A Contrastive Study of clipping in English and Arabic

Hawraa Hasan Oriabi
University of Thi-Qar
College of Education

Abstract
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This study deals with clipping in English and Arabic. Clipping is shortening a word into one of its elements.

This study is an attempt in contrastive analysis. It aims to identifying, analyzing, and contrasting the process of clipping in English and in Arabic. It also aims to know whether Arabic has a clipping process for creating new words or not?

The procedures followed in this study are giving a full description of clipping structure in English and Arabic and then making a comparison between them.

It is found that Modern Standard Arabic has not an independent process called clipping for creating new words as in English. But it has a partition process. Arabic partition process can be used for grammatical and poetic purposes as in vocative sty

1. Introduction

Clipping as one of the word formation processes is a complex area of research in Standard English and in Modern Standard Arabic. This complexity results from the fact that, in English clipping is classified as a word-manufacture[1] , i.e. the creation of a new word as nothing more than a sequence of letters or phonemes. The letters or phonemes must form patterns which are permitted within English, but otherwise, there is no requirement of internal structure, and indeed, it would expect internal morphological structure to be absent. It seems that word-manufacture is not as easy as it might seem. People are reluctant simply to generate random strings of letters/ phonemes which match English patterns to the requisite degree. Partly this is because unmotivated formation is such an unnatural thing to do. Partly this is because randomly- generated strings

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[1] Word- Manufacture is a term used when a word is created with no morphological, phonological, orthographic motivation whatsoever (Bauer: 1983:239).

may nevertheless have resonances with existing English words which may be distracting or undesirable. So clipping is an unpredictable process in English.

In Arabic, traditionally most of Arabian tribes tend to use clipping in their spoken language as Tay tribe and Hadal tribe. They considered clipping or cutting part of a word as one characteristic or feature of their language which is distinguished from others .Recently, Arabic language has neglected such a process and tended to avoid because it destroys the purity of Arabic language and isn't necessary in their daily communication.

Clipping is a kind of shortening. It means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both leaving a part to stand for the whole. The resultant form is called a clipped form (Stageberg :1974:121) .It is widely used in English as Marchand ,(1969:448f) shows that the clipped forms originate as terms of special group like school , army, police , the medical profession and so on. It is not surprising that the apparent irregularity of form of clipping opens door for creativity and playfulness, irony, and unconventionality .Its resulting originality is attention-catching and is often exploited in advertising and headlines. This is one of the reasons why clippings have enjoyed an unprecedented popularity and productivity in English in recent decades. Admittedly, they are not always welcome in more formal registers, that is, they are stylistically marked. However in advertising, in media and in modern technology, they have established themselves. There is no word formation process in Arabic known as clipping at all, but there is a partition process which may be similar in one way or another to clipping in English.

2. Aims and Procedures

This paper aims to analyze and give full description of the process of clipping in Standard English and Modern Standard Arabic. It also aims to draw a comparison between English and Arabic in order to reveal the similarities and differences between them in terms of clipping and partition.

This paper will be divided as follows: in the first part entitled 'clipping in English' the researcher gives a description for the clipping process: its history, definitions, types, and roles while the second part focuses describing the structure, types, definition of partition in Arabic. The partitions are transliterated (see Appendix I) and the words from which they are taken are translated into English. The third part is making a contrastive analysis of clipping in both English and Arabic.

3. Clipping in English

3.1 History

Clipping as one of the word formation processes is not a recent one in the English Language. It belongs to more than four centuries as Hans Marchand says "the shortening of the common nouns in English is no longer than four centuries" (Antoine: 2000: xxii). The clipping became popular in the 18th century and the first clipped word appeared dated 1300. It is indeed a single instance but a few dozen clipped words appeared before 1700 and about 50 between 1700 and 1800(Ibid). The first clipped word which appeared earlier in English seems less productive, but the period include two world wars seems to be high productive with 53 items dating from the First World War and 80 from the Second World War period (Fischer:1998:39). The first clipped word scored was from back-clipping type **Coz or Cuz** <cuzze>; **prentice** an aphesis of <apprentice>. The word is often preceded by an apostrophe in writing "**'prentice**", which shows that the user is aware that is a clipped form , it seems as if an initial "a" was dropped .In 1485 scored another clipped word is **jean**, which results from the dropping of two elements of phrase (blue and fusion)and also respelling in English of Genes(Antoine: 2000:xxxii).The term clipping was used in 1933 for the first time, other terms as stump-word, truncation had been coined earlier (Fischer: 1998:39).

Recently, clipping is more productive and it is widely used in daily life. The literature, movies, songs, advertising and the media also play a very important part in making the clipped words.

3.2 Definitions

Clipping is considered a linguistic phenomenon which consists in cutting up, trimming, or mincing a word, so as to produce a shorter version of this word by loss of material. Many of linguists try to define clipping such as Bauer who has two definitions for clipping and adopt a semantic and stylistic approach. In his first definition clipping being negatively as a process without any semantic sequences, but with a change in the stylistic value: **clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme (simple or complex) is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same class**. Frequently clipping results in a change of stylistic level (Bauer; 1983:233).

Another type of shortening is clipping.**Clipping is the process of shortening a word without changing its meaning or part of speech** Bauer (1994:40).

Katamba (2005:180) provides a somewhat related definition, but adds a phonological dimension to his definition: **clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original**

lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump.

As for Stockwell and Minkova (2003:10),they add a syntactic element by noting that **clipping is not restricted to a single existing word, but can also apply to a whole phrase: mob** <mobile vulgus>, **zoo** <zoological garden>. The grammatical or syntactic dimension is also tackled by Tournier (1985:299) who notes that clipped forms are essentially nouns, but also adjectives and verbs, but more rarely adverbs and prepositions, and even rarely interjections and conjunctions.

