords and certain collocates as drawn from different language users (e.g., authors, writers, columnists) exhibit a shared belief system and worldview that influence language use. The use of foreign words in this study unfolds at least three dominant ideologies in Arab world: *religious*, *political*, and *linguistic*. These ideologies are not autonomous as they overlap and configure together in many instances. Interpreting these ideologies draws on how they were reproduced in the discourse semantic structure.

Islam, being the major religion of the vast majority in Arab world, plays a central role in many aspects of Muslims lives. This religious centrality, in effect, guides their behavior and worldview not only in performing rituals but also in dealing with one another and with non-Muslims. Depending on whether Islam is utilized as an instrument, a religious ideology can be described in Arab discourse. Two camps and, thus, arguments can be distinguished here: those who do not find it rational to impose or exploit Islam for political ends prioritizing and assuming a religious role, and those who see Islam and politics as inseparable and indispensable for an Islamic government (see Ayoob, 2008; Ayubi, 2003 among others). The first argument is close to what is known as 'political quietism' whereas the second is known currently as 'political Islam', however, I look at

both arguments here as religious views of the role of religion in politics. In *using religion as a cover and a pretense for some gains or political agenda* (citation 67) is an illustration of the criticism against too much religious involvement in politics where Muslim brotherhood group is projected as a typical example of such religious exploitation.

Political Islam or Islamism seeks generally to apply Islamic principles to all spheres of life as opposed to other ideologies that exclude religion. Representation of political Islam appears in *he promised to help working on developing an Islamic liberal regime model* (citation 86) and ,here, proponents of Islamism claim to revive true Islam and establish an Islamic model of government in order to restore the status of Muslims in modern age (Abaza, 2002; Ayubi, 2003; Zubaida, 2000 among others). However, there exists a room for cross-ideological position (Wasatiyya) that is religiously moderate or centrist between the two arguments in which a relatively liberal view of Islamism can be pursued (Browsers, 2009). This is implied for instance in *Not every liberal or secular is an enemy of Islam* (line 1 in Appendix E). A common aspect among religious ideologies is the position from the west as demonstrated in the collocations in the present study (e.g., external, American with *agenda*).

Various political ideologies in Arab world were presented in this study explicitly and implicitly in many instances of the corpus. Reference to political ideologies generally took the form of promoting, defending, or rejecting a particular ideology and this was demonstrated in the discourse semantics by projecting such ideologies as collocations especially with liberal (see 5.2.2). Arabs adopted several ideologies mostly from the west (e.g., nationalism, socialism, democratic, liberalism, secularism) to apply them to their

polities in the course of modernization after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. These ideologies do not necessarily exist in every state. Although there are several ideologies, Islamism, previously mentioned as a religious ideology, and nationalism are the most influential and rivals (see Hourani, 1981; Tibi, 1997) while other ideologies were mentioned in the corpus as part of reported news or in reference to political parties but have a limited discursive effect.

Arab nationalism is an ideological movement that builds on the commonalities of history, language, culture as well as other factors such as tribal relations and geography (Choueiri, 2000; Duri, 1987) with the aim of unifying Arabs as a nation against western domination. This is expressed clearly in *things have to be put properly, and start creating "Arab lobby" that emerges from the nationalist self in our homeland* (line 7 in Appendix F), where the writer addressed all Arabs as a nation and viewed Arab world as a single state calling it our 'homeland'. However, it should be noted that Pan-Arab nationalism declined after Arabs defeat in 1967 by Israel and was replaced by patriotism (Sela, 2002). Through a patriotic ideology, Arabs promote or defend their local polities and regimes including politics and other native social or cultural issues rather than the whole Arab world. This is represented, for instance, in *he just defends our home country while the other side are associated with American agenda and want our nation to be part of the regime* (line 247 in Appendix D) where the writer praises defending his country and disapproving subscribing to a U.S. agenda. So, political ideologies were here associated with foreign words to serve ideological purposes.

The linguistic ideology is embodied in Arabic as the national language across Arab world and it symbolizes Pan-Arabic linguistic identity. Arabic is viewed as an

integral part of the history and sociocultural heritage of Arabs (see for instance, Abuhamdia, 1984; Versteegh, 2014). Arabic was a major component of Pan-Arabic nationalism project. In excerpt 1 the writer expresses his feeling of pride in *Earth "Speaks Arabic and doesn't speak Persian"*, being a native Arabic speaker, stressing his attitude against Persian and this is an example of the centrality of language and identity. This is typical in many cultures since “the equation of language and nation is not a natural fact but rather a historical, ideological construct” (Woolard 1998p.16). Identifying with Arabic as a native language is one way to show connection with the glorious past and classical Arabic; the language of religious teaching and early literary and scholarly works (Haeri, 2000, 2003). Although much esteem and respect are allocated to CA, MSA is eventually a continuation of CA and it is currently the language of education, government, and media beside other formal settings. By promoting Arabic, not a particular variety, as the mother tongue, it is a form of asserting the linguistic unity in Arab world.

The accumulated social and cultural heritage with Arabic as the national language prompt Arab authors, writers, and educators to assert its value and status when they find it relevant. Implicit in this is the need to maintain this view to Arabic and pass it to the next generation. This is crucial for the transmission of social, cultural, and religious knowledge important for reproduction. With the linguistic situation in Arab world, where various varieties exist along with MSA, a standard or shared language is capable to further the relationship between communities as Gallardo (1980) put it. However, the perceived high status of Arabic (both CA and MSA) does not conflict with regional

varieties and the communities do not need to give up their varieties; for each one is used for certain functions and they complement each other (Abuhamida, 1988).

6.2.2 Ideology and Dictionaries

The absence of some meanings of loans in Arabic dictionaries, though available in everyday language use, raises a legitimate question of why. One reason that may be described is that the lexicographers or linguists in charge of Arabic dictionaries did not yet update those lacking meanings of *agenda* and *lobby* in the monolingual dictionaries which is too simplistic to consider as they are available online which makes it easier to update. The other reason is that hiding or exempting some meanings in monolingual dictionaries could be politically or ideologically motivated.

Ezquerro points out that it is difficult to explain the presence or absence of certain words whether "as a reflection of a political situation or as a manifestation of the lexicographer who is under the obligation of including the entry but does not dare to provide a definition to avoid compromise." (1995, p. 150). However, he does not undermine the role of politics and ideology in dictionary making referring it to the lexicographer's debt to people and attachment to certain conceptions along with their desire to embody their thinking in the dictionary. Not only lexicographers but also translators take part in dictionary making especially when it comes to foreign words. The translation process does not involve only text, as it used to be, but also culture and politics (Snell-Hornby, 2006). Ideology and power are central issues in translation where translators may show ideological preference or bias toward their culture (Munday, 2007, 2013; Von Flotow, 2000 among others) openly or in a disguised fashion.

Both native and foreign language learners are among the users of dictionaries. Fishman views dictionaries as a fundamental source that reflects some characteristics of the compilers, intended users, and the sociocultural settings and, thus, they are both "culturally constructed and culture-constructing Artifacts." (1995, p.29). By referring to the dictionaries, learners expect to find out useful information about the meanings of words. On the other hand, the compilers (lexicographers, linguists, translators) who make dictionaries are assumed to provide what is useful and meaningful to all language users and here where ideological bias may operate consciously or unconsciously. Learners, who are social members with social and cultural background, want to know something about the words beyond the definitions; that of speakers' attitude when using words (Dalgish, 1995). They need to know what the evaluative pragmatics of the words are. When using dictionaries as sources to learn new concepts, such attitude is formed partly by the way words are defined in those dictionaries. In other words, learning words from dictionaries forms a strong impression about a given concept that may last for some time if not forever. Perhaps this is why the compilers of Arabic dictionaries do not incorporate some foreign words or exclude some of their meanings though formally used; that is they do this to control and maintain learners' attitude toward words that imply negative associations.

The selection of words to define entries, ordering meanings, and example uses are some aspects indicative of ideological preference. In the present study, the meanings and co-occurrence pattern of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* correlated with their presence-absence in Arabic monolingual dictionaries. *Agenda* and *lobby* showed negative associations in the corpus and, thus, are either not included in the dictionary (*agenda*) or

only the negative meaning is enlisted (lobby only as a pressure group). On the other hand, *liberal* had neutral association and this may correspond to its inclusion in Arabic dictionaries more or less similar to its meanings in English. The inclusion or exclusion of certain words in Arabic dictionaries seem to be partially ideologically controlled in line with the native sociocultural background e.g., the relationship with Israel as codified in collocation of *Israel, Jewish, Zionist* with *lobby*. Although I do not disregard institutional role in observing dictionary making, I tend to see the compilers role more effective in Arabic case due to the fact that many of the dictionaries were compiled originally as individual efforts.

6.2.3 The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Borrowing

The findings of the present study help answering the research questions raised in 1.4. The co-occurrence pattern of foreign words in Arabic communicate evaluative language expressed through different collocation than their equivalents in English. The different collocations of *agenda, liberal, and lobby* between English and Arabic suggest different meaning constructions which do not agree with the traditional view of lexical borrowing as motivated mainly by the need to fill lexical gaps or prestige where loans meanings are almost identical to those in the source language. Furthermore, there was greater emphasis on certain senses that have negative associations (e.g. lobby only as a pressure group) unlike the case in English which tend to be relatively balanced as explicated by the discourse prosodies of *agenda* and *lobby*. The negative associations were encoded mainly in the connotations of loans which were made possible by the ELU model (Sinclair, 2005, 1998). Stubbs (2002) describes the evaluations drawn from the co-occurrence of words and phrases as one of the major findings of corpus semantics. The

different co-occurrence pattern between Arabic and English as well as the focus on using certain meanings and connotations suggest that language users are not passive recipients of foreign concepts. Rather, they contribute to meaning construction of foreign words by expressing their evaluative attitudes in actual language use. Unlike linguists or grammarians who pay more attention to structural aspects and conformity to native pattern during loanword adaptation, language users are more attentive to meaning. Meaning as Teubert points out is the essence of corpus linguistics (1999). Collocational relations between loans and other specific words, whether drawing on denotative or connotative meanings, are governed by shared knowledge between language users because "...communicative competence and cultural competence are inseparable" (Stubbs, 2002p.6).

The negative associations implied in *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* in Arabic were argued to be ideologically motivated, since they were socio-politically oriented and more likely to trigger ideological stance. Arab language users have a foundation of shared social belief system, like other communities, and thus dominant ideologies such as religious, political, and linguistic control their discourse. These ideologies were related to the relationship with the West where language users assert their rejection to western hegemony and intervention in native issues which can be seen also as a form of resistant ideologies. This was consolidated in the co-occurrence of foreign concepts with words (e.g., external, the west, and American with agenda) where the relationship with the West was addressed with cautious distrust. Other ideological meanings associated with foreign concepts can be drawn from the sociopolitical terms (e.g., Islamic, liberal, secular, socialist) used as collocates and here language users involve mainly in promoting or

rejecting what they believe good for their social system and in accordance with their goals or affiliations. In doing so, language users are assuming their role as social members and enforcing their understanding of social reality. Following Van Dijk's view of ideology as the interface between discourse and society (Van Dijk, 1995, 2014, 2016b, 2016a), I view the ideological influence as residing half the way between the discourse of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* and Arab language users as a homogenous society. Such interpretation of ideology from CDA perspective is obviously subjective, however, "CDA does not deny, but explicitly defines and defends its own sociopolitical position. That is, CDA is biased— and proud of it" (Van Dijk, 2001b, p. 96) and this is partly due to the nature of the subject matter of CDA where sociopolitics is the locus and focus. The impact of ideology on lexical borrowing should not be viewed as good or bad neither true nor false as much as a characteristic of a shared social belief system.

Nativizing foreign terms, especially sociopolitical ones, undergoes ideological bias which results in discrepancies between their meanings in isolation i.e., in the dictionaries and in real language use as the case in the present study. The influence of ideology in borrowed words in Arabic was echoed in the dictionaries as previously mentioned. Dictionaries compilers are also social members who are affected by the shared social belief system. It follows that the reproduction of ideologies in dictionary making consciously or unconsciously is no surprise. This is may be one way to reproduce some aspects of dominant ideologies and allow language users to acquire them. Learning, in formal or informal settings, is a powerful tool to maintain social belief system since it is a "way of talking about the shared historical and social resources, frameworks, and perspectives that can sustain mutual engagement in action" (Wenger, 1998, p. 5).

However, the apparent bias in defining and selecting specific meanings in dictionaries contribute to imperfect learning experience especially for language learners. This is not the case of real language use where learning is a form of social practice or social act that allows room for interaction among individuals (Fairclough, 2011; Gee, 1999; Rogoff, 1995 among others). When learners or student have difficulty understanding the linguistic code (i.e. a word), what happens is similar to what Bourdieu and Passeron describe as "semantic fog" (1994, p.10) in that it takes some time to have access to other meanings. A Lacking linguistic and cultural learning experience may result in learners being deprived of the various ways of seeing the world (López-Bonilla, 2011). Language learners are then prompted to learn more from real language use because much of learning takes place outside dictionaries and educational context. Language use in real life settings is not only a means to learn new concepts, but also to contribute to meaning construction.

CHAPTER 7

7.0 Conclusion

The findings of the present study allow drawing a number of conclusions on the impact of ideology on lexical borrowing in Arabic. Lexical borrowing is not only a means of filling lexical gaps or showing prestige, as it is typically described in the literature, but also a site to exert ideology. Although loanword adaptation is mainly grammatical (phonological, morphological), language users are very attentive to the semantics and pragmatics of loanwords. When the semantic field of foreign words is sociopolitics, language users are more active in showing their evaluations. It is language in use that illuminates many subtle aspects of meaning such as the attitudinal meaning and underlying ideologies. Attitudinal meaning may be covert but can be made observable when investigated through large collection of naturally occurring language.

7.1 The Theoretical Framework for the Study

The use of corpus semantics, backed by frequency of occurrence and co-occurrences of *agenda*, *liberal*, and *lobby* with other words, allowed observing the differences between their usage in English and Arabic. The ELU model (Sinclair, 2005, 1998) helped identify and describe the pattern of co-occurrence between loans and collocates in Arabic which communicated different meanings characterized by negative discourse prosodies more than their corresponding ones in English. However, loanwords were also used neutrally in many examples as well as in *agenda* in the sense of *a plan or list of things to be done or addressed*. The discourse prosody of a given word introduces us to a set of lexical items that express an aura of meanings. The task then is to explore

the common tendency and overall meanings as suggested by the occurrence and co-occurrence pattern. This discourse prosody shows us how the co-selection of lexical items is functional (Sinclair, 2004) which helps us describe Arab language users attitudes toward foreign concepts.

The negative discourse prosodies of borrowed words were followed by a critical study from a CDA perspective. CDA evolves as a theoretical framework and also analytical tool to study sociopolitical issues (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997; Van Dijk, 1998 among others). Ideology is at the center of CDA and its impact cannot be “read off” texts in a mechanical way, since there is not a one-to-one correspondence between forms and functions (Fairclough 1992, p. 89). By studying negative prosody of foreign words in Arabic using CDA, the implied ideological influence was made plausible.

7.2 Loanwords and Ideologies

At a superficial level, negative associations with loans in Arabic, did not show ideological embedding. However, by critically studying foreign words in discourse from a SCA (Van Dijk, 2014, 2016b, 2016a), ideological implications unfolded. Typical (religious, political, linguistic) ideologies in Arab world influenced the use of agenda, liberal, and lobby. The domains of ideological uses of foreign words were the relationship with the West and internal sociopolitical issues. The assertion on maintaining native ideologies was explained as a way to guard the shared social belief system as reproduced in mental models i.e., attitudes, situations, events evoked when using loans. Ideology, then, intermediates the discourse of agenda, liberal, and lobby and Arab language users as a homogenous society.

The present study revealed that dominant ideologies were reflected in Arabic dictionaries; in that some loanwords were either absent or not all of their meanings were included. This is in contrast to real language use which affords more room for different meanings, though some of them may be more frequent than others. The inclusion or exclusion of foreign words or some of their meanings was one form of ideological control on dictionary making in Arabic. One of the consequences of this control was explained as unjustified imperfect learning experience that can be avoided. Language use, then, emerges as a driving force through which meaning is constructed and reconstructed while at the same time affording ample opportunities to learn many aspects of social life with shared social belief system at the heart of it.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Concordance of agenda in English

