

# Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms

Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad  
University of Mustansiriyah- College of Arts

## Abstract

This study investigates possible change that occurs in the form of variants and inclusions in the constructions of some English idioms. Section One of this research paper explores definitions, types and distinctive features of idioms while Section Two provides a grammatical classification of lexical and functional subcategories of words that may occur in idioms as variants and inclusions. Section Three, on the other hand, introduces the analytic side of the study where 250 idioms are surveyed to diagnose examples of idioms that allow change of variants and inclusions. In This section, the researcher classifies and tabulates variants and inclusions into lexical and functional categories and subcategories in terms of frequency and percentage of occurrence. The paper ends up with the findings and conclusions of the study which provide a better insight into this realm of English Language study.

## Section One

### Idioms: Meanings, Types, and Distinctive Features Introduction

#### **The Purpose:**

The aim of this study is to survey and diagnose idioms that permit possible change of variants and inclusions.

#### **The Problem:**

There is a need for English language learners and users to distinguish idioms that permit change of variants and inclusions from those which have fixed forms. Any confusion between the two types could result into the production of inaccurate and meaningless expressions.

#### **The Hypothesis:**

It is hypothesized that:

- 1- The frequency of occurrence for idioms with variants and inclusions is less than that for fixed idioms.

- 2- Possible change of words occurs in idioms in the form of variants and inclusions which could be classified into lexical and functional categories and subcategories.

### **The Scope of the Study:**

This investigation mainly focuses on the syntactic properties of idioms with variants and inclusions, with reference to semantic properties where needed.

#### **1.1 The Notion of Idioms**

Linguistically speaking an idiom is often viewed as an expression or a string of words whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of its separate parts. In this concern, Seidl and Mordie (2003:13) contend that an idiom is ‘a number of words which when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meaning of each word.’ Hartman and Stork (1972) assert this notion where they state that ‘an idiom is a group of words which has a special connotation not usually equal to the meaning of individual words. Further, Formkin and Rodman (1988:236) also believe that “idioms are fixed phrases, consisting of more than one word, with meanings that cannot be inferred from individual words.” Such idiomatic expressions result from assigning a new meaning to a group of words which have their own meaning.

The concept of unity in the function of an idiom is pointed out by Elgin (1979:37) who claims that an idiom is “a phrase or a construction whose meaning differs from the literal sense of its constituents and which functions as a single unit such as ‘hit the sack’ for ‘go to bed’”. This very notion is also mentioned by Saeed (1997:56) who views idioms as “cases where a string of words can correspond to a single semantic unit.” In this sense crystal (2003:225) tackles the unity as well as the syntactic and semantic restriction of idioms defining an idiom as:

A term used in grammar and lexicology to refer to a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted so that they function as a single unit. From a semantic point of view, the meaning of the individual words cannot be summed to produce the meaning of the idiomatic expression as a whole. From a syntactic viewpoint the words often do not permit the usual variability they display in their context.

There is a general agreement among linguists that idioms are difficult to understand. To verify this notion, Swan (2002:257) mentions some examples of ambiguous idioms:

An expression like ‘turn up’ (meaning arrive), ‘break down’ (meaning neither profit nor a loss) or a ‘can of worms’ (meaning a complicated problem) can be difficult to understand because its meaning is different from the meanings of the separate words in the expression. If you know ‘break’ and ‘even’ this

doesn't help you at all to understand 'break down even'. Expressions like these are called idioms.

## 1.2 Types of Idioms

Basically idiomatic expressions can be classified into several categories. One division involves both form and meaning as follows:

- 1- Irregular form and clear meaning as in:  
*Do someone* meaning (kill someone)  
*Do someone over* meaning (beat someone)
- 2- Regular form and unclear meaning as in:  
*Cut no ice* meaning 'make no impression'  
*Burn the midnight oil* meaning (to work until late into the night).
- 3- Irregular form and unclear meaning as in:  
*Go great guns* meaning (do something with great energy)  
*Be at large* meaning (not yet captured)

It is worth mentioning here that most idiomatic expressions belong to the second category where both the form and meaning are clear (Seidl and Mordie, 2003:13).