3.3 clipping and Related Terms

English linguists used the terms **shortening** and **truncation** to refer the same phenomenon of clipping. These three terms can not be considered as a really synonymous because clipping and truncation (we will discuss truncation in more details in later section) seem to be quasi synonymous terms, clipping being the Anglo-Saxon term, whereas truncation is borrowed from French. The semantic difference lies in the use of the term shortening, which seems to act as a hyperonym for clipping and truncation, but also for blends, back-formations, acronyms…etc. So the two terms clipping and truncation are considered as synonymous and shortening as hyperonym comprising not only clipping – truncation as one of its possible linguistics realization, but also blends, acronyms …etc.

3.4 Types of Clipping

Clipping predominantly affects nouns. In English there are few verbs that are used in their clipped forms as: <rev> revolve, <prep> prepare, <phone>telephone, and few adjectives as<comfy>comfortable, <mizzy> miserable and more rarely adverbs and preposition (Veisbergs:1999:156). Whatever kind of clipped words, Bauer (1983:234) explains that there are four types of English clipping: back-clipping, fore-clipping, middle-clipping, and complex clipping (In addition to **truncation**).

A. Back-Clipping (apocopation or apocope)

It is the most common type of clipping in English, in which the beginning of the word is retained, i.e. clipping the final part of the word. The unclipped word original may be either a simple or a composite one (Bauer: 1983:233).

<ad>advertisement	**<demo>demonstration**
<cig> cigarette	**<ref> referee**
<vibs> vibrations	**<limo>limosine**
<binos>binoculars	

Linguists as Bauer (1994:176), Spencer and Zwicky(1998:58), and Stockwell and Minkova (2003) consider backformation as case of clippings especially in the case of back- clipping as in the following examples: **edit < editor>; burgle** < **burglar**> **; peddle** <**peddlar**>.

In fact back formation is different from clipping, because the shortening words by backformation are always opaque, no longer transparent, whereas the origins of most clipped forms still be traced back; and back formation changes the word-class, whereas it is not the case for clipping.

B. Fore-Clipping (aphaeresis)

It is the second type of clipping in which it retains the final part of the word, i.e. clipping of the initial part of the beginning of the word. Fore-clipping is less common then the back-clipping words. Examples: **<Phone>telephone; <fro>Afro; <Yard>montagnard; <varsity> university; < gram > telegram; < loid> celluloid**.

In comparison to back-clipping, fore- clipping is not so widespread which might be explained by several reasons. It is easier to identify back-clipping (the beginning of the word is enough) than fore -clipping and this may affect the spread of the new form as Veisbergs (1999 :159) adds that children actually prefer the front clippings, while adults give preference to back clipping.

C. Middle Clipping (Syncope)

In the case of middle clipping, the middle of the word is retained, i.e. clipping both the initial and the final parts of the word. **<Flu> influenza; <Van> advantage; < fridge> refrigerator** (Quirk: 1983: 1580-81)

D. Complex Clipping

Another related though different type of clipping is called complex or median clipping. This type of clipping is used within compound words in which one part of the original compound most often remains intact i.e. clipping often became the first constituent in the compound as in **<opart> Optical art,** <**Euro cup> European Cup**,**<Con man> Confidence man, <Para troops> Parachute troops.** Clipping can also occur for the second constitutes in the compounds as in **<sky lab> sky laboratory, <show biz> Show business**. There can also be compounds consisting of two back-clippings in which the final parts of compound noun are dropped as in **<sci-fi>science fiction, <sitcom>situation comedy, <telex> teleprinter exchange, <intrpol> international police, <modem> modulator demodulator,** (Veisbergs ;1999: 160).This type of compound clipping may be considered as a case of blending(Pottier :1987:47) it is indeed sometimes hard to decide if we are confronted with clipping or blending . On the other hand, Bauer (1983: 233) explains the

way of distinguishing between clipping and blending as follows: "if there is compound stress, it is a clipping; if there is simple word stress, it is blend".

In addition to these four types, truncation can be considered as fifth type of clipping.

E. truncation

Linguists tend to use the term **truncation** as a synonym to clipping especially in relation to the formation of personal names which have an effective load and function as hypocoristic (names of endearment). According to Booij (2005:20) truncation is a process in which the relationship between the derived word and its base is expressed by the lack of phonetics material in the derived form, for example, **Roberta < Robbie>, Rebecca <Becky>, Susan <Sue >.** In many cases the stressed syllable of the full form is the core of the truncated name, which consists of two or more syllables (Ibid: 21) as in David **<Dave>, Katherine< Kate>, Susan < Sue>, Elizabeth <Liz>.**

All truncations are monosyllabic, no matter how long the base word is. Even a four- syllable name is truncated to form a monosyllabic truncated names (Plag: 2003:116), for example: Alexandra **<Xan>,** Michael **<Mike>, Barbara < Barb>,** Albert **< Al >.** In addition to that Plag (Ibid) noticed that truncated names have a strong tendency to begin and end in a consonant, even though the bases start or end in a vowel.

Truncated names like other clipped forms has ability to accept suffixation such as **(-ie , -y , -o)** , this type of affixation is especially common in nicknames and familiar version of names to express smallness or intimacy (Katamba:2005:180) **- ie and – y** is pronounced /I/ as in **barbecue <Barbie> , postman <postie> , communist <commie> , Andrew <Andy>, Charles<Charlie>, fire officer < fierie>, television <telly>.**

-O e.g., **ambulance office < ambo >, methylated <metho>.** It is not easy to predict what part of name is going to be retained because the principles that determine the version of clipping may take place as in **Gerald <Gerry>, Montgomery <Monty>** etc. Or it can be fore-clipping, as in **Antoinette <Netty >, Patricia <Trish**>. Or it may be a combination of the two as in**< Lizzie>** from **Elizabeth**.

3.5 The Role of English Clipping

Nearly all social groups create clipping, with less motivations just as all groups tend to generate their own languages, their slangs or jargons(Antoine: 2000:4) . Whenever group of people has common goals, or interests and when its members need to communicate quickly and confidentially, it shapes its own language, in which clipping appears

spontaneously. Such a group may be made up of doctors, soldiers, students, mothers talking about their children and so on, any individuals indeed that are talking of the same things and are certain of being understood when they use a clipped word.