Query agenda 568,702 > Random sample 250 (0.01 per million) ⓘ

1 We recognize that the sustainable development **agenda** is becoming increasingly inter-linked with
2 cut debate casts pall over Obamas second-term **agenda** That is scheduled to begin in late 2015, when the
3 the election in order to further political **agenda** that are unrelated to the board candidacies,
4 shopping in Brighton on your hen weekend with an **agenda** - it's the cream of the browsing crop. </s><p> The North
5 to equitable discourses and a research **agenda** that further supports teachers' efforts. </s></p>
6 classes included a comment equating a 2nd term **agenda** to, "getting ready to get your number and head to
7 cellulite solution hints. </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> Items on the consent **agenda** were: City Council minutes of March 13, 2012,
8 Canada, advises the PMPRB on the research **agenda** . </s><s> Committee members provide feedback at all
9 industry that once instructed us to "set the **agenda** " for the population-gatekeeping at its finest
10 for departure should be the next point on the **agenda** . </s><s> Most inspections of older homes will reveal a
11 currently have (in all [...]) </s></p><p><s> On the City Council **agenda** Tuesday night is a request to spend another \$87,
12 industry Program Advisory Committee, the **agenda** for the World Forum includes in-depth seminar
13 , and perhaps influence my own research **agenda** . </s></p><p><s> What it will not be, however, is a news source. </s><s> I
14 of the slate. </s><s> She passed copies of the meeting **agenda** to her left and opened her notebook. </s><s> "Good
15 for the advancement of their collectivist **agenda** . </s><s> They know trying to convince people to
16 , regardless of the "vindictive" mother's **agenda** , the factual case that emerges as a result of
17 has any meaning. </s><s> In its place stands agenda. </s></p><p><s> **agenda** is all important, because it is the way
18 is an argument that suspicions are created when **agenda** takes precedence over reporting and
19 , Ben Goldacre. </s></p><p><s> But while much of the gay news **agenda** has moved over to the Catholic adoption row, the
20 during the last 30 years. </s><s> It also proposes **agenda** for further investigations. </s><s> It emphasises-
21 policies in a way to pursue their own political **agenda** , attract votes in the elections and
22 meetings. </s><s> They meet monthly, and the agenda and **agenda** packet are posted on the City website for your
23 also take a moment along with Evans to plan an **agenda** for the rest of the summer season. </s><s> The
24 , including the preparation of notices, **agenda** and other necessary documents. </s></p><p><s> Streamline
25 heard from a few that an underlying LCRC zealot **agenda** is to keep metro out because they think it will
26 former glory - albeit with a rather different **agenda** . </s></p><p><s> It was many months before Olive could find the
27 fact that the MDC is pushing for the neo-liberal **agenda** has not help improve its image. </s><s> And its
28 keyboard, and people busily pursuing their own **agenda** after lying to me, I'll have to get on top of
29 training workshops for your staff. </s><s> The **agenda** typically includes an introduction to the
30 the public is hooked, lined and sunken in an **agenda** that is against their own best interest,
31 ? </s><s> How can it help you and your audience? </s><s> Create an **agenda** that is achievable. 6. </s><s> Send an invitation to
32 . </s><s> With such a heated topic already on their **agenda** , Bell and the Board are not prepared to sign the
33 people will use the event to further their own **agenda** . </s><s> They'll be shouting from the highest peaks
34 It was a clear rejection of the Junta Islámica's **agenda** . </s><s> " </s></p><p><s> An Islam promoting European values The
35 and, probably, impossible. </s><s> We all have **agenda** , and to pretend otherwise æ" through full
36 mystery novel. </s><s> This doesn't hamper the group's **agenda** . </s></p><p><s> Ten are gathered on this day in the Howes House
37 class has already ceded to the Communist **agenda** . </s><s> Think about the globalist view of "one world
38 one of twenty leaders has a different political **agenda** and they will all blame each other, so there is no
39 from corporate influence and activist **agenda** . </s></p><p><s> Non Biased Dispute Resolution </s></p><p><s> The American
40 us within walking distance of everything on our **agenda** , facilitated our trip. </s></p><p><s> On top of that, the
41 S and its Integrated Calendar, your schedules, **agenda** , calendars, to-do lists, regardless of their
42 make who demonstrates that they do not have " **agenda** harmony? </s><s> " </s></p><p><s> The Make-up of the Launch Team (The
43 that must definitely feature on the travel **agenda** . </s><s> North India is a culturally distinct, yet
44 being forced on universities by a higher **agenda** . lets hope southampton students will in time
45 that it is able to camouflage its unified **agenda** behind a veil of contrived partisan politics
46 to be able to sue you directly. </s><s> It is a huge **agenda** item on the animal-rights agenda. </s><s> That is, get
47 i only think about greenies . peak oil is a green **agenda** . fear mongering . this intellectual approach
48 now, This year shouldn't get your high-quality **agenda** in order to long term contract straight to
49 Gawadar. </s><s> It may well be that there is some other **agenda** but why not deal with what is upfront? </s><s> There is no
50 . Detroit is a showcase for the liberal **agenda** - and now it is bankrupt. </s><s> More than 50 years of
51 make all the side oxaca as diet pills, with an **agenda** mythically favoring, at best. </s><s> Does this sound
52 Information will be Printed on our Workshop **agenda** for our Attendees records and review </s></p></doc><p><s> Book
53 as "the enemy" with another national **agenda** , however, must be like that - just a little too
54 the Left really has global government on their **agenda** . </s><s> It's just a bogey-man dreamt up by the Right, is
55 puppet for the billionaire brothers with an **agenda** . </s></p><p><s> Given that Marty Huggins is portrayed as a
56 to new systems, fitting in, staying with an **agenda** , doing what is expected of them, and being in the
57 of the Gillard Government's climate change **agenda** . </s><s> Under the Initiative, the Federal Government
58 in place and firing away nicely, next on my **agenda** was a four letter word that sends shivers down
59 component which outlines the programmatic **agenda** . </s></p><p><s> Macro Strategy </s></p><p><s> The transformational
60 is not being lost among the wider priorities or **agenda** of organisations and that any policy
61 gas pipeline (TANAP) project was barely on the **agenda** , the transportation of northern Iraq
62 . </s><s> Health sciences, though, were on top of the **agenda** of the visiting university heads. </s><s> The use of
63 all contribute to the forcing of the homosexual **agenda** in society. </s><s> The weakening of faith and the
64 , in respect of the implementation of the reform **agenda** if not corrected and reversed," Odinga said. </s>
65 if they have their own financial **agenda** - not to mention the vast array of medical
66 care. </s></p><p><s> Demands on society </s></p><p><s> High up the political **agenda** and a hot topic in the consumer media is the
67 point, and not another point, is what is on the **agenda** now-but, on another level, you are letting a lot
68 even further: Tea Party opponents of Obama's **agenda** , he says are like the Ku Klux Klan. </s></p><p><s> The dimwitted
69 , specifically if you have an extremely hectic **agenda** with no time to create a financial budget. </s>
70 have forwarded the information. </s><s> But if your **agenda** is to close CET, and there is no doubt whatsoever
71 for its own sake is never on the political **agenda** ; instead, what is debated is the appropriate
72 that sought a more general political **agenda** than traditional trade associations; one that
73 , but are not limited to: establishing the **agenda** , providing public notice of the meetings, and

74 content. TWITRIS is part of a larger research agenda on semantics-enriched social computing [1, 2,

75 issues at hand. (Gabe say he will have an actual agenda . Yay for Gabel) Apr fled their hom

76 . A visit to Buckingham Palace is high on the agenda for Americans visiting the UK with 51% wanting

77 human needs rather than cater to the corporate agenda , by utilizing the full rights remaining under

78 mindedness about money than any cheerleading agenda . And the nature of the popularity that makes NBC

79 . The increasing subtraction of me...my ego, my agenda , self-serving, and self-promotion, and

80 that the truth disclosed might work against his agenda . do the higher ups at the times even know what

81 their agenda is not to protect Canada. Their agenda is to exploit Canada. Fair enough, just put it on

82 , plus some concrete initial proposals . Open agenda meant we could alter the programme as we went

83 has different abilities and different agenda along the route. I rode sweep most days and that

84 his own foreign policy and national-security agenda . Accordingly, the best way to predict Obama's

85 any anime for quite some time. There are hidden agenda within the series, which allows for some

86 with a broad range of political interests and agenda impeding the negotiations. A number of

87 11-12, 2008 and they have released their full agenda . It is truly an astonishing lineup, and I'm very

88 Baryshnikov and immediately established an agenda that was dedicated to maintaining the great

89 , more pressing issues on the political agenda of the Kurds, concerning basic human rights for

90 's really sweet" And he looks back on the public agenda . But animated movies are ones that I watched

91 humble, loving, kind people. Without their own agenda , who are willing to watch and pray and see where

92 regard as the most ambitious legislative agenda in modern U.S. history. Half a century ago,

93 web site, tvo.org. Full-show editions of The agenda with Steve Paikin (TVO's flagship current

94 of the limitations by those in the Church with an agenda to exclude others. Depending on the social

95 under the title Uncommon Opportunities: an agenda for peace and equitable development . It was the

96 made a further significant departure from the agenda for last December's failed "comprehensive

97 of proposals for design be placed on the consent agenda for the September 22 Board meeting. Upon vote,

98 logo if you accept one. Do you accept ID agenda with aggregation name and picture, put it on a

99 item. Tally the results and use the result as the agenda for the Advancement. It is likely that your time

100 with high intelligibility was high on the agenda for the facility, which boasts 1,554 seats, a

101 themes and to the overarching conference agenda (500 words) Abstracts for up to 5 papers (

102 . One reason for further worry is the austerity agenda the Ontario government has adopted as of June

103 evidence to support a pre-conceived agenda - Policy discussion should not be excluded. Policy

104 couple of years ago. It was high on the amalgam's agenda which seeks a final settlement of the Kashmir

105 he confronted as he pushed the pro-wolf agenda in Montana. "The Wolf is the Saddam Hussein of

106 to excogitate the figure's interests and agenda , and let it do comfortably. It was expressed at

107 with their personal beliefs , politics or the agenda of the faction to which they have an allegiance;

108 could be a daunting task but getting an agenda can make it a lot more sleek. "They are a

109 included in the BONUS strategic research agenda Seeking for innovation project partners? open

110 open discussion while using music teacher when agenda changes and / or digressions within the plan are

111 Excellency to the next important event on his agenda . (We are excited to note that the last governor

112 starting to shape the post-2015 development agenda [2015 being the end of the target period for the

113 about such as tax avoidance and the trade agenda . We have a responsibility for these

114 readers' needs above the company's marketing agenda . "I think the most important thing is being

115 professionals end up pursuing conflicting agenda if they don't work cooperatively. There's an

116 lives in the UK near Bristol. My sister had been agenda for your underlying canal 2009 as well as a few

117 13-14. The meeting is being held to set a common agenda for the Durban summit. The government would go

118 directly against Chávez's popular social agenda is an unwinnable fight," and that "he has vowed

119 afternoon, March 22, and included three agenda items: 1) Consideration of first amendment to

120 2009 but CMAG has refused to put Sri Lanka in its agenda . The additional irony is that Sri Lanka itself

121 North and East, harping on a 'regime-change' agenda has come under severe criticism among Tamil

122 him ICOS patients had guanylate out New Jersey agenda then you can. SafeMeds we do our with age from and

123 arms trade while pushing his maternal health agenda . Canada is holding off signing the treaty,

124 with and pursue similar ideological agenda (cue theremin). in any case, stinkier than the

125 CMO advisers for their insights on content and agenda development. We are Dedicated to

126 tinder. You can now proceed with the rest of the agenda while the tinder is drying out. Methodology

127 Abbott concealing his actual rent-seeking agenda . For Abbott to achieve his rent-seeking agenda

128 practices. Developing group norms, using agenda , focusing on solutions, and other strategies

129 from the more important issue, which is the agenda of some members of the government who want to

130 " designed "to provide legislators with an agenda and plan to advance meaningful crime control

131 and courses in India. The second part of the agenda is to attend the study tour with other colleges

132 movie, there it was. The sermon. The political agenda of the writer and/or director of the movie,

133 and that service was impeccable. The agenda , according to Oyster customer support manager

134 will not be taken easily but it is now on the agenda . This is the context in which ICTU's

135 senators who voted against his anti-gun agenda . But the ads have only solidified the targeted

136 . It is also the animating force of his normative agenda . I submit that the contrasting concept is

137 measures appears to have survived on the WTO agenda . Other Singapore issues such as establishing

138 will develop and derail one or more of his agenda items. In spite of the Democrats control of both

139 our collective mission. GH: What's next on the agenda as far as regional events are concerned, and who

140 said. In addition to the conference's formal agenda , Dr. Callwood noted that numerous

141 for theirs. It's clear enough what you're agenda is with this nonstop lying, but believing that

142 . The City Council meets twice a month, and the agenda is approved by the Mayor. Michael Suplita

143 are right being England too. Not sure what the agenda is of some fans who feel the need to make it known

144 , are critical of the neoliberal economic agenda being implemented in Colombia. However,

145 and talk show hosts (who have their own agenda , believe it or not). We as hospital leaders can

146 conservatives, would never support an agenda committed to the rights of Blacks. The

147 <p> - Maintain and enhance understanding of the key agenda in Health and Social Care - in particular the

148 was privy to it and accepted it and espoused this agenda I He said he was a good catholic, and yet as a good

149 with groceries for our visitors was first on the agenda . It is a 45 minute walk from the new harbour to

150 degree. </p><p>< s> b. </s>< s> She is not encumbered by the social agenda of expectations that would deny her that
151 on someone else's misguided opinion, personal agenda or self serving position but not me. </s></p><p>< s> @Tony (02:
152 for the Islamic ideology and their political agenda , which our president and his administration
153 . </s>< s> An enjoyable shopping trip also was on the agenda , and they bought souvenirs for their families. </s>
154 small amount of time required to prepare a real agenda will help you hold shorter, more effective
155 of the role of forests in the climate change agenda . </s>< s> Sessions will focus on taking stock of new
156 study Edward Bernays and his public relations agenda . </s>< s> It might give some insight into reality. </s>< s> Which
157 begins with making a plan for the session. </s>< s> This agenda setting is partly a mechanism by which the
158 prime targets for the counterfeiter. </s>< s> Their agenda does not include contributing to society and
159 Institute observed how, The TPP negotiating agenda is at once similar to the bilateral agenda that
160 coalition to force through it's anti-worker agenda . </s>< s> I worry that unless the concerns of ordinary,
161 elsewhere that SF tends to come with a built-in agenda of its own, but I didn't put it there. </s></p><p>< s> Oh I agree
162 we all where to look seriously at the political agenda over the past decade, what would we find? </s>< s> Labor
163 by promoting the purely business-driven agenda of ARC, including the potential BEE-scam that
164 music. </s>< s> Controversy clearly remains high on his agenda , and his ventures have received a mixed
165 , and Iran. </s>< s> Three of the countries on the trip agenda recently elected new presidents: Chile,
166 vaccine safety (Minutes meeting 26/8/10 agenda item 1). </s>< s> The recommendations state: Since AEFI
167 integrated economy, based on a World Bank agenda , forced the regime to carry out some (mostly
168 continuous attacks from those who have another agenda , both inside and outside the Washington
169 . </s></p><p>< s> However, if you insist I say something on agenda , I can tell you right away that I will prosecute a
170 by those who would pursue an elite Zionist agenda . </s>< s> It is a fact that the professional Jewish
171 every sector of the economy; environmentalist agenda imposed by presidential fiat; a Supreme Court
172 that it was designed to support a pre-existing agenda , namely creating the economic conditions
173 umbrella for participation has been the Local agenda 21 initiatives, which today exist in over 3000
174 mechanisms in the Post 2015 global development agenda must ensure better implementation. </s>< s> We would
175 is not prudent. </s></p><p>< s> Still the whole political agenda has taken a step up in gear. </s>< s> It remains to be seen
176 <p>< s> The Safety & Training Committee tackled a full agenda , with the usual efficient time management
177 content that had no obviously self-serving agenda ? </s></p><p>< s> These are great questions to ask, but because
178 lobby group designed to "push an anti-abortion agenda ". </s></p><p>< s> Within this article, allegations were made
179 rules. </s>< s> For more information see the agenda at: </s></p><p>< s> As for the Indian education summit, it runs
180 dogs, but it's less often that the dog sets the agenda for the day. </s>< s> With the forecast of a fine day
181 equally as pointless. </s>< s> He is now trying to push an agenda to undermine the tobacco industry and to help
182 of the State Development Bank and other agenda items related to the work of the group. </s></p><p>< s> Kim Yang
183 in order to spread the president's socialist agenda) about the impending sequestration, shifting
184 the 10 inch BTI and 12 inch Reel Flashers is on the agenda before 2007. </s>< s> Last April, when the BTI's were
185 the Bush administration adamantly pushed this agenda and the Obama administration has picked up
186 : a potent, provocative new personal agency and agenda that you find hard to resist as you weigh just
187 summer. </s>< s> They must put nutrition at the top of the agenda , or we'll once again count the cost in
188 nolvadex overnight who surround received agenda for the disease. </s>< s> It may besides help validate
189 you have exposed yourself and your evangelical agenda are opening out like the legs of a tortoise. </s>
190 the perspective and information I do have. </s>< s> Your agenda in this conversation is much murkier to me. </s>< s> (And
191 be fulfilling and in balance and the little agenda would allow for Open Minds, Reaching. </s></p><p>< s> Sorry to
192 agenda, the abortion agenda, the death agenda , and the rest of the culture of death the way we do
193 people, Ms Lawson and Mr Saatchi, had their own agenda when they came to court to give evidence. </s>< s> " </s></p><p>< s> She
194 . </s>< s> CBC has adopted an MSNBC far left political agenda which drives away conservative audiences. </s>< s> By
195 the Religious Right are in agreement with this agenda). </s></p><p>< s> In the Middle East, Islamic Fundamentalism (</s>< s>
196 power center by working with liberals to defeat agenda items of their own party. </s></p><p>< s> The REALLY sad thing? </s>
197 to patients. </s>< s> It is inspiring to see that the agenda at ACC this year, which includes more than 50
198 who would have their own interests and agenda . </s>< s> I also learned a great deal from my supervisor
199 relief with respect to the language used in agenda for future APC meetings. </s></p><p>< s> At a hearing conducted
200 the right doctor Jordan Retro 12 taxi for the agenda Many doctors who do this longing specialize in
201 driven by a powerful faction that has a radical agenda , a union president who seems to embrace the "
202 A137 demands that PCS protest against the cuts agenda in Cuba (knowing PCS is affiliated to the Cuba
203 force. </s>< s> " Yes, those conjurers had their agenda (their demands, their assumptions, their
204 it as a discussion item to the preconstruction agenda . </s></p><p>< s> Jones Act insurance is required to cover all
205 there were much bigger issues on the Winchester agenda at the moment then some old map. </s></p><p>< s> Emerson turned,
206 accessory for kids has a babyish bristles agenda xylophone with a mallet affiliated to its arm. </s>
207 reform emerged as one of the top domestic policy agenda items. </s>< s> Academy spokespersons were quoted
208 a bias no matter who is reporting it or what their agenda may be. </s>< s> The best we can do is study a variety of
209 numbered. </s></p><p>< s> To Barth's credit, his viewpoint and agenda are not hidden. </s>< s> He is totally "out" in both his
210 this dinner meeting! </s></p><p>< s> Board reviewed the draft agenda and made some minor changes; Diane will prepare
211 principles of the constitution for a political agenda . </s>< s> Bush signed into law a bill that names the
212 would support the missionaries' agricultural agenda . </s>< s> Secondly, the location was nearby the
213 crime is only for pursuing a genuine national agenda for the good of the Guinean people. </s>< s> Dr. Ibrahim
214 buddies along with other relatives will make an agenda to snatch his wife as the initial step to
215 . </s></p><p>< s> We need to use Labour Day to kick off an active agenda for the fall. </s>< s> Our two conferences this Fall, the
216 Saudi Arabia have exploited the other for their agenda - India for Pakistan, Soviet Union for the US and
217 farmers. </s></p><p>< s> Although the coalition's political agenda lacks articulation, the proposed priorities
218 can prevail and even dominate political agenda , at the same time so many people consider it
219 or Universal Studios are from the royal agenda as the couple instead [url=
220 to get to know his subjects and he has no wider agenda other than capturing the essence of his subject
221 four fragmented national development agenda with a special focus on economic
222 The Coalition to Save Point Molate regarding agenda Items K-1 and K-2. </s>< s> Attorney General correctly
223 of the tour was also great. </s>< s> Do put Vietnam on your agenda before it becomes too commercial. </s>< s> The food,
224 and appointment processes and develop agenda for member meetings. </s>< s> They also manage the EHR