Another classification of idioms is presented by Makkai (2004:711) where idioms are categorized according to the familiar parts of speech, as shown below:

- 1- Verbal idioms such as:  
*Throw a party* meaning (organize a party)  
*Toy with the idea* meaning (think about it)
- 2- Nominal idioms such as:  
*A hole and corner business* meaning (secretive and dishonest dealing)  
*Grass roots* meaning (society at the local level)
- 3- Adjectival idioms such as:  
*Free and easy* meaning (casual or relaxed)  
*Safe and sound* meaning (unharmed)
- 4- Adverbial idioms such as:  
*Back to front* meaning (the wrong way back)  
*Now and again* meaning (occasionally)
- 5- Prepositional Idioms such as:  
*Behind bars* meaning (in prison)  
*For keeps* meaning (for even)

The third division of idioms follows the multi-word verb constructions, such as:

- 1- Verb + prepositional phrase combinations as in:  
*Bear in mind* meaning (remember)  
*Take into account* meaning (consider)
- 2- Verb + verb combinations as in:

*Make do* meaning (manage to be)

*Let go* meaning (release)

- 3- Verb + noun phrase combinations as in:

*Take care* meaning (attend to)

*Take a spill* meaning (fall down)

- 4- Verb + noun phrase combinations as in:

*Take a chance* meaning (accept)

*Take a spill* meaning (fall down)

(Biber, et al, 1999:124-125)

### **1.3 Distinctive features of Idiomatic Constructions:**

- 1- Idioms do not allow change of word order.
- 2- They usually have frozen forms and cannot be easily entered into other linguistic combinations.
- 3- An idiom represents a single semantic unit where meaning is fixed.
- 4- Idioms have independent meaning of constituent.
- 5- Because they are special to one language idioms cannot go word for word translation.
- 6- Idioms are fossilized expressions in a given language.
- 7- Idioms can break the rules of semantic properties. For instance the verb 'eat' is usually followed by an object associated with semantic property 'edible'. In the idioms: 'he ate his hat' or 'eat your heart' this restriction is violated. (Fromkin and Rodman, 1988:237).

## **Section two**

### **Change of words in Idioms with Variants and Inclusions**

In its broadest sense an idiom is an expression which has a fixed form and a fixed meaning that permit no change of words except for idioms whose change is possible due to context of time. However, a considerable number of idiomatic constructions allow change of variant and inclusions. Such expressions are called idioms with variants and inclusions. Fixed idioms create no difficulty to English language learners and users because these constructions can be learned and used as they are. In contrast, idioms with variants and inclusions could be sometimes problematic. Such idiomatic expressions should be distinguished and their variants and inclusions should be assigned. Inaccurate usage of idiomatic variants and inclusions often result into awkward and meaningless constructions.

As mentioned earlier, words in idioms do not permit the variability practiced in other contexts. For instance, the idiom 'It's raining cats and dogs' does not allow change of word order such as 'It's raining dogs and cats' nor

## **Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms** ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

does it allow change of the plural form into singular like 'It's raining a cat and a dog.' Such idioms usually have a fixed form of constituents which permits only variability of tense change such as 'it rained cats and dogs.' For 'It is raining cats and dogs.'

Nevertheless, the claim that idioms are ready made 'Utterances' because they lack contrastivity is a debatable one (Crystal, 2003:225-226). There is always the view that change of variants in idiomatic expressions is something possible according to situational context. In this sense, Crystal (Ibid) states:

If idioms are units whose parts stay together in Deep Structure, then one can test whether a particular syntactic construction involves movement by seeing whether the parts of the idiom can be separated in that construction.

Usually the term 'idiom chunk' is used for idioms with variants and inclusions where one part of the idiom is removed and positioned somewhere else through subject separation as in:

- I've put all my eggs in one basket.
- That's the basket in which I've put all my eggs.