The main function of any word formation process in English is that provides and creates language with new words. Clipping always provides synonym words from the same base, but with different style level (not different meaning) , i.e. the clipped form has a stylistic mark carrying a different connotation from the same base lexeme(Bauer :1994:81) . For example, what is semantic difference between **Ronald** and **Ron; laboratory and lab?** Although may be not particularly obvious, it seems that the truncations, in addition to the meaning of the base seems signal the familiarity of the speaker with s/he is referring to. The meaning of familiarity can be seen as the expression of a type of social meaning through which the speakers single their belonging to certain group.

- **curiosity** as a base lexeme carries the meanings as: inquisitiveness, rare the subject, while the clipped form of it is <**curio**> .Curio has only the meaning **the object**;
- **demonstration** as a base includes the meanings : political display; a demonstration by expert, teacher, salesperson; while the clipped form < **demo**> only **the political display** connotation .

The social meaning of the clipped form sometimes undergoes a narrowing or specialization in meaning, the clipped form <**lab** > is used by the people who work in laboratories specialist, <**demo**> is part of the vocabulary of people who attend demonstrations, also can be used by people who work in music industry in meaning tapes fro songs recorded without being mixed.The clipped form **<exam>** verb is used only in meaning of test in academic, but the base word **examination** in meanings of school, academic, medical ; scrutiny. Clipping is sometimes used for euphemistic obfuscatory purposes.

In fact that the clipped words can be pluralize confirms the restriction in meaning examination: **exams** (tests) results; examination no plural interrogatoire process.

A part from their different style level, the meaning of clipping and base form are mostly the same. Exceptions are **"graf"** from '**graffiti'** a form of artistic expressions. A "vid" is a short "video".

A clipping may lost its stylistics marking over time, however some clippings replace their base and are subsequently considered a awkward and old-fashioned, i.e. these clipped forms happen to get so autonomous that they are finally perceived and considered as the unmarked, standard forms such as **<lunch>** luncheon, <**movie**> moving picture, **<pram>** perambulator, more recent examples are <**rock**> rock man, <**rap**> **rap music, <disco> discotheque**, and **<hig-tech> high-technology** (Fischer;

1998:40). On the other hand, Hudson (2000:242)adds that the users of clipped words are unaware of its originals as a shortened form , for example < fan> is clipped from fanatic, probably most users of this word are ignored its original and many fans will tell you they are not fanatic . <**Pet**> "loved household animals" is thought to have been clipped from French petite "small". <**Pub**> traven, in British English the clipped from "public house"

The semantic differences between clipped forms and full forms (base lexeme) is that the clipped form is marked colloquial or slang compared to the base lexeme which is unmarked form; second, the clipped form belongs to another register, i.e., its use restricted to a particular field, following the so-called "specialization of meaning" phenomenon; as a consequence, and finally the clipped form is often felt to be more technical than the full form. The meaning of clipped form is therefore narrowed and only one of the meanings is kept in the clipped form.

3.6 Characteristics of Clipping

The formation of new clipped forms is hard to formalize because it is hard to predict how much of a word will be clipped off in clipping, nor even which is ended of the word will be clipped off (Bauer: 1994:40). But this does not mean that the process of clipping is arbitrary one. There are certain restrictions or characteristics may be followed through the process of clipping:

1. Clipping produces a redundant base, but a new one all the same, i.e. clipping does not create lexemes with new meaning, but lexemes with a new stylistic value. Both clipped form and full form remain active in language even though certain clipped words become standard words in Language as in **<mike>** is a clipped from **microphone** both of them are active and used in language.

2. The clipped form in most case is a morpheme and has meaning in language after losing its elements while the parts that are deleted are not morphemes. For example, **<hood> hoodlum** hood is a meaningful morpheme; -lum is not an actual morpheme. Marchand (1969:441) indicates that "…the clipped part is not a morpheme in the linguistic system(nor is the clipped result , for that matter), but an arbitrary part of the word form"

3. Most of the clipped forms are reduced to a monosyllabic or a disyllabic word as noted by Stockwell and Minkova (2003:10) who write that "creation by shortening" often results in a monosyllabic word **<quiz> inquisitive ; <phone> telephone ; <flu> influenza; <plane> airplane.**

4. The clipped forms are tended to have one of these four main morphophonological patterns as Tournier (1990:164) indicates that

there are 38 patterns of clipped forms with predominance of the first four morphophonological patterns :

CVC   < **vet** >
CVCV <**demo**>
CCVC <**grad** >
CVCC <**vibes**>

Tournier (1985:303) adds some details, by indicating that the first four morphophonological patterns represent 79% of the entire cases, 70% of which end with a consonant sound and 30% of them end with a vowel sound.

5. Clipped form has become lexicalized, i.e. the clipped words can adopt all the properties of the full forms and they accept the grammatical inflections which are typical of their word class: nouns obtained by clipping can be pluralized : **<gyms>, <fridges>, <phones>, <gators>**. The noun **disrespect** has been clipped into **<diss >**, but cannot be pluralized because of its use as an uncountable noun; verbs obtained by clipping can take ordinary verbal inflections. In addition to that, the clipped form can enter in compounds like any other lexical item as in **<gym shoes**>, **<porn star >**, **<fridge magnet>**, < **phone book >**. Also the clipped form can have suffixes **(- ie, -o, -y)** such suffixation is especially common in nicknames and familiar versions of names **(Katamba**: 2005:180) **Methylated spirits <metho>, television <telly>, post man <postie>**. The clipped form enters dictionaries to prove that they are regular, genuine lexical items.

6. The clipped forms need to be long enough to mean something, that is, words consisting of at least two or three syllables.