225 Search meetings produce a "Common Ground agenda," which articulates a shared vision and
226 to fight back to stop the conservative agenda. Joseph PS Perhaps it will mitigate itself in
227 are mentioned explicitly. This is a loaded agenda from the start with a nasty ideological
228 by Ernst & Young to determine how high on the agenda this issue is. At the moment, industry analysis
229 water quality issues in the Panel's future agenda. (Decision STRP11-15) Developing a "Strategy
230 . Just as Sharon lied and offered a different agenda than Labor opposition Mitzna's removal of Jews
231 days later, Dirksen laid out the legislative agenda for his constituents in a television broadcast
232 issue regardless of their individual personal agenda and issues. It obvious that what has been done is
233 - how do I even get this on the executive agenda? Speaker : David Dunning, Professional
234 to NIS reform is welcome. Yet its reform agenda raises the concern that it may put the spy agency
235 , you can get a load of their dollar-driven agenda. Merck is on a "journey for control," to be sure. being
236 being televised ATCON to fly ISP empowerment agenda. Recently elected President of Association of
237 to the new gasification plant was also on the agenda. The bio-gasification plant was constructed
238 freshwater. Most saw in the actions a political agenda by the Harper government to reduce the role of
239 Ram Baran Yadav. This was in line with the Maoist agenda of state-deconstruction, in the planning
240 to issue reminders, sending a copy of the agenda at the same time. The notice of a directors
241 until 11pm in Community Room at Weston Library. agenda included, and summary of what traspired
242 homeland With going to be the live comedian, the agenda is always that common: as well as for the
243 people of what is going on, but we make no hidden agenda of what we think of the news - our biases are out
244 KBP will conduct interviews on XX,XX, 2006. The agenda for the interviews will be issued in a
245 Copy Room; (2) electronic copies of the agenda and each item are posted on the County's webpage
246 event that there is a contentious issue on the agenda and there are indications of substantial
247 on where the business falls in the grid, the cost agenda for management will be different. Revenue
248 one Staff Liaison, who work together to set the agenda. Other committee participants include any
249 that you're giving arrant humans your acclaim agenda information. UGG Classic Short Boots 5825
250 convenient. The problem with the freedom agenda was that it didn't work. Iraq was supposed to be

Appendix B: Concordance of liberal in English

Query	liberal	525,203	Random sample	250	(0.01 per million)
1	clamoring for someone like Edith Hollan Jones.				
2	way too much money				
3	just about anything else that doesn't meet its				
4	, a neoconservative turned self-described "				
5	dry up.				
6	. In addition to monitoring a wide range of				
7	bewilderment that an educated and open minded				
8	(at the moment, it looks like the NDP beat the				
9	, in whatever way you want is held sacrosanct,				
10	not challenging either locally or nationally,				
11	and power. I do not think that these thoughts are				
12	mitigated by the presence of an armed victim.				
13	us, well, then, why us? Both conservatives and				
14	. The all-party committee has heard that the				
15	on the bottom of the hole. He then poured down a				
16	is difficult to accomplish especially when the				
17	culture, and religious art. Unlike their				
18	american universities in Europe so if you want				
19	positions. Further, the arguments against the				
20	to the efforts of the participants. My				
21	economic beliefs as they age because				
22	your feather extension cables. You happen to be				
23	by Enlightenment modernity, the rise of				
24	destroy them all. C. The Struggle : That eternal				
25	hates the GOP, that hates the Dems that hates the				
26	me and Ali are obvious enough - Schmalfeldt is a				
27	catered to. Who knew that a portion of the				
28	Facebook discussion quickly devolved into the				
29	socialism, Watson was a good democrat and a good				
30	the declining economies of states run by				
31	Jews. Allen West gets it better than many of my				
32	one of many former marxists turned zionist and				
33	quickly filled with concrete examples of				
34	in On The Media (2) I'm as excited as the next "				
35	than reside in it. " a college-educated white				
36	appeared Keynesian, there was no revision of				
37	or democratic Left, that is, "bleeding-heart"				
38	<p>I would like to incorporate case studies into my				
39	other day I was moved to reflect that the world				
40	, teamed up in bipartisan support for equality.				
41	. The three female justices, all on the more				
42	time there has been little to choose between the				
43	that not the point of education? Especially a "				
44	in office if they formed a coalition with the				
45	, each one Sis involving Humility is actually				
46	, but Rational, Skeptical, Utilitarian,				
47	as Poland also share the UK's free market and				
48	Jay Carney. You know things are not going well in				
49	she teased open my hole. First she was applying a				
50	Penninga. Mere chip-shouldered bloggers and "				
51	out how this study missed the actual result--				
52	abroad. Let me be clear, I am not left or right,				
53	sewing on flannels of any kind will do it, too.				
54	, environmentalist view of sin led many				
55	find meaning in the form of the state, the modern				
56	yesterday. Frank was a passionate				
57	ketchup-rich wife He was a "north-east"				
58	to identify a master trait that distinguishes				
59	, Asian network in fashion is slightly more				
60	there, though). This ridiculous trick of fuzzy				
61	is little discernible difference between a "				
62	<p>Ann Coulter claims many of those folks known as "				
63	contest. However, in the seats where the				
64	. If I know that A is right, I don't care who says B.				
65	this almost happened in 2005 when Paul Martin's				
66	decades of social engineering at the hands of				
67	few weeks is Domo old man argues that Sorry to				
68	is a matter of simple politics. The McGuinity				
69	to us by some philanthropic well-meaning				
70	the other is doing harm to society. I'm about as				
71	to help the SSJ found a similar Catholic				
72	and slice. Mix in nutmeg syrup (or honey) and add				
73	alongside men. [3] In an interview with the				

74 staggered economy. Speaking of which: Do the liberal have a clue about the province's finances? When
75 for Potatoes, if administered with a liberal hand. A bushel of either of these alkalies to a
76 been the American constitutional tradition. liberal and conservatives -- Judges and legislators --
77 are "liberal" in the sense that American "liberal" are? I know almost naught about present-day
78 are not really progressive and open-minded, liberal and PC. They ritually hanged him. And the
79 two minutes. A few weeks ago I asked whether liberal were more likely than conservatives to root for
80 In line with the prevalent tradition, the liberal British press has made an extensive and
81 users. If you follow the 3RR and use it properly, liberal editors you're fighting against may end up
82 troops to die," and adopting tactics and gear liberal hate is "War profiteering." Because,
83 unions specifically (in short, I think the liberal support of public sector unions, while partly
84 defending the American way of life from the "liberal" and "leftists" running the country by
85 Y. I finished my degree at a decent midwestern liberal arts college, and I don't feel the worse for wear
86 . j. wright, one of the basic principles of most liberal is fact trumps rhetoric. And the facts are
87 the contrary, this is the average progressive, liberal, and conservative psyche of the West/ American
88 should receive an education on broad and liberal lines. When, therefore, money became
89 growth since the industrial revolution, many liberal contend the number of people in the world who
90 take your remark as a "badge of honor"...you liberal are so thin skinned...must be from knowing
91 don't you know that white is right? Don't let liberal media cast a shade in front of your eyes my son. I
92 recently recorded a video on the importance of liberal arts for North Carolina. Watch it by clicking
93 realism- and rationalism-oriented liberal whom he dubs "weak liberals" - that identities
94 are here with us today, will be firmly based in liberal values. It will build upon and take pride in our
95 . It happens to continuously adopted a more liberal appropriate to your plan. Or what a younger
96 you and I must part company. You have allowed liberal to pull the entire country into a socialist
97 usual "conservative" memos; it was the plucky liberal blogs that ultimately carried the day. But, in
98 we'll never compete successfully against the liberal philosophy, whether in college campuses or the
99 manifest themselves in the U.S. No matter how liberal a government a country may have, when you can no
100 celebrating yet another victory. One popular liberal website even turned an iconic image of American
101 with conviction. As the nation's largest liberal arts college for women, Smith offers a unique
102 that would prefer we sleep. The purpose of the liberal church in this historical moment is to resist
103 master's level university with a commitment to liberal arts and professional studies. The school
104 based on their public statements and extremely liberal voting record. Gay marriage is legal in
105 . But only months ago, the infamously liberal 9th District Federal Circuit Court of Appeals
106 between Calvinism and Arminianism. The more "liberal" wings of Protestantism would assert
107 fool that he is. Robert, you, along with your liberal minions, have zero, yes ZERO idea what is coming
108 projects to 49% amending relatively more liberal legislation passed in 2009. Foreign investors
109 . University of San Diego Starting as a small liberal arts school, USD has grown to become a
110 the Iranian Revolution in 1979, MKO supported liberal views of Banisadr, the first Iranian President
111 because I am a liberal, and it saddens me to see my liberal friends who were awake during the bush regime go
112 people? This kind of thinking is typical of the liberal left, quick fixes and answers without
113 is good. This ruling is good. For too long now, liberal politicians and their supporters in the
114 are completed that represent each category of liberal arts described below. Each semester the course
115 a strong, unilateral American position. And liberal feel fear. They fear abortion becoming illegal
116 25, 2011 I just get so aggravated when those liberal keep saying that the constitution states that
117 wore regular clothing of the time....several liberal pointed me out and started in on me about being
118 deliver, and in others with traditionally more liberal systems of regulation they are being reined-in
119 Reserve is stockpiling ammunition. The liberal socialists running our country know that once
120 from the Existing Dominant Paradigms? Or a liberal Readjustment towards A Neo-Political Realism
121 rights. The Constitution in 2020 calls on liberal to articulate their constitutional vision in a
122 study but where does he get the idea that being liberal is evolutionarily novel? I know evolutionary
123 Assassinate another Nobel Peace Prize Winner: liberal swallow nervously and dart their eyes around
124 , Pariser recounts an experiment where he, a liberal, deliberately "friended" several
125 . This should please all of us who support liberal economic policies, as well as "let the market"
126 , finding Native American a "guilty white liberal term") born and raised on the Spokane Indian
127 a balance in reporting by a long article on the liberal money man George Soros? Never! ...totally
128 magazine, which at the time was supportive of liberal capitalism. Hock was deeply influenced by the
129 produces as a scottish methamphetamine, with liberal leader personnel being credited in degrees
130 congratulates Premier Christy Clark & the BC liberal May 15, 2013 Victoria, BC | BC Colleges
131 way sending messages that they concur. Yes, we liberal want to help women avoid unwanted pregnancy. We
132 writing in this period involves a critique of liberal democracy and a defense of political
133 Juno MacGuff and my dad. That is all. But with the liberal, I expect them to say things like "Jesus as
134 its elimination 25 years ago by the FCC to wreak liberal havoc! Booga-boogal starrrrrbuck In sum, a
135 Democrats were supposed to be up with the liberal arts and down with using government funds to
136 . Additional Techniques - By sprinkling in liberal doses of email marketing, mobile marketing,
137 Affairs to administer the law under a broad and liberal interpretation consistent with the facts in
138 , I bought this from Costco. They have the most liberal return policy I know of. I took it back,
139 themselves as "far left" and 43.4% were "liberal" -- a net increase of almost 10% in the total
140 exhibiting pro-Communist sympathies, while liberal critics argued that Washington's longtime
141 union officials are simply in line with today's liberal thinking in their desire for a single payer
142 - In regards to the Obamacare debate, all the liberal have got going for them is 1. Cool factor and 2. In
143 in January 2015... a couple of hundred new liberal judges would help them a lot... Ted Crawford
144 Mr. McCain's win in Florida Tuesday came from liberal, moderates, and independents - and not his
145 school prayers, however, is not a moderate or liberal position. It is a principled, constitutional
146 in the labour movement. In contrast to the liberal era, industrialised as well as popular culture
147 , but remember that here we've always been more liberal about mixed-race couples. And there were black
148 years of effort have failed to dislodge the liberal nonsense from the public schools, perhaps the

149 of most of us is the fact that back in 1966 when the liberal Government brought into existence the
150 supporter of such quintessential moderate liberal as Adlai Stevenson and Hubert Humphrey. [7] His
151 by Jiddu Krishnamurti, a must read book liberal Fascism by Jonah Goldberg In Fed we Trust by
152 with the EU laws. Bulgaria has one of the most liberal foreign investment and tax laws in the region.
153 through the 1960s, where money and more liberal attitudes encouraged more social interaction
154 some more. It is not against the values of the liberal and liberal minded in this country to stand
155 championing unrestricted civil rights and liberal trying to take them away? Liberals championing
156 parents still want degrees from prestigious liberal arts colleges, but fewer and fewer value the
157 so dramatically in the last 30 years, the liberal opposition to an inquiry defies belief,
158 is similar to the satisfaction that some liberal take in learning that conservative states are
159 previous election. We must look forward. Our liberal gun owning friends made a mistake voting for
160 is realistic which will primarily the various liberal '50 MNAs would most likely surface in the
161 this issue many times. If the Conservatives and liberal truly believe in accountability and
162 within the grounds. Upon the estate generally liberal encouragement has been given to the tenants by
163 at detecting threats around them, whereas liberal may be more adept at handling conflicting
164 takes place in Ames, Iowa. The film is about five liberal graduate students living together, (three
165 Israel Congregation and a legendary Hyde Park liberal, is Obama's neighbor and longtime supporter.
166 in the leaflet came about. Unlike the liberal or Conservatives, the NDP have set out a clear
167 n't pull a Pelosi and wear a headwrap. Well, most liberal go on and on about the sex appeal of JFK and now,
168 surf the fever swamps of the DailyKos and other liberal Web sites, the reference to faking a pregnancy
169 overly simplistic generalizations about the " liberal media" and "left coast universities. My guess
170 more than this tax disaster. Both now are on the liberal socialist Dem's hands! WTF up! I'm no fan of
171 its emphasis on the role of the arts in a liberal arts education, the major sets the capstone on
172 actions. It is far past time for the scourge of liberal theology, after half a century of wreaking
173 areas in which the CPC vote is close to that of the liberal, one should hold their noses and vote for their
174 and gives not only Obama a break, but every liberal, left wing idealism that has sucked. The maker
175 a strong liberal-minded state. What is a strong liberal state? This was the original conception of the
176, the majority of those that did preferred the liberal party over the available alternatives. It
177 is just to applaud whatever the Bush team does. liberal don't want to talk about Iraq because, with a few
178 FOR MAKING PEOPLE GO BROKE. I can go on with my liberal rants all day, but I won't waste my breath. contracts.
179 A ticket to make money for friends of liberal cashing in on Mann caused climate change scam. A
180 staff, even though the new men were much more liberal than the old slave drivers; it was only a matter
181 the agenda and seeing its policies enacted. liberal generally believe that conservatives support
182 page 28 of Chris Hedges recent book Death of the liberal Class, he says, "Liberals, unlike the right
183 conduct if it's perpetrated by a dashing liberal leader. Lightweight 3 rounds Roger Bowling 140
184 represented by the Conservatives and the liberal. It's noted MP was now Bay Street lawyer, Jim
185 discrimination'. Someone who is socially liberal believes that human beings are fundamentally
186. Recent genealogies of the self-governing liberal subject have placed a renewed emphasis on the
187 made in that debate. It should be clear that the liberal public sphere serves two primary functions.
188 your love of our Country stop re-electing these liberal morons and high profile domestic enemies of
189 but among us. When "Flight 93" came out the liberal & liberal media cried out it was too soon. They
190 spent century. The compromise of northern liberal with White Power in the South represented more
191. Lowell Weicker, a Republican, was more liberal than quite a number of Democrats. We used to have
192 scrimped, saved and borrowed to give them fine liberal arts college educations, they never suspected
193 foolish, dangerous, immoral thing, called liberal democracy, we have the inalienable rights of
194 family. He at once adopted his father's liberal views and the following summer his father had
195 right-thinking folks Sick of traveling with liberal who yammer on about women's rights and the
196 either 20 ml 0. It is easy to ask just how much liberal or conservatives really care about illegal
197 spending, especially with rich liberal like George Soros largely sitting out the
198 to only biological programming is a dangerous liberal sentimental trip. If liberals and their
199 theologians, (male and female, and like some liberal Protestant theologians preceding them,)
200 are a myth and dismissed the very idea that liberal academia might attempt to stifle opinions it
201 says or does is glaringly hypocritical. liberal think it is terrible that Serbs were rough on
202 one or the other of these authors is not a genuine liberal, but both are probably covered by the
203, in the truest sense of the word. And the most liberal, in the truest sense. And if you ask me, he's the
204 or if there is an attempt to intimidate anyone, liberal and progressive volunteers need to be ready to
205 part of American policy in the ME. There are liberal and conservative social politics at play here.
206, and I guess the view of some people. But liberal? I find it amazing, sometimes, that the word
207 October 2007, promising an "American-style liberal arts education" for Iraqi students. I wondered
208. The last time I looked, he and his limousine liberal buds all live extravagant lifestyles... I do
209 caught up in the trap. " 15 Garrard, like other liberal feminists, disagreed. She believed that
210 an albatross trio hanging over many prominent liberal. Seeing as Ontarians still have many questions
211 L.J.M.L on Feb. 8, Eric Simon describes himself as a liberal Jew, then goes on to praise orthodox practice in
212 no leader's allowance, just as Mr. Klein did to liberal leader and sometime Tory Nancy MacBeth in days
213 to Heidelberg after serving at four small, liberal arts colleges. She has more than 20 years'
214 saw its socialist emergence under control of a liberal Republican, McGeorge Bundy during the mid
215 various languages and culture in a dynamic liberal culture. And of course, the popularity of our
216 lawmakers listened to Tea Party activists and liberal groups and now we will have less transparency
217 fried, can also raise your risk ... Maybe liberal are missing this distinction because they live
218, male and female liberals, gay and straight liberal -but what we really need is a diversity of ideas.
219 a few who probably are). There are also a lot of liberal that I make me want to bitch slap the features off
220 because his all honest debate with liberal. He is by far the best debator and I learn the most
221 demand we leave it at that, rather than let the liberal sneak in the last word: "He said, she said"-snip
222 that those who are so often berated as being " liberal revisionists" are in fact the True
223 invert party lines. Over the years, I watched as liberal slowly became the group most likely to flat-out

224 to the page. </s></p><p><s> Comments </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> Political Leaning: **liberal** </s></p><p><s> Name: Kathie Seekircher Boselowitz </s></p>
225 affordability, the value of a traditional **liberal** arts education, and increased competition for
226 just and rightful. </s><s> Consequently, an atheistic **liberal** society continues to develop. </s><s> The war of
227 also apply to such judgments made of Christian **liberal** voters. </s><s> As John Dickson wrote in the Sydney
228 ". </s><s> I don't place much stock in such terms (as **liberal** that is). </s><s> I'm more liberal than many
229 ? </s></p><p><s> Whatever the motives of the President and the **liberal** elite in this country who look down at the family
230 that there is no God" (Psalms 14); and claim more **liberal** religionism has denied God. </s><s> But the
231 it may well inherit power, but from a bankrupt **liberal** class that has lost the will to fight and the
232 is anything but modest. </s><s> Nor is he a man of his very **liberal** word. </s><s> He will do or say almost anything to get
233 this major rethinking of the terms of **liberal** modernity. </s></p><p><s> "Freedom with Violence is one of the
234 proves that there are no viable doors open to **liberal** talking heads. </s></p><p><s> And so, with Al Gore quietly at
235 that libertarians just want to suck up to their **liberal** friends by talking about drugs and
236 militant socialist. </s><s> It is the desire among many **liberal** to go back and refight battles, or redo events
237 its coconut anthracinium house and saying the **liberal** rights on the north campus. citalopram anxiety
238 . </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> Heritage: Wisconsin Holds the Line </s></p><p><s> The **liberal** political machine was in full throttle. </s>
239 hassles and shipping costs. </s></p><p><s> "Most stores offer **liberal** return policies to attract customers - knowing
240 , you're the self-crowned king of privileged **liberal** blogging-or is that crap about you coming from a
241 on the Liberal phantom job scheme. </s><s> Maybe the **liberal** could talk about that. </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> The cultural wisdom that
242 with spending on defense. </s><s> This is one way **liberal** defend wasteful spending on anything. </s><s> The
243 for many FNF workshop seminars and trainings on **liberal** democracy, conflict resolution, civil rights
244 with him. </s><s> Liberals want more government, **liberal** want more spending, liberals like to play the
245 and have for generations. </s><s> Please, stop with the **liberal** psycho babel. </s><s> If you do not believe that, then
246 . </s><s> "Is Barack Obama a communist? </s><s> " No, he is again a **liberal** Democrat. </s></p><p><s> the racist right call Obama a Marxist
247) was once hectored by a Massachusetts **liberal** , who demanded he punish the South after Union
248 have the benefit of highlighting Labour's new **liberal** credentials to undecided voters, whilst also
249 not from the taxpayer-funded PMO. </s><s> " </s></p><p><s> This came as **liberal** and New Democrats continued their game of
250 the position is of someone who is a believer in **liberal** education in America now? </s><s> Are there particular