As seen, this example of idiom involves the new inclusion of 'that's' and 'in which' as well as the omission of 'one', something which does not happen in idioms with fixed form of words. Some other inclusions of words such as 'right' and 'straight' could be inserted in an idiom for the purpose of emphasis as in:

- Suit someone (right) down to the ground.
- Hit someone (straight) in the eye.

On the other hand, other idioms permit replacement of one word by a near synonym as in the idiom 'hit home' which could be replaced as 'strike home' (Horby A.S., 1995:A7)

### **2.1 Categorizing Variants and Inclusions:**

#### **2.1.1 Lexical category:**

This type of category has descriptive properties. It covers subcategories of words such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb and preposition as follows:

##### **a- Noun**

The replacement of a noun by a near synonym in an idiom result into a variant as in:

- A sure fire method/ way/ solution.

As seen the variant here communicates the connotative meaning of the original noun rather than the literal meaning of the word.

##### **b- Verb**

Change of verb also covers replacement of a verbal word by a synonym which communicates the intended idea of the idiom as in:

- Ask/ look for trouble

c- Adjective

Adjective change occurs when replacing an adjective in idiomatic expressions by another one which keeps the idiosyncratic meaning of the idiom as in:

- Easy/ fair game

d- Adverb

Idiomatic pairs provide some good examples of adverb variants of time and place as in:

- Now and again/ then

e- Preposition

Again change of preposition is possible as shown in the following example where it is positioned at the beginning of the idiom:

- By/ in leaps and bound

(Radford, 2006:35-40)

### 2.1.2 Functional Category:

This category covers grammatical functional words that could be categorized into: determiner, quantifier, pronoun, auxiliary and complementiser as follows:

1- Determiner

This division of words is a referential one. It includes words such as: 'the', 'this', 'that'. They are usually used to determine (describe) the referential properties of noun expressions that follow them as in the idiom:

Have (got) (the) first refusal.

2- Quantifier

Words such as 'most', 'many', 'some', 'no', 'every', 'all', 'each', 'several', etc. are classified as quantifiers. The function of such words is to refer to a set of items which express contrasts in quality (Crystal, 2003:382), as in the idiom:

- Carry some/ little/ no weight

3- Pronoun

This category of grammatical words covers the pronouns:

I/ we/ you/ he/ she/ it/ they

me/ us/ you/ him/ his/ it/ them

mine/ ours/ yours/ his/ her/ its/ their/ theirs

An example of this could be the idiom:

Mary kicked the bucket.

She kicked the bucket.

Words such as 'one' and 'ones' could also function as pronouns (Radford, 2004:37-39).

An example of pronoun subcategory is:

- Ali has a red ball and I have a blue one.

#### 4- Auxiliary

Unlike the past five nominal categories of words, auxiliaries belong to a verbal functional division of words. One notable aspect of difference that distinguishes an auxiliary from a main verb is that it permits only one verb expression as its complement as shown below:

- She has left.
- They will leave.
- You can help them.

#### 5- Complementiser

The function of complementiser is to introduce a complement. This category covers the words: 'if', 'that', 'for', and the infinitival 'to' which is usually followed by the bare root of the verb as its complement as is:

- I do not want to leave.

(Ibid:40-44)

## **Section Three**

### **Data Analysis**

This section surveys idioms with variants and inclusions which many occur within the first fifty idioms in each of the following groups of idioms as named and classified by Seidl and McMordie (2003:35-154):

- 1- Idioms of Nouns
- 2- Idioms of Adjectives
- 3- Idioms with Adverbs
- 4- Idioms with Prepositions
- 5- Verbal Idioms

The corpus of this study consists of idioms with variants and inclusions which are diagnosed in the first fifty idioms in each of the above-mentioned groups. The fixed idioms found in the surveyed sample groups of this paper are excluded from analysis because they permit no variants or inclusions.

The data analysis of this research is twofold:

First, variants and inclusions are diagnosed and underlined in the corpus of the study. Second, variants and inclusions are classified into two grammatical categories of English words, each of which, in turn, is divided into five subcategories as follows:

- 1- Lexical category: Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb and preposition.

## Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

### 2- Functional category: Determiner, Quantifier, Pronoun, Auxiliary and Complimentiser (Ibid.)

The diagnosed lexical and functional subcategories are written in abbreviations beneath the underlined variants and inclusions where they belong. The total number and frequency of occurrence for idioms that permit change is supplied at the beginning of each group.

It must be noted, here, that in all five groups of idioms contained in the corpus of this study, variants are separated by slashes and inclusions are placed between round brackets as distinguished and listed by Soidle and McMordie (Ibid.). A look at the corpus of this study shows that more than one variant or inclusion could occur in one idiom and that both variant(s) and inclusion(s) could also occur together in one idiom. This may explain why the total number of occurrence and percentage of possible change of grammatical subcategories are calculated within each group as one big whole.

#### Group One

Idioms with Nouns: 50 idioms

Idioms That Permit change: 9 (18%)

- a (small) cog in the machine/ wheel  
A
- a/ the devil's advocate  
DET
- a dose/ taste of one's own machine  
N
- grist to/ for someone's mill  
P
- a leap/ shot in the dark  
N
- the life and soul (of the party)  
P DET N
- money for jam /old rope  
A
- the nuts and bolts (of something)  
P N
- a pillar/ the pillars of society  
DET N

#### Group Two

Idioms With Adjectives: 50 idioms

Idioms that Permit Change: 19 idioms (38%)



## Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms .....Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

- ancient/ past history  
A
- an armchair critic/ expert  
N
- an awkward/ tough customer  
A
- (the) backroom boys  
DET
- a/ one's besetting sin  
N
- a bitter pill (for someone) ( to swallow)  
P N C V
- a/ one's blind spot  
N
- a carbon copy (of someone/ something)  
P N N
- a caretaker government/ chairman  
N
- a clean slate/ sheet  
N
- a clever dick/ a smart alec  
A N
- a close call/ shave/ thing  
N N
- (the) cold war  
DET
- a different/ a whole new ball game  
A
- (a) double think  
DET
- a dry/ dummy run  
A
- easy/ fair game  
A
- a far cry (from something)  
P N
- a fast/ quick buck  
A

Group Three

## Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

Idioms with Adverbs: 50 idioms

Idioms that permit change: 4 idioms (8%)

- now and again/ then  
ADV
- on and off/ off and on  
ADV      ADV
- (go) on and on  
V
- over and over (again)  
ADV

### Group Four

Idioms with Prepositions: 50 idioms

Idioms that Permit Change: 10 idioms (20%)

- against all/ the odds  
DET
- (keep/ hold someone/ something) at bay  
N
- at a/ the crossroads  
DET
- at (one's) ease  
N
- at one's (own)/ someone's expense  
A      N
- at home (with someone/ in/ on/ with/ something)  
P      N      P      P      P      N
- at loggerheads (with someone)/ (in/ on something)  
P      N      P      P      N
- at a loss (to do something)  
C      V      N
- at a pinch/ push  
N
- (all) at sea  
Q

### Group Five

Verbal Idioms: 50 Idioms

Idioms that Permit Change: 18 Idioms (36%)

- ask/ look for trouble  
V

## Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

- bark/ be barking up the wrong tree  
Aux
- (not) be born yesterday  
ADV
- be/ mean curtains (for someone)  
V P N
- be a cut above someone/ something  
N
- be dying for something/ to do something  
Aux C V N
- be the (absolute) limit  
A
- bend/ lean/ fall over backwards (to do something)  
V V C V N
- bite (on) the bullet  
P
- break fresh/ new ground  
A
- bring (something) home to someone  
N
- burn one's boats/ bridges  
N
- (not) care/ give a damn  
ADV V
- carry the can (for someone)  
P N
- carry (some/ little/ no) weight  
A A A
- climb/ jump/ get on the band wagon  
V V
- come/ go full circle  
V