3.7 Phonological Realizations of Clipping

Phonology can not be considered as a means to the study of clipping because, it is impossible to formalize the phonological realization of clipping Bauer (1998:233). Bauer (Ibid) explains that it is impossible to know how many syllables will be kept in the clipped form, whether the final syllable will be open or closed. Other linguists try to explain clipping in terms of its orthographical and phonological structure. One such attempt is by Plag (2003:116-29) who attempts to explain clipping as" Prosodic Morphology". Plag (Ibid) adds that the creation of clipping is not arbitrary but is constrained by phonological restrictions having to do with size and syllable structure and he considers the study of clipping to be part of morphological studies. Here are some noticeable tendencies of phonological restrictions

1. **Stress Shift** (a change in stress pattern accompanied by a leftward displacement of the primary stress) as in ˌdelicaˈtessen <ˈ**deli** >. As clipping consists in deleting a part of a word, changes in stress patterns such as stress shifts are bound to occur; the first stress change is the loss of the secondary stress when there is one in the full form:

[2]application /æplɪkeɪʃən /   app   / æp /
bookmarker / bʊkmeɪkə /   bookie / bʊkɪ /
chemotherapy / ki:məʊθerəpi /   chemo / ki:məʊ/
communication / kəmju:nɪkeɪʃən /   com   /ka:m /   or /kɒm /

2. Phonemic Change
Phonemic change can take three forms of change: vowel change, consonant change, and consonant and vowel change (Bassac2004:171).

Vowel Change as:
ammunition / æmjʊnɪʃən /   ammo / æmən/
aggravation / ægrəveɪʃən /   agro/ ægrəʊ/
brassiere / bræziə/ or /brəziər/   bra/ bra:/

Consonant Change:
mercenary / mɜ:sənəri/   merc   / mɜ:k /
proctor/ prɒktə / or /pra:ktər/   prog /prɒg/ or/pra:g/
bicycle/ baɪsɪkəl /   bike   / baɪk/

Consonant and Vowel Change:
Husband /hʌzbənd/   hubby /hʌbi /

3. Change in Spelling
As Bauer (1983: 47) writes, clipping can also lead to changes in spelling, without change in pronunciation as in:
Coca-Cola/ kəʊkə kəʊlə/ and cocaine /kəʊkein/   coke/kəʊk /
details / di:teɪəlz/   deets /di:tz /
microphone /maɪkrəfəʊn /   mike/ maɪk/
delicious   /dilɪʃəs/   delish /dilɪʃ/
tranquilizer / træŋkwəlaɪzə/ trank   /træŋk/ (tranq: preferred ending in-nk. No English word ends in nq)
civilian / səvɪliən/   civvy   /sɪvi/ (civy would be pronounced / saɪvi /
showbusiness/ʃəʊbɪznəs/   showbiz / ʃəʊbɪz /(showbus would be pronounced like bus / bʌs/)
sergeant / sa:dʒənt/   sarge   / sa:dʒ /
naturally /nætʃərəli/   natch   / nætʃ /

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[2] All phonetics transcriptions are taken from Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (1999)

navigator/nævɪɡeɪtə/ navy /nævi/ (navy would be pronounced like navy / neɪvi /)

because/ bikɒz / cos /kɒz / (cause: would be confused with the noun or the verb)

All these examples confirm the phonological restrictions on clipping.

3.8 Different Viewpoints Towards Clipping

There are three different viewpoints to discuss concerning clipping in English. According to the first viewpoint, clipping is one of the word formation processes for providing and creating new words in languages, Booij(2005:20). Blatt (2008:2) goes more and he adds that clipping expands the vocabulary of language by its high productivity in comparison with blends and acronyms, because clipping is short and resembles already existing elements.

The second viewpoint is represented by Bassac (2004:170) and Tournier (1995:298) , they consider clipping as a marginal one , because clipping process is unable to generate lots of new words. Tournier (Ibid) notes that in Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD), a dictionary comprising 74,000 words, there are only 464back-clipped forms, 121fore-clipped forms, 14 cases of double clipped forms and 36 cases of medial clipped forms, which is indeed a limited number of words compared to the whole.

The third viewpoint rejects the classification of clipping as a word formation process, such as Haspelmath (2002:25) :

> […] while these are clearly operation that can be used to
> create new words, they do not fall under morphology,
> because the resulting new words do not show systematic
> meaning – sound resemblances of the sort that speakers
> would recognize .If we know that CD is an abbreviation of
> compact disk, we do not know it as a result of unconscious
> language acquisition, but because we were explicitly told so.
> Thus not all processes of word formation –creation fall
> under word- formation.

Today in studies of English there is still much disagreement about which patterns are to be included within word formation scope and which not.

4. Clipping in Arabic
4.1 History

Traditionally, each Arabian tribe has its own language, its own way of pronunciation, and style of expression which is distinguished one tribe from another. The language of "partition or clipping" used to maintain unstrained and easy pronunciation of words by omitting some of the letters. Thay tribe, for example, tends heavily to use clipping in their

daily communication by clipping one or two letters from a word,while Hadyal tribe tend to clip the letter (N,نون) (Al Jaundy: 1983:96-97).

Sebawiah is the first who discovered clipping and recorded it when he heard some clipped words from Arabian speakers saying الا تا فا بلى (ala ta fa bala) , they used these clipped words instead of saying the original expression which is (الا تفعل فا بلى افعل)(don't do it , yes you can do it) and he devoted one chapter in his book (Al Kitab) to clipping words (Sebawiah: 1988:321).

Modern Arab grammarians such as Dr. Anais(1971:235-36) and Dr. Salaha (1985:233) consider the process of clipping or cutting in modern Arabic Language as one element of speed in utterances for economic purposes.

4.2 Definitions

Clipping in idiomatic structure is the omission of a letter or more from the original source form. The new word is formed in a way which refers to the word from which is taken. Clipping may involve a part of a Word or one member of a compound.