Appendix C: Concordance of Lobby in English

Query lobby 316,666 > Random sample 250 (0.01 per million) ⓘ

1 set up consulting companies or (God forbid) lobby companies in Ottawa. </s></p><p><s> Over the next few years we
2 the relocation of the event to the indoor lobby , and the scooping of virtual dirt by speakers
3 bypassing the downstairs drop-off... </s></p><p><s> ...and lobby . </s></p><p><s> By investing in infrastructure that allows
4 to display the one of a kind vehicle in their main lobby . </s><s> This is something of a tradition at the club,
5 , William Holden ushers the principals into the lobby and aboard a large elevator that exits the
6 for their members' kids. </s><s> They should be lobby for universal health care so that workers can
7 ride, as I'll be in Sacramento at a cycling lobby event (meeting with the various legislators,
8 in Gannon University's Hammermill Center lobby from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday. </s><s> This drive not
9 accepts cash and credit cards, is located in the lobby . </s><s> Irons and ironing boards are also available
10 - tepid. </s><s> Wifi is included but only works in the lobby not the rooms. </s><s> Definitely not worth the money,
11 and required a tent, the office and part of the lobby to be used as auxiliary dressing areas. </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> Hand
12 1973. </s><s> Elderly lawyer Max Jacob died while in the lobby of the Savoy Hotel. </s><s> The autopsy revealed an
13 . </s></p><p><s> Energy policy is guided by energy companies' lobby power </s></p><p><s> Energy companies have a cosy a
14 rippled psych up again Italian marble. </s><s> The lobby of the troop Gogh Museum juice Amsterdam,
15 industry's public relations initiatives and lobby efforts, Potter said he is decidedly less
16 or England. </s><s> That's why Benjamin Franklin lobby for the turkey over the bald eagle as the symbol
17] </s></p><p><s> After much anticipation, the auditorium and lobby recently opened to feelings of excitement as
18 . </s></p><p><s> Although most would immediately consider the lobby in Roy Thompson Hall and its round design a
19 form in the information center in the lobby , but hurry, this trip is almost full. </s></p><p><s> YOUTH
20 the nose since Moody thought many downright lobby . </s><s> Moody thought many downright. </s></p><p><s> Cover of
21 Kids should never have involved the youths in lobby for this legislation, for that reason alone. </s></p><p><s> It
22 for. </s><s> God bless you. </s></p><p><s> Me fit my daughter were in the lobby of a movie theatre when a young black guy said to
23 of the Woods night. </s><s> Just for victim's gore and lobby and left I had thought the wire. </s><s> You got within
24 it, provide telephone service, pay to have the lobby cleaned, maintain at least a skeleton staff of
25 was more of a political gesture in response to lobby efforts on behalf of one of the more powerful
26 the Prison Lobby HLN is the voice of the prison lobby ; they need "criminals" being charged,
27 a memorial now being displayed in the front lobby . </s><s> Each child is memorialized with an angel with
28 safe acting area for your such as the hearth lobby , java shop and a caf that specializes in
29 Group dedicates his time to educating and lobby for the visitor industry and several
30 inflation target. </s><s> The Keidanren business lobby will encourage its member companies to raise
31 allow you to explore much of Ottawa by foot. </s><s> The lobby is magnificent and the girls were suitably
32 federal health and safety regulations. </s><s> The gun lobby reaction was swift and powerful. </s><s> They
33 on HeraldNet.com </s></p><p><s> "Give the environmental lobby in Olympia points for boldness. </s><s> In pursuit of
34 as for the crowd on upper Madison Avenue. </s><s> The lobby of the New School for Social Research is
35 Trades Council for also supporting the lobby . </s></p><p><s> As part of the process we would have set up a
36 to engage in activities such as rallies, lobby days, speak-outs, letter-writing campaigns,
37 of the super or management company posted in the lobby , you may find a contact and inquire about
38 even at this meeting it was a bit of a battle. </s><s> I've lobby many times for a policy of setting as few rules as
39 places, namely the cozy/urbane wood-paneled lobby that still reels in an intriguing crowd, and the
40 point of the main building is a large circular lobby , dominated by a huge six-sided central
41 short-term near-sightedness for the almighty lobby ... </s></p><p><s> Site Search </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> The Hanoi Association in
42 and increased public space in the ticket lobby . </s><s> To meet heightened security requirements,
43 "Radio Heard Here?"), but maybe the people to lobby are consumers. </s><s> Let THEM know that they could
44 my business services materials in their lobby for one week, and I met someone I had not seen for
45 , Mayor of Vancouver, became President; 1891 - lobby of Ottawa politicians finally resulted in
46 <p><s> When Wall Street tycoon Joseph Egan enters the lobby of an elegant Manhattan hotel to celebrate his
47 into a hotel, have the client meet you in the lobby and meet them in front of the desk clerk and tell
48 show the leadership of California that this is a lobby for filmmakers that has passion and
49 a stand on an issue the Pentagon is heavily lobby . </s></p><p><s> Still, many of those senators who say they are
50 s full and part-time undergraduate students to lobby for an affordable, accessible, accountable
51 to help out having them building sections of the lobby and walkway of the new building. </s><s> It was a great
52 Bento also will be available for purchase in the lobby .) </s></p><p><s> All of this, as I mentioned earlier, is linked
53 Sandwich Generation is a community and is not a lobby group. </s><s> We are independently funded and have no
54 definition, add a quick doodle, and feel free to lobby the judge on why your definition is best. </s></p><p><s> Every
55 sugar shack compound. </s></p><p><s> Of course, the sugar lobby will continue on to convey to us how great sugar
56 result. </s><s> A tactic-disruptive protest in a hotel lobby -that might once have raised the awareness of
57 coalesced members to try to halt their lobby efforts. </s><s> As far as Neurontin goes, it's a
58 ; too close to stay away long from. </s></p><p><s> Seen in the lobby : (At time of stay) A melange of tennis wives and
59 Motorized Bicycle Association-was formed to lobby the staate legislatures. </s><s> By the beginning of
60 by the affordable housing funds for political, lobby , or advocacy purposes. </s><s> Other amendments
61 Marty Clifton fizzled recently. </s></p><p><s> Clifton lobby legislators to seek a \$45,000 capital outlay
62 HSUS gets their foot in the door. </s><s> HSUS the starts lobby for the passing of the bills on chicken, pork,
63 news for pubs and clubs, even though they had lobby for cash payments to be increased to \$5,000. </s></p><p><s> "
64 Coffee Association (NCA), an industry lobby group, has petitioned to deny the trademark
65 desk and car/motorbike rental in our reception lobby Foreign currency exchange service is
66 that it doesn't have to be this way. </s><s> The produce lobby could support consumers' desires (and dollars
67 to academic and public platforms, the Armenian lobby is effectively stifling more research and
68 magazines and daily devotional guides in the lobby , etc. </s></p><p><s> When people were surprised that I didn't
69 Roth. </s><s> "It is exactly what it is. </s><s> They are a lobby group to help towns better themselves and
70 lobby use occurs, or unless the grass roots lobby use occurs more than six months after the

71 from existing services. </s></p><p><s> The county has lobby for an alternative funding source. </s></p><p><s> Last year,
72 activities on a local level the advocacy group lobby at the national level for preventing and
73 that include autism. </s></p><p><s> Merry writes, teaches, lobby , trains, sensitizes, counsels, and advocates
74 banks into making bad loans. </s></p><p><s> PIRG has actively lobby for a stronger (yes, you guessed it) Community
75 Democratic senator from Connecticut who now lobby for the movie industry, likes to tell about his
76 them all is that we need their money and lobby to express our opinion in our Presidential
77 after each game in a stable and well laid-out lobby is a joy! </s></p><p><s> Joining a multiplayer game is easier
78 research findings in brief, the association's lobby efforts at the state and national levels, and
79 them are most of the state's law enforcement lobby groups, such as the Minnesota Chiefs of Police
80 warriors) started spinning in their hotel lobby area with just a handful of booties shakin, but
81 dennys work application form what outer lobby of. </s></p><p><s> In quest of firm full tilts consciousness
82 jamaican-canadian husband while we were in the lobby as a new comer and he is also nice. </s></p><p><s> After two
83 , a lot of false arguments were raised. </s></p><p><s> Several lobby have insinuated that the European Union was
84 I </s></p><p><p><s> At 8 am the day after I went down to the lobby and looked for Troy at the tables in the bar. </s></p><p><s> I
85 whatever name you would like to be seen as in the lobby . 5. </s></p><p><s> For Password, enter sharapova . 6. </s></p><p><s> Click 'OK
86 instruments donated by Michael Koerner. </s></p><p><s> The lobby , named The Leslie and Anna Dan Galleries, offer
87 . </s></p><p><p><s> Oda made the announcement on the second-floor lobby of a downtown Toronto theatre. </s></p><p><p><s> Council
88 be checking the hotel CTV camera footage in the lobby and entrance (and on the floor of the room -
89 each exchanging harsh words. </s></p><p><s> The next day in the lobby of the hotel, Moreira and Goes were checking out
90 NGOs see themselves as champions of the poor, lobby government to give them a better deal. </s></p><p><s> Others
91 you ordered right out of the machine in the lobby , bypassing the lines at the ticket booth and the
92 red light, I pushed open the door and went in, the lobby ** lying on a middle-aged woman, she asked me
93 Hall (above) having been converted to a hotel lobby and the rest of the station now functioning as a
94 coordinating to bring this to resolution. </s></p><p><p><s> * </s></p><p><p><s> The lobby area of the Sheriff's Office Bravo District
95 . </s></p><p><p><s> In a defiant speech to the leading pro-Israel lobby in the United States on Monday night, Netanyahu
96 wa gov paydayloans asp similar payday lenders lobby for regulation exemption usatoday com apr
97 Cairns, R-Aurora, visit near a RMGO booth in the lobby at the state GOP convention. </s></p><p><p><s> While the results
98 Arbor's Motawi Tileworks brightens elevator lobby throughout the Main Hospital, a grant brings
99 deposits may be made 24 hours a day through the lobby kiosk, via the internet at
100 a book fair regular would exclaim how empty the lobby was, how quiet everything was. </s></p><p><p><s> "More of a 'bub'" </s></p><p><p><s>
101 the two camps. </s></p><p><s> The governor is seriously lobby support to back his bid seeking the president to
102 /transvestite (aka 'transgender' or 'T') lobby gains sufficient power, they (you) will manage
103 after Amageddon , Feb 23, 2009); </s></p><p><p><s> ... The banking lobby has already set the agenda. </s></p><p><s> All the hooplah
104 by the kitchen staff) to the main building lobby from 7am - 9pm. </s></p><p><s> For donations after hours,
105 are ubiquitously available. </s></p><p><p><s> I'm glad the cable lobby energetically supports a diverse broadband
106 popular post-show cabarets performed in the lobby after the shows. </s></p><p><s> He now teams with play-writes
107 officials say the agency has resisted heavy lobby pressure from the mutual fund industry and will
108 past weeks. </s></p><p><s> Here are some of the highlights: the lobby of the Oregon Business Institute --home of our
109 Conference of Catholic Bishops, which has lobby for decades to persuade the government to
110 impact the interests of the state - and the green lobby group his wife leads. </s></p><p><p><s> This post was written by </s></p><p><p><s> My
111 . </s></p><p><p><s> You see, there was a stack of newspapers in the lobby . </s></p><p><p><s> Who ever was receiving them hadn't been taking
112 displaying it prominently in his courthouse lobby . </s></p><p><p><s> As long he included one additional
113 building lobby every time they come home. </s></p><p><p><s> The lobby has a beautiful large grand fireplace and is a
114 and queer rights in general and indeed, lobby for this bill. </s></p><p><p><s> That's just wonderful. </s></p><p><p><s> Of course
115 they deem unjust laws. </s></p><p><p><s> They have petitioned and lobby elected officials for redress of their
116 . </s></p><p><p><s> The Riverside Sheriffs' Association lobby for the increase on the grounds it would attract
117 Clients and their advisers know that we have led lobby activity in this area. </s></p><p><p><s> I can guarantee that my
118 . </s></p><p><p><p><s> Lol I knew you were a funny guy. </s></p><p><p><p><s> If you wanna lobby to raise the BAC limit because it's a noble cause
119 amend that law, has long said the church has lobby lawmakers hard to protect its interests,
120 cupboard) and pay booth are still inside the lobby . </s></p><p><p><p><s> Takki said he has been to a bathroom sauna but
121 he's having none of it. </s></p><p><p><p><s> Instead, he crosses the lobby and wraps both arms around me, pulling me into
122 of two rooms, each 12' x 18' off the main lobby on its first floor. </s></p><p><p><p><s> The tenant must be a
123 ". </s></p><p><p><p><s> The think tank will develop effective lobby strategies to influence the decision makers,
124 towards the bank of elevators out in the lobby . </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> "Since when are you so kinky? </s></p><p><p><p><s> " I demanded of her
125 the legislature or the special interest groups lobby for criminal sanctions. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> I speak of jury
126 journalist prepared to break ranks with fellow lobby correspondents and reveal the reality of the
127 Thian a long he said. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> For we are Hobbits biotech lobby , they blinded him, and got cost him. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> That's the
128 desk officer. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> The bike is wheeled out into the lobby . </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> Then Mike happens to enter the scene via one of
129 Redfern, Miami Beach's one-woman bike lobby , rides with daughter Elsie along the
130 at the continued power of the tobacco lobby in Europe, with the Independent's Oliver
131 . </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> That he has chosen to absolve the pro-Israel lobby and its affiliated groups and media
132 to develop ways to provide credit to SMEs and lobby for new instruments to direct funds towards
133 he's got a hobby, M: We keep a Rottweiler in the lobby , I spend my fill Down William Hill, M: He's very
134 with tea light candles and can be seen in the lobby area. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> HeywoodHospital will display the bags in
135 is reached, one finds himself back in the lobby by a different way...like a weird drama. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> The
136 statement in the corporate headquarters lobby , but the truth is that your company's
137 restaurant open for breakfast and dinner, a lobby bar, lounge-bar and pool snack bar. </s></p><p><p><p><p><p><s> There are
138 circumstances, the subsequent grassroots lobby use of "advocacy communications or research
139 back and. </s></p><p><p><p><p><p><s> I know one thing calendar of Hobby lobby printable job application The Psychology of
140 1191 work on a compressor in the shelled-out lobby of the Fort Shelby Hotel in Detroit. </s></p><p><p><p><p><p><s> The entire
141 land, donated it to the Coushattas, and began lobby the U. S. Government to place this additional
142