Second, variants and inclusions in each group of idioms are grammatically analyzed into lexical and functional subcategories in terms of frequency and percentage of occurrence. The data analysis of this part is designed into five tables, one for each group of idioms. Each table consists of two subsections: the first tabulates variants, while the second tabulates inclusions, as follows:

**Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms** .....Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

**Table One/ Idioms with Nouns that Permit Change (9) Freq. & Per. of Occurrence for Lexical & Functional Variants & Inclusions**

Grammatical Category	Lexical Variants					Functional Variants				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	3		1		1	2				
Percentage of Occurrence	33.3%		11.1%		11.1%	22.2%				
Grammatical Category	Lexical Inclusions					Functional Inclusions				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	2		1		2	1				
Percentage of Occurrence	22.2%		11.1%		22.2%	11.1%				

**Table Two/ Idioms with Adjectives that Permit Change (19) Freq. & Per. of Occurrence for Lexical & Functional Variants & Inclusions**

Grammatical Category	Lexical Variants					Functional Variants				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	8		7			1				
Percentage of Occurrence	42.1%		36.8%			52.2%				
Grammatical Category	Lexical Inclusions					Functional Inclusions				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	4	1			3	3				1
Percentage of Occurrence	33.3%	52.2%			15.7%	15.7%				52.2%

**Table Three/ Idioms with Adverbs that Permit Change (4) Freq. & Per. of Occurrence for Lexical & Functional Variants & Inclusions**

Grammatical Category	Lexical Variants					Functional Variants				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C

**Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms** ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

Frequency of Occurrence				3						
Percentage of Occurrence				75%						
Grammatical Category	Lexical Inclusions					Functional Inclusions				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence		1		1						
Percentage of Occurrence		25%		25%						

**Table Four/Idioms with Prepositions that Permit Change (10) Freq. & Per. of Occurrence for Lexical & Functional Variants & Inclusions**

Grammatical Category	Lexical Variants					Functional Variants				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	2	1				2				
Percentage of Occurrence	20%	10%				20%				
Grammatical Category	Lexical Inclusions					Functional Inclusions				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	8	3			7		1			1
Percentage of Occurrence	80%	30%			70%		10%			10%

**Table Five/Verbal Idioms that Permit Change (18) Freq. & Per. of Occurrence for Lexical & Functional Variants & Inclusions**

Grammatical Category	Lexical Variants					Functional Variants				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C

## Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms .....Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

Frequency of Occurrence	4	9	1			1		1	1	1
Percentage of Occurrence	22.2%	50%	5.5%			5.5%		5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Grammatical Category	Lexical Inclusions					Functional Inclusions				
Grammatical Subcategory	N	V	A	ADV	P	DET	Q	PRN	AUX	C
Frequency of Occurrence	4	1	6	2	2	1				1
Percentage of Occurrence	22.2%	5.5%	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%	5.5%				5.5%

### Conclusions

- Idioms that allow change of words in their constructions are worth investigating because they constitute almost one third of the idioms surveyed in this study.
- The study proves that change of variant(s) and inclusion(S) does occur in the form of lexical and functional subcategories as hypothesized in the introduction of this paper.
- The tabulation of frequencies and percentage of occurrence for every single lexical and functional subcategory reveal some flexibility of word choice.
- The findings of the study analysis help English language learners and users develop a better insight into idioms that permit change in terms of lexical and functional subcategories of words.

### Findings of the study

- The first part of the study analysis shows that 74 idioms (out of 250 surveyed ones) allow change of variants and inclusions of new words, which constitute 29.6%.
- The study analysis provides the percentage of occurrence for idioms that permit change in each of the examined groups of idioms as follows: Group One (18%), Group Two (38%), Group Three (8%), Group Four (20%) and Group Five (36%).