Arab linguists use different terms for clipping, Sebewaih(1988:320) employs the term حذف **delete** to describe one of the changes that are applied to the lexical items. Ibn Jany came after Sebewaih and followed him in his way of using clipping in Arabic Language .On the other hand, Al jawaliqy (1969:54) uses the term نقصان حرف, i.e. "the omission of a letter or more from the original source word. Al-zarkashy (1952:189) prefers to use the term قطع "**cutting**" instead of clipping. Other linguists prefer to use the term (الاجتزاء) **partition**. The researcher will use the term partition instead of clipping because partition term close resembles to term clipping in English as Ibn Manzur defines" cutting off some parts of a word(initial, medial, and final) leaving a part stand for the whole. In addition to that the term partition includes the process of clipping within word itself unlike other terms.

4.3 Types of Partition

This section tries to shed light on two types of Arabic partition: partition within vocative and partition within non-vocative nouns.

4.3. 1 Partition within Vocative

Vocative is one of the Arabic grammatical structures. It is used to attract attention of the addressee and listen to what the speaker wants to say, the addressee is introduced by one of the interjectional particles يا yaa , أيتها ayatha, ايها ayaha (Bakally; 2004:909).
Zaid زيد يا زيد yaa Zaid
يا ملك الموت ملك الموت yaa Malik Al mout (O king of death).

To vocate these nouns ones required to the process called elision. Elision (tarkjum) as Ibn Saraj (1986:359) defines " deleting the final parts of singular proper nouns in vocative or in poetry" , i.e. omission the final part of singular, proper, and defined noun.To elide the vocative personal masculine name حارث Harth , one need introduce it with partical (يا yaa) and then omit or cut the final letter(ث th) can say يا حار yaa Har by omitting the final letter (th , ث by elision process) from the original noun (يا حار). The name منصورMansoor can be elided by clipping the two final letters (oo and r, و ر) يا منص yaa Mans, because منصور Mansoor is quadripartite (it consists of four letters).Elision process is restricted to vocative because vocative in Arabic language so common in use (Ibn Al-Shagary: 1983:73). Most of the nouns in Arabic language can be vocated, but not all of them elided. So elision process includes partition part of the word may be one letter, two letters or more. Hassan (2004:92) shows that there are three types of elision nouns include the process of partition:

  a. Elision of the vocative nouns.
  b. Elision for poetic purpose.
  c. Elision of the diminutive nouns.

A. Elision of the Vocative Nouns
 1. Nouns Ending with Ta Marbuta
    The ta marbuta (tide t) is a combination of the letters (t and h , ت and ه), it adds to the end of a noun to indicate the feminine gender of a noun. (Bakally; 2004:2). The vocative noun ending with ta marbuta can be elided by deleting it from the end of a noun, either such a noun is a proper J'ysha عائشةor indefinite intended Musafera مسافرة passenger.

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1. **ياعائـــش** آفة النصــــح ان يـــكون جـــهارا
2. **يا مـسافـــر** تيقظي في رحلتك فان السلامة في اليقظ

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Both the tripartite noun (consists of three letters) as in the name of girl Hba هبة and quadripartite or more as in Maj'ada ماجدة , عمران can be elided by omitting the final part of it , which is ta murabuta (ة).

<div dir="rtl">

3. **يا هبْ** ان الاماني والاحلام كالازهار ما تراكم منها قتل
4. **يا ماجدْ** ان الله لاينظر الى الصور وانما ينظر الى الاعمال

</div>

2. **Nouns Ending without Ta Murbuta**
    Any noun ending without Ta murbuta is a masculine or feminine gender designation. Noun ending without Ta Murbuta can be elided by clipping the final part of it,   under two conditions : only proper nouns as Salim سالم (is a masculine proper mane) it can be elided as يا سال yaa Sal by clipping the final part which is the letter (m م):

<div dir="rtl">

5. **يا سالْ** أذل الحرص أعناق الرجال

</div>

Second condition is that these vocative nouns with out Ta Murabuta (ة) should be quadripartite or more to be elided as in the noun حارث Harth , سلمانSalman, by clipping their final parts either one letter as in Harthحارث (yaa Har يا حار) or two letters as in عمران J'mran يا عمر yaa j'mar. Arabic vocative nouns either which end with or without ta murbuta should have three main conditions to be elided: singular, definite ,and proper or indefinite intended nouns .

B. Elision of Nouns in Poetry

Not only vocative nouns can be elided in Arabic, but also non vocative nouns which they are used in poetry for and rhetorical purposes. Hassan (2004: 102) explains that non vocative nouns can be elided under three main conditions:

- It should be used only in poetry as in :

6 . لنعم الفتى – تعشو الى ضوء ناره- طريف **بن مال** ليلة الجوع والخصر.

The poet wants to say Ibn Malk ابن مالك but clipped the final letter (ك k) from the noun **Malk** to be **Mal** for poetic purpose.

- It should be non vocative nouns but can be mended, for example one can't elid the noun الغلام Al ghalam (the boy) because it is definite by definite article the التعريف ال .But in the following example the noun Handhla حنظله can be elided by clipping the last letter (ه , h)

7 . هذا ردائي عنده يستعيره ليلبسني حقي و امال بن **حنظل** .

-The elision noun should be either end with Ta Murbuta (ة) or quadripartite noun. For example

8. ألا أضحت حبالكمو رماما   وأضحت منك- شائعة **اماما**

Non vocative noun إمامة I'mama (Arabic feminine name) is elided by clipping Ta murbuta (ة) from it.

C. Elision of the Diminutive Nouns

Diminutive is typically used to indicate smallness, in which case it may acquire a different though related meaning to the original one. The diminutive may also indicate low status, or to express endearment (Backally: 2004:46).