143 activity. </s></p><p><s> We will have 2 large tables in the lobby to show people up to the craft fair. </s></p><p><s> We will need
 144 improve the search and experience of your hotel lobby or nightclub lounge with swank household
 145 vice president for government affairs, who has lobby Congress on the issue. </s></p><p><s> "And we'd like to keep
 146 prosecutors, said the group did not lobby for the jury trial change. </s></p><p><s> He said the change
 147 , access to communication channels, etc. </s></p><p><s> The lobby of the Ryanggang hotel in Pyongyang. </s></p><p><s> Who says
 148 , a new roof garden, restaurants, complete lobby renovation, including removal of columns to
 149 porch will seat up to 25 with tables and rockers. </s></p><p><s> lobby : Our lobby can also be used as a large meeting
 150 came in laughing and said he was just in the lobby , saw a piece of paper on a printer and went to
 151 main building, which houses the lavish lobby and a number of drinking and dining options, all
 152 three towers at Level 24 to create a unique sky lobby , with sprawling views of the emerging skyline,
 153 leave the hotel around 6:00 pm. </s></p><p><s> In the brand new lobby of the ESL, we will have an informal dinner (
 154 . </s></p><p><s> The building has an immaculately kept Art Deco lobby , and is located in a thriving neighborhood with
 155 legislation being considered in Olympia - are lobby lawmakers to vote "no" only because they see
 156 I </s></p><p><s> Can you believe that? </s></p><p><s> Anyway, we left it in the lobby of our old building with a post-it that said "
 157 justice system, and blasted the prison lobby for buying off lobbying politicians to support
 158 a 'fair award' exists now. </s></p><p><s> She said that she also lobby for earning an award or two for her films. </s></p><p><s> Ekta
 159 . </s></p><p><s> Complimentary coffee is served at the lobby . </s></p><p><s> Their public areas are accessible apt the
 160 facilities of which may be used by guests here. </s></p><p><s> A lobby with 24-hour reception service, safes, ...
 161 virgin mobile free top up pins found in the outer lobby of. </s></p><p><s> As well as all. </s></p><p><s> Neck and pulled his. </s></p><p><s> Masses
 162 the well organized and well financed lawyer's lobby does not consent the idea that no fault
 163 , the paid hack troll is back. </s></p><p><s> Did the anti-bob lobby give you your raise yet? </s></p><p><s> Maybe you should wash
 164 . </s></p><p><p><s> ITSMA: How would you suggest that CMOs go about lobby for their own group of technologists? </s></p><p><s> Won't the
 165 , are on Medi-Cal. </s></p><p><p><s> She and other co-workers are lobby the county Board of Supervisors to raise its
 166 the evenings we would relax after dinner at the lobby bar where they had live bands- usually jazz and
 167 . </s></p><p><p><s> Will this be the utopia that the anti-gun lobby implies waits for us? </s></p><p><p><s> Not hardly. </s></p><p><p><s> A study by
 168 individual buyer and let insurance companies lobby individual consumers to provide their
 169 Bayelsa state has employed the Carmen Group to lobby for U.S. partnership opportunities; Chad was
 170 , 350.org, Avaaz.org, and other leading groups lobby world leaders to end the trillion dollar world
 171 by broad stairways, leading into the spacious lobby below. </s></p><p><p><s> All the exits leading from the
 172 , allowing you to immediately head to the lobby . </s></p><p><p><s> Not only does this save time, it also decreases
 173 from the other side. </s></p><p><p><s> We stand with people in the lobby and ask them what they think of the graphics. </s></p><p><p><s>
 174 , whom Semenov knew from their college days, lobby for his appointment. </s></p><p><p><s> (214) </s></p><p><p><s> In 1991, in addition
 175 positive message. </s></p><p><p><s> The room overflowed into the lobby . </s></p><p><p><s> I was so impressed by this presentation, I
 176 recordings. </s></p><p><p><p><s> No bags in studios - must be left in lobby . </s></p><p><p><p><s> No horseplay of any kind is allowed. </s></p><p><p><p><s> No food or
 177 games. </s></p><p><p><p><s> That's a total elevator and VIP check in lobby . </s></p><p><p><p><s> One would think that subpoenas being
 178 management of CFA, leadership, negotiation, lobby , efficient communication and interaction
 179 Articles </s></p><p><p><p><s> Mental Health Test News </s></p><p><p><p><s> Glenn Close lobby for mental health legislation written by U.S.
 180 largess to placate Israel and its powerful lobby . </s></p><p><p><p><s> In his latest speech, it was puzzling to hear
 181 hotels may consider digital signage for their lobby as this can reduce printing costs over the long
 182 of being "evil" or "poppets to certain lobby " is not necessarily true. </s></p><p><p><p><s> I am sure many people
 183 and modernize the hotels' lobbies, add a new lobby bar and hospitality area, renovate the buffet
 184 of the problem with the same-sex marriage lobby in this country: For them, it's not about
 185 been used by WACSSO and many of its affiliates to lobby politicians, from local candidates in the
 186 Washington remains hostage to the pro-Israel lobby and that Obama will act like the previous US
 187 federal tax tables . </s></p><p><p><p><s> A kind of blind across the lobby to the pseudo mass of. </s></p><p><p><p><s> Even though her main pair
 188 The Creator's views on cinema heritage - he once lobby against the recolourisation of Black & White
 189 public effect, but can not be expanded through lobby with systemic times. </s></p><p><p><p><s> Subsequently 32 refused
 190 have reviewed their position and have begun lobby lawmakers to repeal previous restrictions. </s></p><p><p><p><s>
 191 because they are required to. </s></p><p><p><p><s> Wholesalers lobby to not have to do this and won. </s></p><p><p><p><s> If they tracked
 192 behind a necessary action, the British help us lobby the Europeans and apply the screws. </s></p><p><p><p><s> Once
 193 relaxed earthy design scheme of The Omphoy lobby takes the breath away of guests and visitors. </s></p><p><p><p><s>
 194 things like this I just want to spit on you all and lobby my president to pull every single soldier out of
 195 from the 27 th floor and headed through the lobby toward the revolving doors. </s></p><p><p><p><s> As I cam through
 196 criticisms of the arms industry lobby - namely, the Conference of Defence
 197 on 501(c)(4) organizations engaging in lobby from receiving any federal funds to include
 198 - all of which reflects the Middle East. </s></p><p><p><p><s> The lobby has wide tall walls with detailed designs that
 199 this money. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> " </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> The billboard advertising lobby quickly challenged the tax in court and after a
 200 and Aditya Birla of Hindalco Group have been lobby with the UPA government for the last three years
 201 group, has a gorgeous Spanish-Moorish style lobby and one of the best rooftop restaurants in the
 202 and Iran inevitable". </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> Among those groups which lobby for the bill were the Institute for Public
 203 of all gifts. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> Prohibiting elected officials lobby for remuneration of any kind for at least one
 204 effort amongst concerned users of this band to lobby for changes which prevent the type of use
 205 departure and arrival screens in the hotel lobby for your convenience and comfort. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> There are
 206 representing the natural gas industry that lobby hard for credits under the new fuel economy rule
 207 improvements for the class. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> They are also lobby for a bill that would provide further funding
 208 and grills. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> Mattancherry Bar - relaxing lobby bar offering drinks from around the world. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> The
 209 ; directly pointed at Camille hiding behind the lobby ' one desk. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> A snicker came from Camille as she
 210 on the Honor Board in the Downtown Library lobby as you help ensure a bright future for the Eugene
 211 corporations and the like. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> The pro-EU lobby group, British Influence, has been trying to
 212 . </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> I greet the porn star's handler in our lobby -- a big, beefy, guy with a nose that looks ... </s></p><p><p><p><p><s>
 213 the time we return to the hotel. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> There a 10:00 PM lobby call for fun-having in Perth, giving me three
 214 hotly opposed by some in the Armenian diasporas lobby in America. </s></p><p><p><p><p><s> American Jews have long felt queasy

215 different types of room. </s><s> Beautifully designed **lobby** with cerise pink armchairs and a languorous bar
 216 <p><s> "I was conned," Foulkes thinks, "by a powerful **lobby** . </s><s> "78 </s></p><p><s> Footnotes (please note that these are from
 217 . </s><s> The community is also aware of the Blue party- **lobby** fundamentalism breaks freedom of religion;
 218 do not agree with the view of the Armenian **lobby** , one should not forget about economic and
 219 did serve the surrogate function, and it and the **lobby** supported aggressive strategies and the arms
 220 of the lateral building volumes, which serve as **lobby** . </s><s> The lowest level is designated for
 221 on the Sunday before E3 opened. </s><s> From having the **lobby** virtually to himself at first, things changed
 222 a breakfast buffet, the other, opening off the **lobby** , serving casual meals and drinks into the night
 223 minute or so away from Privete's place. </s><s> Be in the **lobby** when I get there. </s><s> " The line went dead. </s></p><p><s> Numb
 224 anyone strong pushing back-no Palestinian **lobby** , for example. </s><s> Americans are so safe from
 225 merger and HSA evolved into a very strong **lobby** and trade organisation. </s><s> In 2011 Martin was
 226 a a such medicine those Samaritans get step **lobby** Federal on. </s></p><p><s> Became other mes of a next the and
 227 popular use for a Surface Computer in a hotel **lobby** . </s></p></doc><doc><p><s> Along with recent news of Windows Live Hotmail
 228 voicemail messages in addition to petitions to **lobby** MPs or corporate organisations. </s><s> For Amnesty,
 229 . </s><s> Be sure to wander downstairs from the **lobby** , where a few surprising pieces of art await your
 230 with this blog, though, is that I'm going to **lobby** hard to get open source technologies and
 231 to the individual. </s><s> As well as the design of the **lobby** and smoothness of the game-play, you should
 232 about its pollution while at the same time **lobby** to weaken new emissions standards. </s><s> </s></p><p><s> Pippa
 233 from Yorkshire will also be in London to **lobby** their local MPs over patient safety and large
 234 it up. </s><s> Then I casually strolled down to the **lobby** , found a pay phone tucked away in a nice,
 235 said. that held aloof, was faintly curved at the **lobby** little of cybernetics. barely two months, a
 236 committees, alphabet agencies, corporate **lobby** , or even standard military organizations; no,
 237 the Association of Civil Rights in Israel, the **lobby** won a landmark Supreme Court case granting
 238 . </s><s> These figurines were on display in the **lobby** of the Queen's Medical </s></p><p><s> The Overthrow of the
 239 <s> I think they were dealt an unfair hand, by one who **lobby** as the worst sort of romantic; like a selfish
 240 in an article. </s><s> Photos of the entrance and **lobby** of the Herman & Walter Samuelson Children's
 241 down the scale of the building. </s><s> Corridors, **lobby** and common washrooms are designed as garden
 242 Mr. Obama's auto bailout tries to appease key **lobby** like labor and greens, which is why it can't work
 243 . </s><s> As they hit the landing overlooking the **lobby** , they jolt to a stop. </s><s> The smell of rotgut whiskey
 244 on it. </s><s> My husband's law firm (not him) has done **lobby** on this issue and I am investigating my ability
 245 Bush administration after 2001, Wall Street's **lobby** to get rid of regulations was aided and abetted
 246 turned out, it was within 5 minutes of the hotel **lobby** | </s><s> I loved the Oceana restaurant which is adult
 247 contrast of light and shade (such as a building **lobby** on a sunny day) by automatically correcting the
 248 nuclear industry was never found wanting in **lobby** with the Republicans. </s></p><p><s> Their relentless
 249 shape Yakuza as he saw fit. </s></p><p><s> Bowerbank was always **lobby** the admins for game features he thought would
 250 and the Balkans, and thematic investments **lobby** in Serbia and the Balkan states, famous for

Appendix D: Concordance of اجندة Agenda in Arabic

Query 108,321 اجندة > Random sample 250 (0.03 per million)

- 1 <S> ل ا ل شيء سوى ل ان اصحاب هذه المذونات يقومون بتفويض اجندة معدة سلفا و يشترك في ها جهات متعددة و من بينها
2 ف قد قالت الجمعية ان هذا البرنامج يأتي ضمن اجندة الدعم النفسي ل مرضى السرطان ب مختلف فئات هم , و
3 الواجهات الوظيفية العادية و الروتينية على اجندة اللجان ل الحصول على المكافآت , ب حيث يختار عوا ل انفس
4 ه الابي اهو احتلال للنفوس و مصاندة ل العقول ؟ ام ان اجندة ل يعلم ب ها الا الله و الرجل الابيض ف و واشنطن بحسم
5 اصطلفهم الى جانب الانفصاليين و العمل على تنفيذ اجندة هم و خططهم انما هو اساءة ل كدان العراق خاصة و
6 ل ا يمكن ان يكتب ل ه النجاح الا اذا انطلق الجميع من اجندة فلسطينية وطنية خالصة تلبى نداء الضمير
7 و تتكرر نكبة يونيو / حزيران العام 1967 و تتحقق اجندة اسرائيل عن طريق الشرق الاوسط الجديد الذي روحت ل ه
8 ان ينطلق ف ي السياسة متأخرا . <S><S> حملة اوباما تحذر من اجندة حزب الشاي من جهة هم , قال القائلون على حملة اعادة
9 و التاريخية التي يعرفها ك ل العالم و ذلك خذمة ل اجندة الصهيونية " . <S><S> ل عل ك ل التضحيات التي قدمها
10 خلال القيادة القوية ل زعماء مجموعة العشرين , ف ان اجندة الاصلاحات الرئيسية س تطبق ب نجاح . <S><P><DOC><DOC><P><S> ب برات محكمة
11 ب الانحياز الى الليبراليين و العمل على تهيش اجندة الاسلاميين , ترى قوى ال ليسار التقليدية و الجديدة
12 و هذا الفراغ ل م يمكن الجمهوريين من التوصل الى اجندة متسقة , يتمكّنون من خلال ها من مواجهة الخطط و
13 مؤتمرها السادس الذي طال انتظار ه , و اصبح على اجندة ه مواضيع كثيرة جدا , ف قد جرت مياه كثيرة طوال
14 ل ا يمكن ان يتزعم او يلقي عبر سدا سياسات . <S><S> ف هل تقوم اجندة الحزب الحاكم اصلا على تدمير وجدان شعوب الوطن
15 ب توصيات على قدر كبير من الاهمية , و لعل ها تمثل اجندة عمل جادة للمرحلة القادمة و س ط نقول كبير - على
16 ل ها على الازمات التونسية , ك ل هذا من اجل خدمة اجندة النظام و ل ضمان بقائ ه . . . <S><P><P><S> لكن و بعد هذا ك ل ه من احكام ه
17 ف ي نابلح الساعة (2.30) و ذلك من اجل مناقشة اجندة الفرعية للشاخصات القادمة و ك ذلك دراسة و تقييم
18 ف ي شرم الشيخ س تشهد الايام القادمة جدلا حول اجندة ه و المشاركين في ه الى ان ه من المتوقع ان يسهم هذا
19 و المرينين , و ليس اخر هم من يضع شروطا تتواءم و اجندة التشدد , شروطا تلوح منها الوصلية . <S><P><P><S> و في المحصلة
20 الذي يوضح حسب ما يراه المطلون السياسيون ان ه ثمة اجندة تريد الدول الغربية تدميرها لا سيما و ان الرئيس
21 البلاء " . <S><S> و قال الانسي ان الحوشين " ل ربما ينفذون اجندة خارجية , ايرانية ب درجة اساسية , انما هناك دول
22 الحرب , و تطوير قدرات ها , ف التعليم قسم رئيسي ف ي اجندة المؤسسة , ل ا سيما دورات الحرب , و الحاسب الالي , و
23 ان " انطباعا ك هذا سيولد شكاف ي ان نا جميعا نعمل على اجندة اسرائيلية ; الاسرائيليون يجب ان يكونوا مرين , و
24 المتنافسة دون منازع ف ي العالم . <S><S> و يثار رجعي , توجهت اجندة ثبوتية التي ك ثر الحديث عنها قمة الضموحات التي
25 سب الاستعاب ممثلين عن الموجهين التربويين ضمن اجندة الحوار الوطني . <S><S> و كانت لجنة موجهي شمار استغريت
26 عقيدة ف ي ادائها الوطني و السياسي و ان تظل مسيرة ب اجندة و افة , ف الاصلاح حزب امتدادي ل الاخوان المسلمين
27 ه . . . <S><P><P><S> و المتصوّد ب النفع الالكتروني المتوافق مع اجندة عمل حكومة دبي الالكترونية و الذي ل ا ترتبب عاي ه اي
28 عناوين " اصلاحية " ف ي شعارها ها , و لكنها ملتقة على اجندة الاصلاحات الحقّة و المؤجلة , عناوين " اصلاحية " .
29 <S><P> هل و قل الاطلاق , و نذبح هم كما نتجح الانعام اجندة امريكية ؟ <S><P> هل حماية حرائر الامة من الاغتصاب و
30 مستعدون ل تاجيل امتلاك هم للسلاح النووي و تغيير اجندة هم ف ي لبنان مقابل تعزيز وجود هم ف ي العراق ... <S><S> لكن
31 ف ي الراهن من الزمن , سيجال خضوع العراق ل شروط و اجندة دول تناه ب ه بعينا عن الاستثمارات و تقيده مشرنا
32 و ل ش ف ي لقاءه ه ب المسؤولين القطريين محاور اجندة بلاد ه تجاه قضايا الشرق الاوسط ف ي الفترة المقبلة
33 و غير ان ها خطة و رؤية كاملة يجرى تنفيذها و ف ق اجندة محددة تتصاعد ب شكل تدريجي . <S><S> و هذه الخطة تتشد تحويل
34 ل الاصعدة دور حميد و مرحب ب ه ل كون قطر ليست دولة ذات اجندة خفية تريد ان تمررها من خلال مباداة ها و قد اتضح
35 التعاون الخليجي ل م تطلب عدت هذا الاجتماع تحت اي اجندة او امالات ب ل حرصا على سوريا و شعب سوريا , و لسنا
36 ؟ ل بكن مشروع الهجوم على ايران يستجيب الال ل اجندة مناصري اعادة تشكيل الشرق الاوسط الكبير , اي
37 ضد عدو هم المشترك ب دت قريبة ف ي طرحها على اجندة حركة الجماهير , و لكن تناقضات الصراع و ازمة
38 ان كثيرا ممن ك نا نظن هم اهل علم و تقوى و دين مامه الا اجندة فكرية يستعملها اهل الظلم و الطغمان ل ضرب ك ل راض ل
39 س تقابل ها ب الضرورة حرية الحركة و التحرك ل خدمة الخارج . . . <S><S> اذ ما الذي يمنع المتمرّد عبدالواحد -
40 و حقوق الانسان و التنمية المستدامة . <S><S> - التأثير ب اجندة المانحين على قاعدة ضمان اولويات و احتياجات
41 الاردني ب الدرجة الاولى , و قولوا : " منذ اصبحت الحكومات الاقتصادية ف ي بلدنا ما تقارض ه مؤسست
42 و فردت قانلة : حسنا يمكنك ان تجعل الصحنون على اجندة اسالك الداخلية . <S><S> و هيضت الطائرة ف ي ميدلاند غرب
43 او المعالجة و حتى مواجهة المشكلات على راس " اجندة " الوزير تو من اجل تطوير هذا القطاع الاستراتيجي
44 ه تلعب ب عقول هم الابداء الخارجي و يحمل ك ل من هم اجندة ه الخاصة التي يريد ان يخرب ب ها مصر اغضض عينك اكثر و
45 مع ها المجلس ترميز قرارا ه و قوانين ه و في النهاية اجندة ه . <S><S> ف قد استخدمت شرطه ه العنف ضد المعتصمين و
46 العربي و شمال افريقيا و غير ها دون ان تكون هناك اجندة عربية صلبة تقف امام الاجندة الايرانية الطائفية
47 (... <S><S>) من داخل اليمن . <S><P><P><S> و مرت ايام كثيرة ارتبب في ها اجندة مواعدى .. <S><S> و جاءتني هذه الرسالة : <P><P> الاستاذ الفاضل
48 ه التفكير ف ي هذه المجالات , نركز على مضامين اجندة ه ب غير اعتبار ل ترتيب زمني , ل ان ه تبين ب ان ه بعيد
49 السلفي ب الوزارة الذين جننوا انفس هم ل خدمة اجندة معروفة مسبقا , ف المحاولات المتكررة للوهبيين
50 الحزب الديمقراطي للتنمي . <S><S> . <S><P> و اجندات و وضع اجندة اصلا محافظة كربلاء العراق , كربلاء , يونيه 2011
51 اكثر القضايا المتاحة الان و اعادة بناء الثقة على اجندة الاصلاح (49) . <S><S> و يجادل رجال الاعمال و اعضاء مجلس
52 , ك ل ا تجبر المظاهرة ل حساب ك ل عدو و ارهابي و حامل اجندة حاقدة هدفها مزيم من الخراب و الدمار و النداء .. <S><P><S>
53 و التسليح هل يمكن التأكيد ب ان المتمردين ل هم اجندة خارجية تدعهم ه ؟ > > ب النسبة للدعم الخارجي ف هذا ل ا
54 اول يوم ل ي ف ي مارب ب رس يوم مميز . . . <S><P><P><S> ! <S><S> اول م يدرج ف ي اجندة الاعباد الكثيرة و العديدة ل هذه السنة . <S><P><P><S> ل هذا كان
55 على ك سر جدار السرية و الكتمان المحيطة ب مخططات و اجندة المقاومة ف ي حال اندلاع اي حرب مستقبلا ! <S><P><P><S> ان ها حرب
56 غزو العراق خارج الشرعية الدولية و محاولة هم ف رض اجندة هم المتمثلة ب الفوضى الخلاقة و ما رلقها من تدمير
57 للدهشة ل تتكشف اكثر من مفاجاة تدل على ف كر منظم ف ي اجندة الاخوان و تصور هم للنولة البديلة القادمة على
58 م يستبعد صلح ان يكون هناك الشخص او جهت ل ها مارب و اجندة خفية لاحداث قلق ف ي البلد سواء كانوا يتوك او
59 .. <S><P><P><S> المهم هل الصفقة الاسرائيلية س تواجهها اجندة عربية مصفحة ضد الصنمات , ام ب الفعل اخترقتها
60 تقبل الاخر ب كل تفاصيل ه , و الذي ل ه رؤية سياسية و ل ه اجندة ه الخاصة و ل ه امال ه و الاله ه و طموحة ه . <S><S> الكتل يفهم
61 بيته الداخلي ف س يصعب على ه ب اي حال من الاحوال ف رض اجندة ه و نظرية ه على عدو ه ف ي الخارج ابا كان و ب التالي
62 " القاعدة " على حساب ما هو ملح وطنيا و على حساب اجندة وطنية . <S><P><P><S> ل ا عجب اذا ان نجد هذه التخلّفات السافرة و قد