## **Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms** ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

- No instance of total non-occurrence for lexical and functional subcategories is registered in the diagnosed idioms contained in the corpus of the study.
- Some examples of non-occurrence for some lexical and functional subcategories of variants and inclusions are observed in the Tables of analysis as follows: Table One: (V, ADV, Q, PRN, AUX, C), Table Two: (ADV, Q, PRN, AUX), Table Three: (N, A, P, DET, Q, PRN, AUX, C), Table Four (A, ADV, PRN, AUX), Table Five (Q).
- Nouns range first in all tables, (38 N), while verbs and adjectives come second, (36 A) and (36 V).
- Frequency of occurrence for functional subcategories is less than that for lexical ones in tabulation, the highest being the occurrence of four examples for DET in Table Two.

## **References**

- Akmajian et al (2001): **Linguistics, an Introduction to Language and Communication**. Cambridge: the MIT Press.
- Biber, et al (1999): **Longman Grammar of Written and Spoken English**. London: Longman.
- Burton-Roberts, N. (1986): **Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax**. London: Longman.
- Crystal, D. (2003): **Linguistics and Phonetics**. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Elagin, S. (1979): **What Is Linguistics?** New Jersey: Practice-Hall, INC.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R. and Hyams, N. (2007): **An Introduction to Language**. Boston: Thomason Wardworth.
- Haegman and Guaran (1999): **English Grammar A Generative Grammar Perspective**. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Hartman, R., and Stork E. (1972): **Dictionary of Language and Linguistics**. London: Applied Science Publishers, LTD.
- Hornby, A.S. (1995): **Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English**. New York: Oxford (A6-A7)
- Mackkal, A., et al (2004): **A Dictionary of American Idioms**. Chicago: Barron's.

**Possible Change of Variants and Inclusions in the Construction of Some Idioms** ..... Assist. Lecturer Sama Kais Muhammad

---

Noel-Burton, R. (1998): **Analysing Sentences, An Introduction to English Syntax**. New York: Longman.

Poole, S. (1999): **An Introduction to Linguistics**. London: Macmillan Press LTD.

Radford, A. (2006): **English Syntax: An Introduction**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Saeed, J. (1999): **Semantics**. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers.

Seid, J. and McMordie, W. (2003): **English Idioms**. New York: Oxford University Press.

Swan, M. (2000): **Practical English Usage, International Student Edition**: Oxford: Oxford University Press.



## التغير المحتمل للمغايرات والادراج في بناء بعض

### التعابير

م. م. سما قيس محمد

### خلاصة البحث

يقدم البحث دراسة تحليلية لبعض المصطلحات الانكليزية التي تسمح بتعددية او تضمين المفردات في سياقها الاصلي. الجزء الاول من البحث يوفر نبذة تعريفية تشمل معنى المصطلح الانكليزي، انواعه وخصائصه اللغوية بينما يهدف الجزء الثاني من الدراسة بيان انواع المفردات المتغيرة والمتضمنة داخل المصطلح الانكليزي والتي تصنف حسب وظائفها اللغوية الى نوعين: مفردات معجمية (ذات معنى) ومفردات عملية (ليس لها معنى معجمي) مع امثلة توضيحية لكل منها. اما الجزء الثالث من البحث فيشمل الجانب التحليلي لهذه الدراسة حيث يقوم الباحث بعملية مسح تشمل (250) مصطلحا انكليزيا (لخمسة انواع من المصطلحات) يشخص بينها (74) مصطلحا يحتوي على امثلة لظاهرة تضمين وتعددية المفردات الممكن ادخالها على بعض المصطلحات الانكليزية. اما الجانب التحليلي الثاني من هذا البحث فيقوم بدراسة تكرارية ظاهرة تضمين وتعددية المفردات في المصطلحات التي استخلصها الباحث من عملية المسح وهي (29%) مصطلحا انكليزيا حيث ينظم الباحث خمسة جداول لخمسة انواع من المصطلحات. تصنف المفردات من هذه الجداول حسب وظائفها اللغوية المذكورة اعلاه ثم تحتسب ارقام تكرارها ونسبها المئوية. تكمن اهمية نتائج البحث بان دراسة ظاهرة تضمين وتكرارية المفردات في بعض المصطلحات توفر مطاطية اكثر في استخدام هذا النوع من المصطلحات وتمييزها عن غيرها.