Elision diminutive is one types of Arabic diminutive nouns.It has two forms: fuj'yl فعيل and fuj'yj'l فعيعل . The form fuj'yl فعيل is used when the root of the noun is trilateral while form fuj'yj'l فعيعل is used if the root of the noun is quilateral . In both forms the noun should be divested from any suffixes i.e. only the root of the noun without any additional suffixes or letters. For example,the diminutive form for the noun حامد Hamid is Humayed حميد (fuj'yl فعيل) by returning the name حامد Hamid to its root by deleting the additional letter which is (a الألف) to be Hmd حمد is tripartite . It is dimiunite in form Humayed حميد. But if the root of the

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noun is quilateral after clipping the additional letters, it will be diminutive in form fuj'yj'l فعيعل. For example قرطـاس(Paper) kurtas by omitting the additional letter (a الالف) the diminutive form is قرطيس kratus. All of the following examples taken from Al Hamluy(1957:94)

Original Noun		Tripliteral		Diminutive form Fuj'yl فعيل		Quadripartite		Diminutive form Fuj'yj'l فعيعل	
Hamid	حامد	Hmd	حمد	Humayed	حميد				
Muj'taf (coat)	معطف	J'taf	عطف	J'tayf	عطيف				
Muntalq (starting point)	منطلـق	Talqa	طلق	Tulyq	طليق				
Ablaq	أبلق	balqa	بلق	Bulyiq	بليق				
J'sfur(bird)	عصفور					J'sfr	عصفر	J'usfyr	عصفير
Ibrahim	إبراهيم					Brah	بره	Bryah	بريه
Ismajyl	اسماعيل					Samaj'	سمع	Samyj	سميع'
Kurtas (paper)	قرطاس					Karts	قرطس	Kuratus	قرطيس
Qandyl (lamp)	قنديل					Qandl	قندل	Qundyil	قنديل

To distinguish between the gender of the elision diminutive noun (feminine or masculine) one can add Ta marbuta to feminine form of a noun (Ibid).

feminine noun   **diminutive form**
Fudla فضلى (virtuous)   Fudyila فضيلة
Hubla حبلى (pregnant)   Hubaila حبيلة
Hamra حمراء red   Humaira حميرة

4.3.2 Loan Words

Loanword is a word adopted from another language and completely or partially naturalized. Arabic language has a number of loanwords from different languages such as Greek, Latin, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, English, and Syriac. Arabic language tends Arabicization the loanwords, which is a process whereby foreign words are incorporated into the language usually with phonological or morphological modification so as to be congruent with Arabic phonological and morphological paradigms. Clipping is one of the morphophonemic process that is administered to loanwords in Arabic language. Clipping with loanwords involves clipped one letter/ segment/ syllable or more from the original source from or may include the clipping of a part of a word or one member of a compound. For example the word بيمارستان (hospital) is a Persian word ,it is used in Arabic language by clipping the initial part of it (ي, ب b, y) to

be مارستان while in Chabbat (Saturday) is a Hebrew word in Arabic is سبت by clipping (ha) be clipped the medial part of the it. In the English word fallopian the final part of it is clipped) ian) فالوب when it is used as loanword in Arabic Language. The following examples explain these types of clipping within loanwords

Original form of loanword	Arabicization loanword
	The clipped part : Initial
Historia Greek	اسطورة Astura myth
Musandira Turkish	سندرة Sandra loft
انكشتبان Persian	كشتبان kashtaban thimble
	The clipped part : Medial
Ounguiya Greek	اوقية Awqya ounce
Strata Greek	صراط Sarat way, path
بادزهر Persian	بازهر bazahar pathological Globule in animals
بروهان Persian	برهان brhan proof
رونيك Persian	رونق rawnq glamour
فرهومند Persian	فرهود farhud stout boy
	The clipped part :Final
Fallopian English	فالوب falub
نشاستة Persian	نشا nasha starch
Palatium Latin	بلاط bylat court
Hydrakele	قلية او ارده Arada hernia
نردشير Persian	نرد narad backgammon
Canalis Latin	قناة او قنال qanat canal
Denarius Latin	دينار dinar
Marmaroon Latin	مرمر marmar marble

Clipping within loanwords may include the clipping of a part of a word or one member of a compound for example

بريد دم (Persian)   → بريد mail
نردشير (Persian) → نرد backgammon
هزارستان)Persian)   → هزار nightingale
Hydrakele (Persian)   → قلية او ارده hernia

Such changes within loanwords are attributed to the Arabs' keenness to maintain unstrained and easy pronunciation of loanwords by omitting some of their letters or one part of compound nouns.

4.4 Forms of Partition
A. Partition of One Final Letter
Partition of one final letter is a very common type of clipping in vocative nouns (ending with /without Ta marbuta) .It is a process of

clipping the final letter from the original noun (either such a noun is tripartite or quadripartite one), as in

Original Noun	Elision vocative noun
Thuba ثبـــة	yaa thub يا ثب
Huba هــبة	yaa Hub يا هب
Talha طلحة	yaa Talh يا طلح
Gaj'fer جعفر	yaa Gaj'f يا جعف
Thamua ثمود	yaa Thamu يا ثمو
Fatama فاطمة	yaa Fatm يا فاطم

B. Partition of Two Final Letters

In this type of back clipping only the final two letters can be clipped from the vocative noun. Ibn Husham Al- Ansary(1969: 292) says that the vocative noun can be elided by clipping the two final letters from the vocative noun under certain conditions such as

- the vocative noun is proper ending without Ta murbuta .
- the vocative noun should be quadripartite or more.
- the letter precedes the final letter of the vocative noun should be vowel and weak
- the letter precedes the final letter of the vocative nouns should be additional letter not from its root .

Without these four main conditions the vocative noun can't be elided. For example the noun J'umran عمران is a proper end without Ta marbuta, quadripartite, the letter precedes the final letter is vowel (which is the letter **a** الالف) and the last letter of the noun J'umran عمران is suffix letter (**n** النـون). So the noun can be elided by clipping the final two letters because it has the whole conditions for elision yaa **J'mar يا عمر**

Original noun	Elision vocative noun by clipping two letters
Khldun خلدون	yaa Khld يا خلد
Salman سلمان	yaa Salam يا سلم
Mskun مسكين	yaa Mask يا مسك
Marwan مروان	yaa Marw يا مرو

There are vocative nouns which can not be elided because they are lack to one of the above conditions of elision.