127 انما ملي حليت عيني في الجزائر اعرف ان ها تمثيبت دون **اجندة** كل ها خالوطة ب الوطة ب الله علي ك م لمدال ل ا يسرحون
128 ه راي اهل دارفور . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و اك اذا حدث يعني محاولة ل تمرير **اجندة** الداعين ل فكرة الولايات و رفض مبدا الاقليم
129 . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و كانت ك ل من ايران و مصر قد تبتنا قرارا ظهر في **اجندة** للامم المتحدة في 9 ديسمبر 1974 و دعا القرار ك ل
130 . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> زيارات خارجية الى اية دولة عربية او غربية , ب
131 دائمة من الضروري ان تحظى ب الاهتمام المستمر و ف ق **اجندة** و برنامج حي و متواصل . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ان الجولان ليس ميدانا
132 ب الموضوع ف ب تالي الحدث جاء ل بعجل وتيرة سياسات و **اجندة** يراد ل ها ان تكون ف ي المنطقة , ك قضية الاخ / عمر
133 . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> اذا كان خير الثلاث دول غير مطروح على **اجندة** حل القضية الفلسطينية ف ما هو تفسير تصريحات ملك
134 ابناء الشعب , انقسام كرس ه النظام السابق ل خدمة **اجندة** ه الخاصة و مصالح ه و صل ل درجة تورط ه ف ي تجسير
135 هولاء الغرابة علي عدن و الجنوب الذين يسرون و ف ق **اجندة** شمالية الهدف . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> لمدانا تخطون الاوراق و قد تعلم
136 ان الغرب ل ه اجندة ه الخاصة ب الاصلاح و هم يظرون **اجندة** اخري ف ي مواجهة ه او علي الاقل ل ا يسلمون ل ه ب ما ي طرح
137 و ل و كان هناك تقرير مطول كان يجب ان يكون ضد **اجندة** الاتحاد الاسوي التي اعتبرها السبب الرئيسي ل
138 " ب دون هذه الضجة و التكاليف و الاضرار , ام ان هناك " **اجندة** " غير معلنة ؟! </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> تكليف و عوائد : اعلنت السلطات ف ي
139 مع مديرية الوظيف العمومي خلال الياام القادمة عن **اجندة** مسابقات التوظيف و شروط الترشيح و مختلف البنات
140 , القول " اتصني ان تكون هناك شرطة اسرية و **اجندة** معدة و دراسة كافية من جميع النواحي " . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ابراهيم
141 المهنية " . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و هو يعتقد ان الحكومة تريد " ف رض **اجندة** طائفية و عنصرية و ل ا يهم ه شيء اخر " . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> الاطرقحي ,
142 و الاجتماعية و الثقافية . ف ان ك ل تغيير ل ا ينطلق من **اجندة** وطنية و مشروع قومي هو اليوم ب الضرورة " عن قصد او
143 و حيث يفرض ممول الانتاج الثقافي و الفني شروط ه و **اجندة** ه سواء كان دولة وطنية ام مؤسسة اجنبية . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> اما ندوات
144 ي الداخل و ل العلم اجمع ان هذا الذي حصل ليس في اطار **اجندة** طائفية على الاطلاق اليوم مشكلة ف رض القانون و انا
145 المذكور اعلاه </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> □ □ □ الاعلام المرافكتوني ب المغرب و **اجندة** الاخر </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> امين عبد الرحمن </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ارتفعت ف ي السنين الاخيرة
146 اما ب مخزني او ب خانن او ب ان نا تتكلم انطلاقا من **اجندة** حزب معين ك ي تنسف الحركة , ل يرفعوا هم شعرات ضدنا
147 تعاقب الحكومات ف ي عهده الميمون , ل م يرغب الشباب عن **اجندة** ه , ف هم ف ي نظر القائد امل المستقبل , و صناعة ه , و هم
148 و الاجتماعي بعد ما كدنا نشطها و ل و انا من **اجندة** المطالبات المستعجلة و الحلول الاسعافية . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> المهم
149 و غير ها من البلاد اذا كان الانسان ليس ل ه قيمة ف ي **اجندة** هذه المنظمات و هذه الدول و الحكومات ؟ </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> هذا واقع
150 صدور القانون الموحد ل دور العبادة و عدم وضع ه علي **اجندة** مجلس الشعب منذ طرح ه من خلال مشروعات متعددة تقدم ب
151 المبدع ل محاربة من يحاولون جر بلدنا للهلاك ب **اجندة** هم الخارجية . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> علما ب ان الشعب الازدليل ل ايمك
152 البديل ل حالات المعارضة الفردية القائمة على **اجندة** شخصية و ان الحكومات س تجد نفس ها قادرة على التعامل
153 ف ي الاجواء و ك ذلك ل استبدال اجندة التباعد ب **اجندة** الحد الانثني من السياسة الجماعية الخليجية ك ي
154 و رئيسها , احمدني نجاد , ل ا يكترون الاب انفس هم و **اجندة** هم الخاصة " مقابل 43 % من المجيبين الذين قالوا
155 منطقة الشرق الاوسط من اسلحة الدمار الشامل , ضمن **اجندة** المقترحات الإيرانية . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ايران طلبت مرارا و تكرارا
156 السياسية الاسلامية ب تركيا , ذلك ان ه ل ا يملك **اجندة** اسلامية حقيقية , و ثمة قضايا و ملفات قديمة و اخرى
157 و المنظمات الدولية , ل ك ي تتحول تلك التوصيات الي **اجندة** عمل يومية , حيث من المهم ان يتم توضيح كيفية
158 ل تسمية الزراعة ف ي افريقيا : الزراعة اولوية على **اجندة** افريقيا </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> سرت , 27 يونيو 2009 - ف ي اطار الدورة
159 مصر و لبنان على التوالي . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و لكن كيف يخطون ل مواعة **اجندة** هم الاسلامية مع قضايا كبيرة من شعوب هم , غير
160 الاردين يصرح بين الفينة و الاخرى ان ها ليست ف ي **اجندة** ه ثم ينتهي الخير ف ي الوقت الراهن .. </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> اريد تفسير ان ل م
161 ليست على مستوى الداخل السوري , و انما س تعرض **اجندة** التنازلات ف ي الوضع الفلسطيني , ك طرد قادة
162 دخلوب ب حسن نية و ب تكليف من مؤسسات دولية , و ل ا **اجندة** ل هم ف ي دارفور كتشاد و ليبيا و مصر و اريتريا و
163 كثيرة تنوي الهيمنة و كل حسب قدرة ه و امكانه ه و **اجندة** ه و ظروف ه و اساليب ه . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ف الانظمة الليبرالية التي
164 ا يريد خصصا لذي ه شرعية مستقلة , و ل ا يريد خصصا لذي ه **اجندة** سياسية مستقلة " , و يضيف : " امكن صباح الاسن اقتاع
165 على معيشة المستهلكين و ما ب يحول دون انفاذ **اجندة** ما يعرف ب (تحرير اسعار المشتقات النفطية) . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> قلت
166 الانتهازي , و تزيد (كلنا) ب غض النظر عما نعمل ه من **اجندة** و ليس هناك من ينكر هذا فريد ان نغادر ساحة الازمة
167 تبرز جريمة قتل " فيتوري " مما يؤكد ان وراء ذلك **اجندة** تصب ف ي صالح الاحتلال الاسرائيلي و تنكر ب
168 الصراعات ف ي اكثر الدول التي تم احتلال ها . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> وجود **اجندة** خارجية ف ي محاولة ل تنكيك العراق ناتجة من خطر
169 رئيسية و امسيلة ف ي المجتمع العراقي و العمل نحو **اجندة** واضحة تحاول تغيير ديمغرافية العراق تمهيدا ل
170 طريق الحرب و طريق الدمار , و واضح ان هناك اجندة غير **اجندة** تحرير الاسرى , هي اجندة تهدف الي تدمير لبنان و الي
171 المحامي نبيل اديب ان مجلس الصحافة مجلس حزبي بنفذ **اجندة** حزبية . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> تابع (الحكومة تصادر و تمنع الصحف التي
172 , او تتعرض ل مؤامرات تحيكتها قوى خارجية , و تنفذها **اجندة** داخلية متعاونة مع ها , كما حصل مع ثورات عديدة , و
173 اوروبا مختلفة </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> المتندى و بناؤه التنظيمي : </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> وضع ميثاق للمواطن ف ي
174 عن المؤتمر . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ل ذا من الصعب التصديق بعدم وجود **اجندة** سياسية , </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> نحن ل ا نعلم س ب ب عدم قيام السلطات
175 ان نال ن نقبل ب تسوية ل الاجندة الشعبية و ل م ناث ب **اجندة** خاصة ب نا , ف اجندتنا هي اجندة الشعب المصري التي تم
176 و ب تاثير هذه السلطات الحاسم , س يبقى الامن على راس **اجندة** مواطني الدولة ايضا " . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> التهديدات الوجودية و ب دور
177 كبير و يجب ان تولي المسالة العراقية اهمية قسوة ف ي **اجندة** السياسة الخارجية , و لقي رايي صدا طيبا . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> مجلة
178 ف ي حكومة نوري المالكي مثلا يتبعون و يطبقون **اجندة** الاحزاب التي ينتمون ل ها . ليست هناك حكومة موحدة
179 , كان شعر العمود و سيلة ل تحقيق الغايات , ل ذلك كان **اجندة** ل الكذب و التزلف و التودد و الرياء , شعراء اليوم ما
180 ف ي اكثر من مكان , ل ان ذلك ياتي ف ي سياق خدمة **اجندة** خاصة , الجميع بات يعرفها , و ربما يعرف ملامح الذين
181 رجب طيب اردوغان الذي قاد الاسلاميين ف ي تركيا , **اجندة** سرية تهدف الي ايجاد دولة دينية ب قبعة بدلا من
182 , و انما هي اشبه بطواحين الهواء ف ي العمل السياسي . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> * ما اجندة المؤتمر
183 شقتها العربي و الكردي , هو منطق تكثيكي , ف كل طرف ل ه **اجندة** ه . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> ف المعارضة العربية تريد توظيف الحركة الكردية
184 " معتبرا ان القضية الفلسطينية هي اولوية على **اجندة** الحزب . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و كان حزب العمال ف ي نيوزيلندا قد ل بي نداء
185 اكبر من ذلك و هو تشويه صورة الحكومة ل ان هم يعملون ب **اجندة** و توجهيات القوى التي تريد الشر ب البلدان الاتفاق
186 ف ي غير ه .. </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و اما مسألة تحطيم الرموز العلمية ف تلك **اجندة** المنافقين ف ي غزوة تبوك , اذ وصفوا الصحابة الكرام
187 الشبكات و التي ل احتياج ل الخضوع ل ممول يملئ عليها **اجندة** ه " . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> و اصناف " شحاتة " : " عند تحويل الشبكة الي قناة
188 عدم وجود انتخابات تشريعية او محلية او رئاسية ف ي **اجندة** حزبا , على الرغم من دعوة ها الرئيس بوتفليقة الي
189 تتمنى ان يكون اعلامنا ب قدر المسؤولية و ل ا يخدم اي **اجندة** كما شاهدنا ماجري ف ي عالما العربي . </p></doc></doc><p></s> </p> اشكرك رفيقي
190 اساس المواطنة , و السعي ل حزب سياسي يكون بناء على **اجندة** سياسية للوصول الي الحكم ; ف ان كان المسمى من

191 السياسية عن مبادئهم التي يؤمنون بها ل تنفيذ **اجندة** ب غض النظر عن هويةها ، و يتدمون على لي عبق الحقيقة و
192 ترغب المشاركة في العملية السياسية ان تكون ل ها **اجندة** واضحة و تتسجم مع العراق الجديد و يجب ان يشارك في ه
193 و جبروا الحراك السوري و الليبي و احداث ههنا ل صالح **اجندة** هم و حلفائهم ، اعدائنا . </p></p>
194 الجديد و ب المظاهرات ، عسى ان تتمر الي ما تهدف الي ه **اجندة** هم ف ي تفكيك المين ، و ما ذلك سوى عبث و هم ، هناك هوية
195 يعني هذا التحكم الاجنبي ب الوضع الفلسطيني ، و فرض **اجندة** هم علينا ل نتصرف و نتقفل و نتفرق كما يريدون ؟ ان ه
196 يحسنون صنعا . </p></p>
197 مع ها . </p></p>
198 رغم كثرة المشيعين و الاقارب . </p></p>
199 ان النظام يريد ان يقهر المنظومة التربوية و خاضع ل **اجندة** اجنبية ل تدمير الامة الجزائرية التي تدمرت
200 و ذلك حتى يكون تسعة و تسعون ب المائة من برنلمج و **اجندة** الحكومة مصبوبة ب اتجاه الحركات و المفاوضات . </p></p>
201 </p></p>
202 ك ل هذا علينا الانتباه الي نقطة مهمة ل ا تزال ف ي **اجندة** الكيان الصهيوني و هي المراعاة على التفتيت من
203 حركات متطرف ه ب اسم الدين يكتفون من اردوا و ف ق **اجندة** هم و يصيح الدين و العيز ب الله سلح ه تجاريه توظف ل
204 المتصد ياتون احبانا من و س ط هذا المجتمع ل خدمة **اجندة** هم الابدلوجية الخاصة التي ل ا يتورعون ف ي سبيل
205 " و ليين ليشان ف قط الذي اصبح بين ستان حزب الله و **اجندة** ه الظاهرة البظنة و مطرقة اسرائيل و قوات الامم
206 ني سقت اغنية ل ام كلثوم - المصرية - و هذا يتعارض مع (**اجندة** الإصلاح التابع من الداخل) ف قلت ل هم : يا جماعة
207 ؟ ! </p></p>
208 المتخوفة من احتمال جنوح حزب الله الي تنفيذ **اجندة** شيعة ايرانية ف ي لبنان . </p></p>
209 من الخون ه ف ي الدول العرب ي ه الذي ن لفتوا و ي نلتون **اجندة** ه و من هم حزب الله ب كل فروع ه و امتداد ه من لبنان ال ي
210 سواء ف ي الحكومة او ف ي المعارضة ل ا يصلون **اجندة** حتى تدعو هم الي ان يعملوا من اجل الصومل </p></p>
211 كما تساهم ايضا ف ي تقوية الساحة الداخلية ل مواجهة **اجندة** حكومة تتناهاه الاسرائيلية التي وصفت عباس ب
212 من المعارضة التاريخية ، و وضع - لدي اسماء - على **اجندة** ه شخصيات محسوبة على جمعيات مواوية ل ل م يضع
213 الاسرائيلي ف ي الضلة و حصار غزة . </p></p>
214 و زارة الثقافة و الشباب و تنمية المجتمع ، على وضع **اجندة** عمل للمعالجات الاحتفالية ، ب حيث تكون مكثلة و ب
215 على التمردين الحوثيين ، و اتهم ه ب ان لدي هم " **اجندة** خارجية " و ان هم " تجار حروب " . </p></p>
216 بين الاتحاد الاوروبي و الاتحاد الافريقي ف ي **اجندة** الاتحاديين التي تلتذ استحقاقا ه ف ي الوقت
217 الاراضي المحتلة و اقامة الدولة المستقلة مقابل **اجندة** تنطوي على التحلي التدريجي عن القتل . و يمكن ل
218 ل ك اللابيين الدوليين للتأثير على ه و ربما ف رض **اجندة** هم الخاصة على ه . </p></p>
219 الضفة الغربية ، و اعتبار البطولة سنوية ف ي **اجندة** الاتحاد . </p></p>
220 تطوير الاعلام و اولوية ه ، الا ان ه ليس موضوعا على **اجندة** الحكومة الحالية ، و برغم ان ه ملف مهم و حيوي ل ا يزال
221 ل اتصال ه جاعا لشباب الحارة و هوم هم ف ي صدارة **اجندة** ه ، و كان متوسط عند شباب الحارة يبلغ خمسة اضعاف عند
222 حقيقي حيث ان العلاقة الزوجية الان تتحدد طبقا ل **اجندة** حواء و العائلة الصحيجة بين الرجل و المرأة يجب ان
223 من اجل الاحتباب ب المهرجانات العربية و ل ك ذا وضع **اجندة** سنوية الهدف منها التوزيع المعتن للمهرجانات
224 ل ها بشارة و عطاوان و الزعتره ؟ س يقولون ان ه يحمل **اجندة** امريكية اسرائيلية و ان شلج ف قد البوصلة و ان حركة
225 الي ابعد الحدود استحدثتها امريكية الاحتلال و **اجندة** ه و هي ظاهرة ارغام المجتمع العراقي على ضرورة
226 الشعب ضد المخططات الصهيونية و مروجوا ه هم لدي هم **اجندة** هم الخاصة ب هم س بحاسب هم رب ه الذي يعلم ب هم و ب مارب
227 تسليم قيادة مصر ل خان او صيل و ل ن يتم ايدا تحقيق **اجندة** الاعاءة التي تؤدها اجيزة مخبرات اجنبية </p></p>
228 ل تعبير عن انفس هم و تغطية اخبار هم ابا كتكت اهداف و **اجندة** هذه الوسائل ، كما اعتبرها الاسلاميون ايضا تنلق
229 امن الوطن و المواطن ف اصبح هذا الامر خراجا عن **اجندة** كافة المؤسسات المنية ف ي مصر . </p></p>
230 ؛ اذ ثمة معايير مهنية ل ا ب د من اتباع ه ب غض النظر عن **اجندة** القادة </p></p>
231 استخدام الدين كفضاء و تزيعة ل حصول على مكاسب او **اجندة** سياسية " ، ما منع مصادر اخوانية ل ارجاع هذا الهجوم
232 تحت ارجل التحليلين الكرديتاني و الوطني ل تحقيق **اجندة** خاصة ب الجانب السعودي ، و هذا التخلل اصبح واضحا
233 اضافة جرة اوكسجين للفريق . </p></p>
234 ل عضوية مجلس الشعب (فانت . </p></p>
235 و محافظة . </p></p>
236 اخرى من بوابة المين الرخو الضعيف القابل ل ان يعطن **اجندة** تاجيل الوطني من اجل اللاوطني . </p></p>
237 ف ي ابعاد ه الدولية و الانسانية ، و يضع ل هم **اجندة** ذات مستوي بلوق المستويات المحلية المحدودة ،
238 و حرية التعبير التي وقعت عليها ، و ل ك ذا التزامها ب **اجندة** الإصلاح الوطني الذي اقرته عام 2006 ، و المتضمن
239 الكشف عن المشاريع التي تنتظر النور و التي سطره ف ي **اجندة** " الجزائر عاصمة الثقافة العربية " درس نهاية
240 ما يعانته الشعب الصومالي او الافغاني ل ان من لدي ه **اجندة** خاصة ل ا مانع عند ه من ان يبيع الشعب الكويتي ب لمن ب
241 او ف ي الدول ه لكن المجتمع رفض هذا التعريب و فشلت **اجندة** ه الخارجية . </p></p>
242 مشتركة </p></p>
243 ف هو هدف استراتيجي ل قطر و دول الخليج تنفيذيا ل **اجندة** امريكية اوروبية للتحويل قادم سواء وقعت سوريا ام
244 ايام س يكون قادرا على العودة للملاعب مرة اخرى . </p></p>
245 ب س بحامي عن الوطن اما الصنف الثاني ف هم مرتبطون ب **اجندة** امريكية يريدون ان تصيح بلادنا جزء من النظام
246 (اليها عقب مباراة الاتحاد امام الهلال و ف ق) **اجندة** مرتبطة ب نتيجة هذه المواجهة . </p></p>
247 و ميزات تمثل رؤية الاقلية الفلسطينية هنا و يمتلك **اجندة** وطنية ف اعلة و يضمن تمثيل ل القوى الوطنية ل
248 اصبحت تلعب ه تكنولوجيا المعلومات و الاتصالات ف ي **اجندة** العالم السياسية و الاجتماعية و الثقافية الان
249 مناخ الوفاق و الطمأنينة ف ي كمل ربوع الوطن (**اجندة**) الرئيس بوتفليقة ضمن الاولويات الملحة ، الي
250

Appendix E: Concordance of ليبرالي liberal in Arabic

Query 16,161 ليبرالي Random sample 250 (0.03 per million)

1 و بين الحركة الإسلامية غير المعموسة . < /p>< /s> < /p>< /s> ليس ك ل ليبرالي او علماني عدو للإسلام .. < /s>< /p>< /s> ونقد الرموز ليس عند
2 الداخلية ، لكن ه ل م يطبق ب ل اعتبر قرارا وراء ه صل ليبرالي تخطيطي . < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> من المفارقة الساخرة ان هاجمت القرار
3 ما هو جمهوري و منها ما هو ملكي و منها ما هو يرحوازي ليبرالي و منها ما هو الشراكي من جهة ، ثم من جهة اخرى كلما
4 بين مارب هم الشخصية المتناقضة بين اسلامي و ليبرالي و شرقي و عربي و ابن ل هذه القبيلة و ذلك ، و ها قد كانت
5 عملية الانتقال من حكم تسلطي الي حكم ديمقراطي ليبرالي . < /s>< /p>< /s> 3 < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> المدخل البديوي ، الذي يهتم بالتر تغير بني
6 ف ي المؤسسة و مواصلة نشاطه في ها . < /s>< /p>< /s> ل ان ه ف ي ظل نظام ليبرالي تشكلت في ه المناقشة ، يكون اي توقف ل و ل وقت تفسير عن
7 المتدرج ف ي اطار العولمة المنضبطة و قام ف كر ليبرالي جديد غير اجناضي يعمل ف ي اطار عولمة غير منضبطة
8 : صلح ل ا يزال الحاكم الشرعي لليمن .. < /s>< /p>< /s> نحن ف ي عصر ليبرالي .. < /s>< /p>< /s> و من يتم نقل السلطة ب طريقة ديمقراطية " . < /s>< /p>< /s> و اضاف :
9 مسلمين مستنيرين . < /s>< /p>< /s> كانوا روادا ل تقليد عقائلي ليبرالي و حضارة مزدهرة متعددة الاحراق . < /s>< /p>< /s> ارسي العلماء
10 ل حقوق الانسان و اعلاته عن رغبة ه ف ي انشاء حزب ليبرالي جديد . < /s>< /p>< /s> ف ي حين قام المحمسي ب تنظيم اعتراس ف ي مكتبه و ب
11 هذه الكلمة الغربية ، هي الترجمة العامية ل كلمة (ليبرالي) .. < /s>< /p>< /s> و ما يقدر الضحك ف ي تلك الملاحظة الطريفة هو عدم
12 التي تقدر الاسلام . < /s>< /p>< /s> مع التحفظ على كلمة الاسلام ليبرالي . < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> ايضا ف ي مسألة المرتدين و غيره ه لا بد ان يوضح الطرف
13 ثورت الحكم عن اييه ؟ اي ظلم هذا ؟ و كيف تنبيه رجال ليبرالي متمسح برجل ديكتاتوري يتقدم المدن السورية ب
14 حكم اقتصادي - نيو ليبرالي و هيمنة نموذج (نيو- ليبرالي) ما ب عد الرأسمالي) ، كان من أبرز ملامح ه : تراجع
15 الكتلة العمالية مؤكدين ان ها اكبر تجمع علماني ليبرالي ثنويي مسيحي متطرف ف ي مصر . و ان الكتلة تضم مجموعة
16 العالمية (اسوشيتد برس) . < /s>< /p>< /s> و المسيحية ذات توجه ليبرالي و هي قريبة من الديمقراطيين صوما ، و في السياسة
17 سلمية و شيعية و الكردية الا يوجد مكون علماني او ليبرالي الذين ل ا يعني هم شيء ، يعني موضوع الدين و
18 تعهد ب تقديم المساعدة ل اقامة نموذج ل نظام اسلامي ليبرالي " . < /s>< /p>< /s> لقد بات واضحاً الان ان هناك أطرافاً داخل
19 ب ل ف ي الكسب و الطريق نحو هو الاستحقاق و هو مبدأ ليبرالي تشتمد الجماعة مرجعية ها الاقتصادية . < /s>< /p>< /s> ان هذا
20 و ف من تم ذكر هم من هم من هو اسلامي و من هم من هو ليبرالي و افة الليبراليين ب عد رحل النظام ان هم شعروا ب
21 و الثالثة ف ي البلاد ، و سمحت ل زعيم شيوعي .. < /s>< /p>< /s> و اخر ليبرالي .. < /s>< /p>< /s> و مرشد ل الاخوان المسلمين ، ب الاختلاف و
22 ل ا ماركسية و ل ا اسلامية و ل ا ثورية ، ب ل نظام ليبرالي راسمالي مختلف ، و قاده صكورية امريكية . < /s>< /p>< /s> حول
23 ان اتباع ها ل م يستطوعوا ف صل انفس هم عن شعوره مركز ليبرالي علمي (كما كانت موسكر ب التنمية للتصويين) اعان
24 الديمقراطيين لي < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> هاترا ل ي ب مثال ديمقراطي واحد غير ليبرالي لي < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> و هل نقبل مجرد طرح ديمقراطي نخول ركب على ارضية
25 القول ان المؤتمر الشعبي العام محظوظ بعد م وجود حزب ليبرالي مرون يقاين ه ل ان هذا ل و حدث كان س يمكننا رؤية تداول
26 الوجود ب اعلان دستوري جديد يشرف على اعادة ه قلب ليبرالي (هو الفكر ارسامة الغزالي حرب) بلغي و يصادر حق
27 لنت ب النسبة ل هم و ماذا تكون لي < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> فبا ل ك و مسبقا ل وجهك < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> ليبرالي مخدث الفكر يتا ل يتناول بلمة الفكر ف ي اعراس
28 ل ي اي نظام يحكم اليمن الشراكي ام قومي ام اسلامي ام ليبرالي عربي ام . < /s>< /p>< /s> ف ل ا اعتقد ان هذاك مخضرة اكثر تقوفا من
29 ملتصق على نويا و عقول البشر " الضالين " . < /s>< /p>< /s> الاول ليبرالي ب استيعاد ما يتعلق الامر ب " المرأة " ، و تقليدي
30 و ماركسية انتهت من العالم ، و ملظت افكار الشراكية ليبرالي ه ، من هذه الافكار قد تتطور ايولوجية تتماشى مع
31 يمكن ان الحكم على الشخص كون ه ملتزم ، متدين و ان ه ليبرالي علماني ؟؟ قد تختلف النظرة ه من شخص ل اخر ، بري البعض
32 و ينتج فكرة قد يصبح اساسا ل فكر قومي او الشراكي او ليبرالي ، و خلاف ذلك . < /s>< /p>< /s> و المفكر يسعد كتابا ليست للإستهلاك
33 العارفية القادمة ، من خلال تحالف وطني و ليبرالي و ف ق قائمة تضم مختلف الطيف السياسي العراقي من
34 العادي البسيط الاوراق هل هو حزب اشتراكي ام ليبرالي . و ك ذا الانحياز للتطمين ل الاحزاب السياسية ب
35 المسيحي و مسلم يحترم المسيحي و ك ده ه الهدف من ليبرالي ه الدينيه صوما .. < /s>< /p>< /s>
36 ي الميدان و يلقوا الاتهامات على اي شخص ملئ من هم ان ه ليبرالي علماني كافر ... لزي كذا ... و بعدين هي مثل المظاهرات
37 بين الاخوان المسلمين و ما يبدو كانه ائتلاف ليبرالي نائبي . < /s>< /p>< /s> كما كان متوقع ، اطيعية المؤيدين ل جماعة
38 < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> فهو صورة الاسلام و كل من خالفهم صار علماني و ليبرالي و كافر < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> هؤلاء غالب هم سوايق و تشير اطلقوا ل حاهم و
39 و حتى ف ي علم المنود و القود كانت علامة زمن ليبرالي ما ل ب ث ان دهسة ه اقام الدولة للتسلطة ف ي الفترة
40 ه قائمة ، اردنا من جهة عقم القول ب هكذا تحالف ليبرالي مع الغرب ، و لاحقا مدى خطورة ه ، و اردنا ب المقابل
41 بيع الارض تفكر ف ي المقابل اي مسلم غير متعصب و اي ليبرالي غير كافر يشترى ما يتبع ه ام يحترقه و اما يسر على
42 و ل من ل يعرف القول انا ليبرالي ف قط < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> و لماذا انا ليبرالي هذا ما س اوضح ه الان . < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> حرية الفرد و سيادة حقوق
43 و من من المتفكرين ايضا مارتن برنتشوي عرف ، و هو عضو ليبرالي ف ي البرلمان ، الذي قال ان ها سمحت ب ان يتم الحكم ف ي
44 كان ذلك ممثلا ف ي تيار سلفي ديني او الشراكي او ليبرالي و اكد ايظا ان قيام الامن ب دور ف ي غير اختصاصه من
45 ثلاثة محاور ، الاول اسلامي سلفي اخواني ، و الثاني ليبرالي و الشراكي و مسيحي و علماني ، و الثالث ف اول حزب وطني
46 الرئاسي للامة ، و هي مسئولية تحول ه التي تيار ليبرالي ذي اطار مرجعي ديني يزاوج بين السياسة و الاخلاق
47 تتعكس على اتجاه معين ب ل قد يكون اتجاه اسلامي او ليبرالي او يساري او قومي و حتى على مستوى الاديان او
48 و الاقتصادية و ثقافية < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> ارجو ان ل اتقيم من كلامي ان لي ليبرالي او سلفي ل هذا الفكر ف انا اقول ل ك انا ضد
49 الدينية حفظها الله و رعاها من ك ل ف كر ديمقراطي او ليبرالي كافر و مستورد من الغرب الكافر .. < /s>< /p>< /s> ف قد ك شف مسئول
50 . و قال احمد سعيد من حزب المصريين الاحرار و هو حزب ليبرالي " رصد مندوبونا ف ي مناطق كثيرة اناسا من حزبي النور
51 متمعة الي حد كبير ف ي ثقافتنا كمسلمين ف هذا ليبرالي ب انتظار زلة الصحوي ! < /s>< /p>< /s> و هذا من بي ف ي قتال دائم مع
52 رايها ، ف اذا ب هم كتابا للامثال ؟ ب الطبع نحن مجتمع ليبرالي حر . < /s>< /p>< /s> ل ا قود على الكتابة و اختيار الجول الذي نكتب ل
53 ب " المجموعة المنحرفة " ، و يوسف من قبل بعض هم ب ان ه " ليبرالي للذاعة " و من قبل اخرين ب ان ه " قومي الايديولوجيا " .
54 ان نقد سبينوزا للاهوت اليهودي من مطلق تئويي ليبرالي ل م يحل المسألة اللاهوتية - السياسية و ل م يقض على
55 و اذا مست هذه الديمقراطية مصالح النظام الثور- ليبرالي العالمي الجديد . < /s>< /p>< /s> هذا ما يبدو ان معظم القوي
56 عن القضايا العامة او تغيير اريوياه ك " .. < /s>< /p>< /s> انت اذا ليبرالي . < /s>< /p>< /s> اذا ك نت تفضل على الناس ف تبين ل هم حوايب الملاحه
57 لاني اريد التعرف على بيور مالمشكك ه هي مسلمه و لكن ليبرالي ه ، و ل م تصيح ملحد ه عد و لكها على و شك و ب اذن الله ل ن
58 (ذو توجه اشتراكي) ، و التحرري الاجتماعي (حزب ليبرالي) ، و الاتحاد الوجودي الديمقراطي (قومي عربي) ، و قد
59 ب زخرف القول بوزج الارصاف داخل الاصناف (اسلامي - ليبرالي - علماني - قومي - حدائي - عالم سلمة .. < /s>< /p>< /s>) و ف ق معايير
60 قدر محض 3 اسابيع و 10 ساعات < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> 66 / < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> العنوان : ليبرالي حر الاسم : الحر للاسف ان المطاوعة اتباع ال سارل و
61 العشرين و ب نفس التوقيت و جد حزب الوفد و هو حزب ليبرالي . هذا ب جانب ما يقرب من ثلاثين ... < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> الي ذلك ، يجعل نحو
62 : " يعتبر ليدان تاريخيا دولة ذات نظام اقتصادي ليبرالي ، و انشا على هذا الاساس و ل ا يزال هذا النمط هو
63 لاحقا . < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> اذا ل م تكن متطرفا ف انت احد هؤلاء : علماني ، ليبرالي ، تغريبي ، او مسؤول ذو وزن ، فقبار المسؤولين الذي ل
64 من يهدر حق الاخرين ليس بيننا ديكتاتورية انما هي ليبرالي ه حقيقه < /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> و سأل رفيعين الحكومة سعد الحريري ف ي الثانية
65 ايدي للديان و كانه يلجسا ل ب من الشيوعي ه ، ل م س ت ليبرالي و لكن حاولت تبين ماهية الليبرالي ه كمفهوم و اسس و
66 و اعمى حتى اخر الارض ، و اشتراكي مثل كارل ماركس ، و ليبرالي كادم سميت ، تقليدي مثل امه ، و ثوري كاييه ، كانه كان
67 عن الاخوة) ، حزب العلن ب قيادة مصطفى النجار (ليبرالي) ، المصريون الاحرار ب قيادة رجل الاصل الشهير
68 تخطيط السياسة الاقتصادية يريد ان يستند ل كل ما هو ليبرالي ، ب معانيه المتفلته و يطرح طروحا ه و يحاول ان
69 التي جعلها ل ا تسهل على اي وزير تقصي . ل ا نقول ليبرالي - مهمة . < /s>< /p>< /s> و الصبح يقول ان ه ربعا ما على هم مكلل معظم
70 و المشاكل من ال بوسع اجتماعية خير اصلاحات من ال ليبرالي حكومه من 1906-1914 . < /s>< /p>< /s>< /p>< /s> زود العمل ل [] [] (ديفنل
71 ايا من هم تجيب طية الكفارة ف اما ان تكون مسلم او ليبرالي .. < /s>< /p>< /s> ؟؟ انة الاستفهام العاطلي للذين اي استخدام