Murtagat مرتجاة   يا مرتج *Yaa Murtg (it ends with Ta Marbuta)

Yaa GaJ'far يا جعفر, Yaa Saj'd يا سعيد, Yaa j'mad يا عماد

*Yaa J'm يا جع * , *Yaa Gj' يا جع*, *Yaa Saj'y يا سع* , *Yaa J'm يا عم *

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All of these nouns are proper nouns and the letter preceding their final letters are not vowel (Hassan ;2004: 94).Also the dual nouns can be elided by clipping their additional suffixes of dual as in Muhammadun يا محمد Yaa Mhammad محمدان Muhammdan, محمدين .

B. Partition of One Word

This type of partition restricted to the vocative compound nouns. Compound nouns consist of two parts one of them will be clipping, for example Hamdawaih حمدويه is a compound noun consists of two parts حمد ويه + **Hamd + Waih ,** for elided it one can say **Yaa Hamd يا حمد** by omitting **Waih ويه** from its structure (Ibid:95-104).

Compound Nouns		Elision Vocative Compound Nouns
خالويه Kalawaih	(Kala خال + Waih ويه)	يا خال Yaa Kala
سيبويه Sebawaih	(Seba سيب + Waih ويه)	يا سيب Yaa Seba
رامهرمز Ramhrmz	(Ram رام+ hrmz هرمز)	يا رام Yaa Ram
معدى كرب Mj'dykarb	(Mj'dy معدى+ karb كرب)	يا معدى Yaa Mj'dy
حضر موت HadraMut	(Hadra حضر + Mut موت)	يا حضر Yaa Hadra
تسعة عشر Nineteen	(Nine تسعة+ ten عشر)	يا تسعة Yaa Tasj'
خمسة عشر Fifteen	(Five خمسة+ ten عشر)	يا خمسة Yaa Kamsa

C. Partition of One Word and Letter

The vocative compound noun can be elided by clipping one part and the letter before it from its structure .This type of clipping occurs in two Arabic compound numbers Athna j'shar اثنا عشر (twelve) ,and Athnata j'sher اثنتا عشر (twelve) when they are used as proper nouns.For example, اثنا عشر Athna اثنا + عشر is a compound number consisting of Athna + J'shar . To elide this compound number one can say يا اثن Yaa Athn, by clipping the word J'shar and **A** letter (عشر و الألف) from the اثنا عشر while يا Yaa Athnat اثنت elided from for اثنتا عشر Athena j'shar.

D. Fore -Partition

This type of clipping used only within loanwords by clipping the initial part of a word (letter, segment and syllable) and remained the later as stand for the clipped word.

4.5 Phonological Realization of Arabic Clipping

Arabic partition nouns have two ways of pronunciation: the first one known as "who waiting" لغة من ينتظر, while the second is "who do not wait" لغة من لا ينتظر. According to the first pronunciation ("who waiting" لغة من ينتظر), the letter before the partition part kept its own vowel signs

[constructions harakat: fatha(ˊ), kasra(ˎ), dhamma (ˈ), and sukun(º)] (Ibn Husham :2003:293).

يا هرق yaa harq (Hercule) هرقل

يا منص yaa Munsu Mansur منصور

يا مال yaa Mali Malik مالك

In language " who don't wait لغة من لا ينتظر" the clipped form is always used with dhama(ˈ) to the end of it as a construction of clipped form vowel sign which is as a construction of clipped form (Ibid)

يا افرن yaa Efran افرند

يا مسافر yaa musafyra (passenger) مسافرة

يا سال yaa Salu سالم

All of these nouns end with dhamma as their vowel signs according to the language of who don't waiting.

Both languages "who wait" and "who don't wait" are acceptable in Arabic language as a way of reading the partition vocative nouns and non vocative ones.

Vocative Nouns	Elision vocative nouns	Language of waiting	Language of don't waiting
يا مالك Yaa Malk	يا مال Yaa Mal	يا مال Yaa Maly	يا مال Yaa Malu
يا منصور Yaa Mansur	يا منص Yaa Mans	يا منص Yaa Mansu	يا منص Yaa Mansu
يا هرقل Yaa Harqal	يا هرق Yaa Harq	يا هرق Yaa Harq	يا هرق Yaa Harqu
يا صاحب Yaa Sahab	يا صاح Yaa Sah	يا صاح Yaa Sahy	يا صاح Yaa Sahu
يا عامر Yaa j'amar	يا عام Yaa j'am	يا عام Yaa j'amy	يا عام Yaa j'amu
يا فاطمة Yaa Fatama	يافاطم Yaa Fatam	يافاطم Yaa Fatamu	يافاطم Yaa Fatamu
يا عنترة Yaa j'antra	يا عنتر Yaa j'antr	يا عنتر Yaa j'antra	يا عنتر Yaa j'antru
يا عبلة Yaa j'abla	يا عبل Yaa j'abl	يا عبل Yaa j'ablu	يا عبل Yaa j'ablu
يا جعفر Yaa J'afar	يا جعف Yaa J'af	يا جعف Yaa J'af	يا جعف Yaa J'afu

5. Comparison of Clipping in English and Arabic

To make a comparison between English and Arabic in clipping, the researcher finds the fact that clipping or partition process is a linguistic phenomenon which exists in English and in Arabic as a means of deleting or cutting parts from a word. But there are big differences between English clipping and Arabic partition. In English clipping is one of word formation processes for creating and providing language with new words.

It is an autonomous process. The new words are formed by reducing or shortening of a word to one of its parts, i.e., by eliminating the initial part, the final part, or the medial part.

Full Word	Clipped Word
Miniskirt	Minis
Cigarette	Cig
University	Varsity
Umbrella	Brolly
gentlemen's (especially- gentlemen's lavatory)	Gents
Mathematics	Maths
Simulation Earth	Sim Earth
Spectacles	Specs
Weblog	Blog
Los Angeles San Diego	Los Diego

All these clipped words are new lexemes and they are use as independent lexemes.

The following nouns in Arabic have not clipping forms as in English

Full Word	Clipped Word	Full Word	Clipped Word
ارجوان	ارجو*	عمران	عمر*
صاحب	صاح*	مسكين	مسك*
سبعة عشر	سبعة*	فاطمة	فاطم*
سيبويه	سيبه*	هبه	هب*

Because Arabic has not a process called clipping for creating new words and lexemes as in English. But it has a partition process, in this process one can clip or cut part of a word according to certain rules and conditions. The above nouns can be partied if they are singular, and they are used for vocative: يا صاح yaa Sahu, yaa Argu يا أرجو , يا مسافريا سبعةyaa sabj'a , yaa Fatam يا فاطم, yaa hba and so on.

In poetry the matter is different, because any noun can be partied except the vocative nouns as

10- درس **المنـا** بمتالع فأبان   و تقادمت بالحبس فالسوبان

المنـا is a clipped form of المنـازل manazal (the houses) ,the poet omits the final two letters (z , l ل , ز)

11- يتقـــــــي الشمس بمدرية كالحماليج بأيدي **التلام**

التلام is a clipped form for التلاميذ talamidh (the pupils) . The poets in these lines used clipping for rhetorical and poetic purposes.

Also in diminutive one can apply the process of partition by returning the noun to its root after removing any additional suffixes or letters from it. For example to diminute the noun منطلق muntalq (dashing) one need to return منطلق muntalq to its root which is طلق talaqa by omitting (M , N

ن , م) . Talaqa طلق is a tripliteral should be diminutive in form فعيل fuj'yl to be tulyiq طليق.

In addition to that, clipping in English does not create new words with new meanings but lexemes with new stylistic value, i.e., the clipped form still retiring the same meaning and still being a member of the same class, but it moves to different registers or styles as compared to their long equivalents , for example the clipped form **exam** is used in the sense of a 'test of knowledge ' as a opposed to examination in the sense of a ' doctor's examination' (Hudson: 2000:242).In Arabic the partition nouns lack stylistic value , i.e., both forms(full forms and partied ones) have the same meaning without changing their denotations or registers.

In English the process of clipping shares a large degree of arbitrariness and irregularity, i.e. the material which is removed may come from the beginning of the word, the end, or both, that is not always the semantic head of the word which is retained, or it is not always the stressed syllable in the word which is retained and that a compound or phrase may be clipped to provide a single clipping. On the other hand Arabic partition process is governed by rules. These rules are different according to the types of the partition nouns, for example in vocative the noun should be vocated, personal, singular, definite or indefinite intended . In poetry, the rule of partition is different and so on.

Clipping is less common in Arabic than in English, because the syllabus can not be subtracted from Arabic word. But there is a number of well known nouns in Arabic can be used clipping process , for example instead of saying kitab Sebawiah كتاب سيبويه one can say Al kitab (the book) , Maca Al mukarama مكة المكرمة < **مكة** > Maca , كلية الآداب) the college of Arts) < **الآداب**> the arts , مستشفى التخصصي < المستشفى> Al Mustashfa (hospital).

It is clear that there are big differences between English clipping and Arabic partition: in structure, in use, and even in the meaning of the clipped and partited words. The researcher tries to find a number of similarities points between these two processes as the processes clipping (in English) and partition (in Arabic) are unpredictable. Second, they are considering as a linguistic phenomenon in both languages and finally English clipping and Arabic partition give the same classification as back-clipping, fore- clipping, middle-clipping, and complex clipping.

6. Conclusions

1. In English, clipping is one of the shortening forms and it is classified as pure shortening unlike acronym and blending. Arabic doesn't has clipping as one forms of its shortening system.

2. In English, clipping is word formation process for creating new words and it is providing language with new synonyms to expand its vocabulary system. In Arabic, there is no word formation process known as clipping.

3. In English, clipping is an independent process of creating new words by cutting off its elements without any change of its meaning or word class. In Arabic, there is no autonomous process known as clipping , but Arabic has a partition process.

4. In English the clipped form results from cutting the initial, middle, or final part from the original words. In Arabic only the last part of a noun can be omitted or clipped within vocative nouns and with non vocative nouns.

5. In English the clipped form has a stylistic value which is different from the original word, i.e. the clipped form has two meanings: the first meaning is the meaning of the original word, while the second meaning is a social or stylistic one. In Arabic the full form and the partition form still have the same meaning.

6. There are no clear rules governed clipping in English even though there are certain characteristics or tendencies related to phonology such as the size of the syllabus, the long of the word. While in Arabic, the partition form is restricted by rules and conditions. Each type of partition (vocative noun, non vocative noun in poetry), diminutive noun, and partition of the loan words) has its rules. But in general these nouns can be elided if they are proper, definite or in definite indented, personal, trilateral or equilateral root.

7. In English, clipping predominantly affect nouns, but also adjectives, verbs, more rarely adverbs and prepositions. In Arabic only nouns (definite or indefinite intended) can be clipped.

8. In English, clipping forms are reducing a polysyllabic word to a monosyllabic one. Arabic syllable can not be subtracted.

9. Arabic does not use clipping, the word in Arabic has no ability to be divided or cut. If such phenomenon is found, it is so little.

10. Clipping in English is widely and commonly used especially in certain groups such as school group, college group, medical group, and so on. The members of these groups need to communicate quickly and confidently, so clipping shapes its own language .Arabic partition is so little.

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Appendix (I)
List of Arabic letters with their equivalents[3]

Arabic letter	English equivalent	Arabic letter	English equivalent
ا	A,I	ط	**T**
ب	B	ظ	**Z**
ت	T	ع	J'
ث	Th	غ	Gh
ج	J	ف	F
ح	H	ق	Q
خ	Kh	ك	K
د	D	ل	L
ذ	D	م	M

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[3] Those English equivalents with the Arabic letters are taken from El- Abidine (2006:1)

ر	R	ن	N
ز	Z	ه	H
س	S	و	U,W
ش	Sh	ي	I,Y
ص	Sh	ء	J'
ض	Dh	Fatha,Dammah, Kasra	A,U,I