72 و ازداد هذا التحسن ب حلول عام 1952 حيث تم من دستور **بيبرالي** كان الأساس للانتخابات البرلمانية الحرة . </p>
<p>73 ه ام مواطن اردني يعتقد بتاريخ اهل ه انكم قرايط ام **بيبرالي** متور . </p>
<p>74 ف ي الغرب ب دون تفكير منا . </p>
<p>75 و علي ه يتوجب على الليبرالي ان يصرح ب ملى في ه ب ان ه **بيبرالي** و يعشق الغرب و يتوب ب عبور جوج ب و من قائد فيلق </p>
<p>76 للتجهيز و التثوية و هذا الاسلام يؤده نيار **بيبرالي** اسلامي ، و ب عبور ه ف ان (الليبرالية السياسية ل ن </p>
<p>77 الدكتور المخلط ب يخالف تماما ، مؤكدا وجود نيار **بيبرالي** ، بقول ف ي ذلك : (وجود الليبرالية متحقق ب شكل نيار ، </p>
<p>78 ب سماء ها الليبرالية ب قيادة المنظر النير **بيبرالي** ملكون فريدمان الذي اسس ل كلف يد الثورة التدخلي و </p>
<p>79 المشاركة السياسية الواسعة و غياب احزاب ذات توجه **بيبرالي** ف ي الماحة السياسية للتوسية اليوم ل ا يوضح . </p>
<p>80 بارا للنظام ب كامل ه . </p>
<p>81 ي ظل انتخابات حرة ، و وسائل اعلام مستقلة و وجود طرف **بيبرالي** قوي يواجه رعية الاسلاميين ف ي سلطة نيومقراطية ب </p>
<p>82 الليبرالي ف ي الاحزاب الاخرى و تكوين تحالف **بيبرالي** علماني يتطلع سد المبادئ على الاسلاميين ، على حد </p>
<p>83 صغر حجم الوفد السياسي الان مستولي ه ل ك **بيبرالي** صوما و ممنولي ه اعضاء ه خصوصا ل ا تنتظروا ان يحول </p>
<p>84 ف ي صق ه ؛ و النموذج الثاني هو اجتماعي - اقتصادي . **بيبرالي** ف ي توجه ه . </p>
<p>85 الحرف لثري على تشكيل تحالف ائتلافي **بيبرالي** ، مما دفع الرئيس الائماني الى تكليف بولانت ب </p>
<p>86 ملحدين او على الاقل زيادة ل ه </p>
<p>87 نيار المستقل الكودي ف ي سورية ، و ه نيار ثديي **بيبرالي** يرفض اعتبار ه حزبا سياسيا و يعتبر ان الاكراه جزء ل </p>
<p>88 ف ي 1952 ف الاخوان جماعة دينية ، اما الوفد هو حزب **بيبرالي** اصلي ا </p>
<p>89 ان شيئا ما متعلق ن ف ي مملكة " الوطن العربي " . </p>
<p>90 تسيق الثورة الاسلامية ، و استبدال ه ب نظام علماني - **بيبرالي** ، على غرار الانظمة الراسمالية الغربية . </p>
<p>91 غير ذلك ، الا اذا كان حزبا برجوازيا ف ي اطار نظام **بيبرالي** ، حيث يمكن ه من خلال العمل العلمي ، و وسائل الاعلام </p>
<p>92 لتثلية التي بين الاقواس و من نجد من بن برض سند ه </p>
<p>93 ف ي الحجة ، اما من يطلب من الرجال ب ذلك ف هو : **بيبرالي** يحقق اهداف الغرب سند و لمن ه حيث يدري او ل يدري / ا </p>
<p>94 الليبرالي ، و اما الكف حول شخص زعيم كاريزمي **بيبرالي** ، و ذلك ل ه يمكن ازمة اللغة الفكرية الليبرالية ف ي </p>
<p>95 مايكل مثير على الفين ب و ك و نحن اصحاب توجه ه **بيبرالي** حر ، و ل نا مطلب نريد ها ان نتحقق طالما ان نا افراد </p>
<p>96 الزادكي من حلية الصراع ل يخلف ه اسلام " معتدل " **بيبرالي** ل ا ثون و ل ا مطعم و ل ا راحة ل ه ، و يتشكل مع الواقع و </p>
<p>97 من الجهل الشعبي . </p>
<p>98 مخدوع ب بعض الأشخاص و ليس كمن يق شنه سار وطني و **بيبرالي** انا ما تمت الفرق بين ليبراليين المجلس و بين </p>
<p>99 المحقق دون زيادة و نقصان . </p>
<p>100 دلالة ه ، كما من تعرف على معنى مصطلحات راحة مثل " **بيبرالي** " و " علماني " و " اسلامي " ف ي سابقين اول هما البيبة </p>
<p>101 : " تسهويين فكرة كون الاخوان المسلمين شدي ، ف انا **بيبرالي** متعلق و ل ا اخلاف الاخوان ، و ل ا يمكن ان اسئله </p>
<p>102 كايون ثائي) ل ن تغيير من معارضة مع المنظر النير **بيبرالي** ، ب اعتبار ه شكل من اشكال الامتيرية ، و عزم على </p>
<p>103 ل هب . </p>
<p>104 ل ا صعيد ن ه ، و بناء نظام سياسي ديمقراطي **بيبرالي** تعدي ، تمهيدا ل اقامة الدولة الوطنية </p>
<p>105 الفعالة (امين عام التحالف الوطني الديمقراطي - **بيبرالي**) رددوا أعمال الثواب الرفيعة ل امتحان المرأة </p>
<p>106 الجماعة ماداعي للتصنيف بانكتور هذا اصولي و ذلك **بيبرالي** و الاخر </p>
<p>107 ه انشاء ثورة الغضب ، و التأكيد على دستور مندي **بيبرالي** يضمن حقوقا متساوية للمواطنين المصريين ، ب خص </p>
<p>108 " شكرا فرنسا " هذا عنوان ل مقالة ، ل م يكتبها **بيبرالي** عربي زار فرنسا و دغ في ها اخر ما بقى عنده ه من قيم ، و </p>
<p>109 عن الثيار الصدوري ، ف من الممكن ان يتحول الثيار **بيبرالي** ب حدود معينة ، ف ه بضم ابطاء و مهندسين و حتى متلقين </p>
<p>110 و الليبرالية السياسية ، و عن القدرة ف ي بلورة نيار **بيبرالي** اسلامي ، و هل هناك ثرات و تجربة عند الشعوب </p>
<p>111 ، و من يسمع الناس كلمته و يسفون ل توجه ه ل ان ه </p>
<p>112 كبير يوجد حزب يمين متدين - قومي ، و قبالة ه حزب يسار **بيبرالي** . </p>
<p>113 و او اسلامي / ليبرالي ، او ليبرالي / قومي ، او **بيبرالي** / اسلامي) ؛ ف قطاع كبير من المخاضرين للإصلاح </p>
<p>114 روا يعتبر ان الحديث عن " اسلام معتدل " او " اسلام **بيبرالي** " هو حديث عن منظومات مغلقة و هو ما ل ا يؤيد ه . </p>
<p>115 تفروه جدا قبل ان يفكر اي مكم ف ي وضع صوته ل ا حزب **بيبرالي** كه الوفد او الغد او ف لول الوطني او اي من الاحزاب </p>
<p>116 ، و طارده ه عبارات النفس يق و التخوين ، و كلما امتشق **بيبرالي** قلمه ، صاحبت ب ه الجماهير المسئلة و المخدوعة ؛ ل ا </p>
<p>117 ان ه اذا ل ن دعان ان الاقتصاد المغربي هو الاقتصادي . **بيبرالي** ، اي ان اليات انتاج و ترويج الثروة هي خاضعة ل اليات </p>
<p>118 ي الشق الاول من جواب كه ذلك ب ان نا اليوم ب حاجة ل نظام **بيبرالي** يوسع ل ثقافة المواطنة و ب دون النظر ل الخلافات </p>
<p>119 ، و ب دل ان يمضي للفتاه جل حياة هم ف ي استنباط حكم **بيبرالي** واحد من القران ف ي السلة الواحدة ف ل يتروكا ل ه ل ذلك و </p>
<p>120 ي التعامل مع نظرية تشارلز داروين ، احد هما علماني **بيبرالي** ، و اخر متدين محافظ ، لكن الانعجاز ، حدث هذه المرة </p>
<p>121 رغم كه ل الحاقين </p>
<p>122 (36) يقول : " انا من معاشيتي ل هيكل اعتقد ان توجه ه **بيبرالي** ، و من خلال علاقة ه الخاصة مع الرئيس اسحاق ان </p>
<p>123 الامين العام ل حزب الدعوة ثوري المالكي تشكيل حزب **بيبرالي** شائعات انتشرت ف ي الشارع العراقي هذه الايام ، و </p>
<p>124 رجع الى كندا لثناء حرب عالمية . </p>
<p>125 على متعدد واحد : قائمة " حزب الامة العراقية " (**بيبرالي**) ، قائمة الجبهة التركمانية ، القائمة الزيدية و </p>
<p>126 ب بعض الناشطين السياسيين الصلابة ف ي مراب " سان **بيبرالي** " . </p>
<p>127 ف ي ظل صالة كسولة و غير مدربة و مستلمتر جرب ف ي نظام **بيبرالي** ب المفهوم القومسي و مناقسة اجنبية متربسة . </p>
<p>128 ل م تكن مهاجمتها الا من طرف حكومات معادية ل كل تصور **بيبرالي** . </p>
<p>129 المكرومة . </p>
<p>130 ان تتواءم ل ا بوي هذا التصنيف ما بين حدائي و **بيبرالي** ، و اركز على ان يكون الحوار حوار موضوعات و نقاشا </p>
<p>131 ي انتماءه ان التصنيف على اساس اسلامي و علماني و **بيبرالي** و و ... </p>
<p>132 ب اخفاء الدولة القومية من منطلق ونيكالي غير **بيبرالي** ، معتبرا ان ها تشكلت مرحلة تاريخية لتنهت ، و كانت </p>
<p>133 " الشيوعي ل ما اخطانا ، و ل و كتبه ديمقراطي او **بيبرالي** ف ل ا غرافية ، و المعجب كه ل المعجب ان ينسب البيان ل منظمة </p>
<p>134 ان تكون هناك تسمية و تصنيف حتى ل الكتاب ، ف انت كتبت **بيبرالي** او كتبت اسلامي او شي ه من ها ، و هذا الامر ينسحب </p>
<p>135 ب ن جبرين رحم هم الله تعالى . </p>
<p>136 يمكن على احسن و جه كه نت وصفت ب ما ان [ريلست] [رثر ان] ادراكية ، انك . </p>
<p>137 ل مسيخا من اي شيء متعلق ب زراع سواء اسلح او انتاج **بيبرالي** . </p>
<p>138 للفرية التي يمارسها الحزبان الكرديان ... </p>
<p>139 تشكل ذو توجه اقطاعي . </p>
<p>140 استغلال تلك الجهود المحنود ب سبيل تحقيق نتائج **بيبرالي** ، حقيقه . </p>
<p>141 يقول الدكتور اسيفان لاكرو : " ان مصطلح " **بيبرالي** " حديث نسبيا على اللغة الاجتماعية السعودية . </p>
<p>142 كثيرا من طريقة تفكير البعض . </p>
<p>143 اسلامي يربح ف ي تطبيق الشريعة ، و الثاني علماني **بيبرالي** يتوق الى ديمقراطية على النمط الغربي . </p>
<p>144 </p>
<p>145 </p>

Appendix F: Concordance of لوبي lobby in Arabic

Query 11,375 لوبي > Random sample 250 (0.03 per million)

1	< /p>< s> 2 /المستودعات (ل نسما ك ذلك) < p>< p /> حيث يحتفظ لوبي السيد ب صناديق السمك المهربة ليل ، معروفة . < s /> و ل م
2	والاميركي والدولي ضد اسرائيل . < s /> كما تخشى دوائر لوبي اسرائيل من تحول تلك المقاهرات الي العلف با ما يندز
3	الشان الرياضي ، ف طرح المشكلة و ايجاد الحلول و خلق لوبي رياضي ضاغط و مساعد ف ان واحد ل وزارة الشباب و
4	تمت بين السويسري جوزيف بلاتر رئيس الفيفا و " لوبي " استرالي مكون من فرانك لوي رئيس الاتحاد
5	ف ي الامة الي توحيد المواقف و رصها من اجل دعم لوبي الاصلاح ضد الفساد ، اضافة الي تفعيل مفاهيم
6	صاحب المبارات التلقائية ف ي الجامعة . < s /> شاهدت ف ي لوبي الفتنق الروائي و القاص الزميل يحي سيمي . . < s />
7	ل ا ب د من وضع الامور ف ي نصابها ، و الاصراف الي خلق " لوبي عربي " ينطلق من الذات القومية ف ي وطننا و بناء
8	رد على لعبة مواطن ه و ائل كوروي بلفظة ذائبة ف ي " لوبي " الفتنق الامر الذي استهجنه اعلاميون و فنانون
9	المقالات و الافتتاحيات التي شلت هجوما منظما (لوبي) على معالي الشيخ د . < s /> سعد الشثري < p>< /doc> " الوطن
10	الاجداد من خلال موقف يتفق عليه ، ، و السعي ل ايجاد لوبي للمطالبة ب حقوقنا و توعية ابناء شعبنا ل وفق
11	الدرج حاصرا غرة سياسة و انيكانها . . < s /> و تزعدنا لوبي عربي معتدل ينسق و يخطط مع مخابرات امريكا و
12	البريطانية التي بدا ان ها متساقطة وراء اجندات لوبي ا ا بهم ه الاصلاح ه الضيقة " . < s /> < p>< /p> و قالت ان قرار
13	الدول ذات الشان المقيم في ها ، ما يسمح ب تشكيل لوبي لبناني و اسع الصلاحيات و الامكانيات ف ي سعي الي
14	و المنظمات الدولية و جمعيات حقوق الانسان ب تشكيل لوبي كبير للدفاع عن شيخ الاقصى و الاسرى الشيخ رائد
15	بلنكوزيا و ل ع الحرب : تحالف اللوكرد البنشاعون لوبي هرجموند اللبناني و سوطو الشرق الاوسط الجديد (< p />
16	ل لقيادة الضمير ، ب ل هي صعبة للغاية مع رجال الاعمال لوبي ل ا نهاية ل ها . < s /> متقدمة المشكلة CO 2 الي الطين مع
17	دون دعوة طبعيا ، و انا اطمئنتها ب ان ل ن يحضر احد من هم لوبي ضغط دوليا على حكومة هم ؛ ل ان هم يقاطعون لوبي ضغط
18	التحور داخل و زارتي الدفاع و الداخلية و تشكيل لوبي كبير داخل هذه المؤسسات الانسانية الحساسة التي
19	ب عنض الاسرائيليين و اليهود الاميركيين حول " سميت " لوبي السلام اليهودي الاميركي و غياب ه ف ي مقابل
20	< p>< /p> (2) فتون ف جارو ف بجا ، لوبي دي (Vega , Lope de 1635 - 1562 م) . < s /> واحد من اهم الكتاب المسرحيين ف
21	الاميركية الاسرائيلية (ايباك) - و هي ابرز لوبي يهودي ف ي الولايات المتحدة - ان ه حصل " تفسير خاطيء
22	يبلغ نحو 271.3 مليون دولار سنويا . < s /> * الدراسة س تنضع لوبي الشركات المستوردة للتيغ و شركات الاعلان ف ي موقف
23	: وجود سعود النفوس و بندز ب ن سلطان ساهم ف ي وجود لوبي سعودي يجهل ه اللوبي اليهودي ، < p>< /p> بقول وزير خارجية
24	مطالين ب اقالة مدراء تلك المكاتب و من وصفو ب " لوبي الفساد " داخل تلك المكاتب و طالب المعصومين ب
25	" اعلاميين و نقائين الي يتنه ف ي محاولة ل تشكيل لوبي ف ي مواجهة النقابات " و من جهة اخرى ، نشرت الجريدة
26	< s /> .. و ان المؤتمر حديق رئيسيين : الاول تكوين لوبي مصري يكون ل ه تاثير على الحكومة الاميركية و مهمة ه
27	رضا اطراف مختلفة بدء من المخابرات و قرفا على ب اب لوبي (النافع < s /> /s>) . < s /> التعليل جعلنا نناك اكثر من ان هذا
28	جلالة الملك . هو ف ي مجلس النواب و ب الامكان عمل لوبي مع النواب ، و انا ضد ان يعاقب صنفاي او يسجن او يعامل
29	فراين ، مالارامه ، رامبو ، و فاليري ف ي الفرنسية ؛ و لوبي دي فيغا ، التونو فيريرا ، و غارسيا لوركا ف ي
30	القدرة السياسية التي يتميز ب ها ، ب حيث ان ه شكل لوبي مساعد للعراق داخل المؤتمر اجدر الدول العربية
31	يرعون ف ي ذلك . < s /> الا اذا كان هذا الامر س يهدد مصالح " لوبي " الاطباء الذين يريدون الاستمرار ف ي احكام قبضة
32	مستحيل ، اما لتناهو ف ي مستعد ل وقف البناء . < s /> امام لوبي يهودي قوي و اغلبيه جمهورية مبنية اكثر من اي وقت
33	عرف ان الحرب من تكون خطا كارثيا . < s /> و واحد عمل طويل ف ي لوبي اسرائيل و بوجه الان قرار القيام ب التجسس بحول ان
34	الازرق و كادقولي تقع ضمن مخططات اسرائيلية و لوبي امريكي تجاه السودان الشمالي ، و في سياق الاحداث
35	و العلماء الذين يعملون لدى شركات الادوية و لوبي الادوية و لوبي الاعلام الذي اصحاب شركات الادوية
36	ف ي تعاملنا مع القوى العالمية الفاعلة ل خلق لوبي و نفوذ عربي في ها قادر على ايجاد توازن ما ف ي مجابهة
37	على القضائية و غيرها . < s /> < p>< /p> و كتشف عن التزاوج بين لوبي الغاز و اصحاب السلطة ، و وصف ه ب ان ه " ب اطل " ؛ موضحا
38	ب طرق متبوعه من قبل مجلس مدينة البنيضاء ترضية ل جشع لوبي العقار النافذ ، ل نجد ان جماعة البنيضاء تستغني عن
39	من الاحزاب اليسارية البرازيلية يوجد بداخل ها لوبي صهيوني يسعى الي استصدار قرارات ب اعتبار الحركة
40	، و رشوة مهيدل ل خطاب بنيامين نتانياهو بعد ه امام منظمة الابهاك الصهيونية ف ي نيويورك ف ي سبقات
41	عن ه المشاركون ف ي اجتماعات المؤتمر السنوي ل ابرز لوبي يهودي ف ي الولايات المتحدة امس عن التلق اراه
42	، < s /> و حصلت الشركة ب ما يشبه السحر ، او عن طريق عملاء لوبي اسرائيل ، على عقد ل معالجة القود النووي
43	ي العلاقات الاميركية- الاسرائيلية (ايباك) ، و لوبي اسرائيل ه ف ي انبثقت من اللجنة الصهيونية-
44	ل م استطاع التعين ف ي اي جامعة ف كل جامعة لديها لوبي و المشكل ان من يتعينو ف ي الكادر الاكاديمي هم
45	الدولية و احترام حقوق الانسان و هذه دولها لوبي صهيوني قوي و قادر على ف رض رؤية ه ف ي واشنطن . < s /> < p>< /p> اما
46	الي ابعد من ذلك ، فتحت ضغوط منظمات حقوقية دولية و لوبي اقباط المهجر ، تركت العملية المعاكسة تسير ب حرية
47	الاهتمام ب نفس ها و ماتت ف ي النهاية ف ي عام 1987 . < s /> * لوبي فيلبيس اختارت الانتحار ك حل اخر و لك وجدت " لوبي
48	الاسماء ف ي ال " هيب هوب " - راكيم ، و لورين هيل ، و لوبي فياسكو ، و كيني و من ت - مسلمون او يتبنون ب عنض الافكار
49	ما تم احراق ارشيف التعليم العالي ف ي 2008 من قبل لوبي الفساد ب الوزار ه و الان احرقوه مره ثانية قبل شهر
50	ان الخلاف على موضوع مثل مصافحة مثقف ل مثقفة ف ي لوبي فتنق < s /> او مطالبة احد الدعاة ب فحص العائدين من
51	استضافة البطولة الدولية ، و يهدف لوزون الي تشكيل لوبي عالمي يضغط ف ي هذا المجال ، و ذلك لعدم حد ل هده
52	هو الارة انتباه المسؤولين و الساكعة الي وجود " لوبي " داخل دوليب الدولية و الاحزاب ضد الريف و ابناء ه و
53	ثاني على الاخضر و اليايس . < s /> < p>< /p> ان الحاجة ماسة ل تشكيل لوبي عربي قادر على التاثير با ما يحقق المصالح العربية
54	الامر الذي قام ب ه نوري (المالكي) مؤخرا حول تشكيل لوبي مجالس الاسناد العشائرية ف ي مدن و القضية جنوب
55	استعمال العلاقات الخاصة و الهوائك الثقلة و خلق لوبي اعلامي ل طمس الحقائق ، لكن شمن الحقيقة ل ا يمكن
56	رمادا جندرا ب وجود خمسة مطاعم ، و تتضمن " ازوم لوبي لاونج " ، و " مطعم كورينز " الذي يقدم خدمات ه على
57	يسلم ب دور ه من الة الفساد الخطيرة التي يشرف عليها لوبي الفساد ب الاكاديمية . < s /> كذا ننتظر ان يوضع حد ل هده
58	الخطة عقب توافق بين الحكومة و المجلس ب ان هناك " لوبي فساد " بدا يعمل ل عرقلة انجاز هذه الخطة ف حدثت
59	و اللوبي البوروسناتقي و مجلس الكنائس العالمي و لوبي حقوق الانسان و اللوبي الصهيوني و جمعية محاربة
60	تحتاجه اليمين فعلا تحكيم العتل و المنطق و بعيدا عن لوبي اصحاب المصالح ف ي السلطة و المعارضة الذين ل ا
61	ا يمكن الحصول على جائزة من تلك الامن خلال كتكتلات و لوبي منظم بقود المرشح للفوز من بين بقية المرشحين . < s /> و
62	لوبي ايران و لوبي سوريا و لوبي قطر و ل و ب الاتفاق و لوبي تجار السلاح و لوبي القسام الذين ب دولوا اولوفا هم
63	الوطنية للمهمسين المعماريين ل ل تجديد " هناك لوبي يحول دون صدور قانون التعصير < p>< /p> ادي انتهاج
64	ل تخصيص ميزانيات اكبر ل موضوع الارشاد . < s /> مطلوب لوبي قوي ل الضغط على الحكومة ، و قد تكدن معا الاولى ف ي
65	، ماثلت معاملة هم و صراع هم للعثن ب امن و سلام !!! < s /> < p>< /p> لوبي فرنسي يهودي < p>< /p> و صف الفتنق القيلم الذي بدا عرض ه ف ي
66	
67	

