Lexical Calque as a Secondary Term-formation Method Framing Cognition in the Target Language

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Abstract: Translating texts from one language into another involves the use of different translation techniques. One particularly interesting technique is 'lexical calque' which consists in the creation in the target language of a new expression based on a literal translation of a source language expression to introduce a new concept into the target language. This process involves secondary term-formation which entails cognitive, lexical, and cultural implications for the target language and its users. Therefore, calques frame the way target language users conceptualize the concepts they denote. This study explores the nature of lexical calques resulting from English-Arabic translation with the aim of (a) identifying the lexical, cultural and cognitive implications of English-based lexical calques for Modern Standard Arabic and its users and (b) identifying the views of native users of Arabic over the cognitive impact of lexical calques as loan translations in modern Arabic. The study is based on two types of primary data: (a) data collected from authentic journalistic texts representing different domains, contexts and text types and (b) data collected from native users of Arabic in the form of feedback over their reactions towards calques in Arabic. The study findings indicate that lexical calque is a productive method of word-creation, but has a strong power for framing the cognition of target language users.

Key words: Arabic, cognition, English, framing, lexical calque, translation

1. Introduction

Languages, as distinctive systems of human communication, exhibit contrastive structural, semantic, and cultural differences. Translating texts from one language into another involves a variety of translation problems, which can have serious implications for equivalence between source language and target language texts. In dealing with translation problems, translators use different translation techniques. A translation technique is "the transfer mode or procedure opted for by the translator in rendering a micro-level unit of the source text (ST) (e.g. word, abbreviation, phrase, sentence) or feature (e.g. sound effect) in a specific context" (Giaber 2019: 108). Examples of common translation techniques include borrowing, paraphrase, modulation, calque, transposition, addition, adaptation, and omission. One particularly interesting technique is calque,

> which is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result is either [i] a lexical calque, […], i.e. a calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, while introducing a new mode of expression;

or [ii] a structural calque, […], which introduces a new construction into the [target] language (Vinay and Darbelnet 1995: 32).

In other words, calque involves the creation in the target language of a new expression based on a literal translation of a source language expression to introduce a new concept into the target language. Thus, calque "refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of an undesired interference" (Chesterman 1997: 94). Usually, the main aim of this deliberate choice is to fill gaps in the target language (Newmark 1988: 84).

The focus of this study is on lexical calque, which involves secondary term formation leading to the creation of target language equivalents representing concepts denoted by source language terms. Sager (1990: 80) distinguished between two types of term formation: primary term formation and secondary term formation. Primary term formation accompanies concept formation in the source language and therefore it is monolingual, while secondary term formation is the creation of a target language term for the source language concept and happens as a result of knowledge transfer from source language community to target language community by means of term creation. According to Sager (ibid: 80-81),

> primary and secondary term formation are ruled by different motivations and influences. The fundamental difference between the two methods lies in the fact that in primary term formation there is no linguistic precedent, […], whereas in secondary term formation there always is the precedent of an existent term with its own motivation. The new term to be created must then be justified in some way and this justification may include reference to the form of existent terms.

Lexically, this process entails the introduction of new calque-formed expressions including general and specialized vocabulary items (e.g. الضوء الأخضر ʔaḍaw ʔalʔaxḍar from 'green light', غسيل الأموال ɣasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l from 'money laundering', إعادة التدوير ʔiʕa:dat ʔatadwi:r from 'recycling', هواتف ذكية hawa:tif ðakijja from 'smart phones', حقائب صديقة للبيئة ħaqa:ʔib ṣadi:qa lilbi:ʔa from 'environment-friendly bags', اقتصاد المعرفة ʔiqtiṣa:d ʔalmaʕrifa from 'knowledge economy'), and names of institutions and organizations (e.g. الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة ʔaldʒamʕijja ʔalʕa:ma lilʔumam ʔalmuttaḥida from 'United Nations General Assembly', البيت الأبيض ʔalbajt ʔalʔabyaḍ from 'White House' and صندوق النقد الدولي ṣundu:q ʔannaqd ʔadawli: from 'International Monetary Fund'). Calques like these are pervasive in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and writers and speakers use them in their various forms of communication.

In many cases, these calque-based Arabic formations continue to reflect some semantic and cultural features of their English original expressions. For example, كرة الثلج kurat ʔaθaldʒ from 'snow ball', يكسر الجليد jaksar ʔaldʒali:d from 'break the ice', البيت الأبيض ʔalbajt ʔalʔabjaḍ from 'White House', الثلاثاء الكبير ʔaθula:θa:ʔ ʔalkabi:r from 'super Tuesday' and وجبة سريعة wadʒba sari:ʕa from 'fast meal' carry features, flavours, and/or connotations which represent aspects of Western culture.

This study explores the phenomenon of English-based lexical calques as secondary term-formations in MSA with special emphasis on calques appearing in journalistic texts. The aim of the study is to identify (a) the domain-based contexts of lexical calques, (b) nature of their morphological structure and semantic features, (c) their cognitive implications for users of Arabic in the light of the concept of 'framing' and (d) the views of native users of Arab over the lexical, semantic and cognitive impact of lexical calques on Arabic and its users.

Framing in this study is used in the sense of the development of a particular conceptualization of something. In other words, framing implies that the way something is introduced (i.e. the frame) influences how people cognitively process that information (Lai 2017: 1). In cognitive linguistic studies, a frame is "a cognitive schema involving a set of interrelated signs […] that guides a strategy of perception and interpretation which people rely on to understand and respond to the world around them" (Wendland 2010: 28). In terminology studies, Faber (2015: 14) speaks of Frame-Based Terminology (FBT) as "a cognitive approach to terminology that is based on frame-like representations in the form of conceptual templates underlying the knowledge encoded in specialized texts". Thus, in language-related studies, the frame can be a word, phrase, image, stylistic technique, or a presentation technique. In this study, the frames are general and specialized words and phrases and names of organizations and institutions. (For more on framing, see: Fiss and Hirsch 2005; Chong and Druckman 2007; Wendland 2010; Ardevol-Abreu 2015; Burgers, Konijn and Steen 2016; Lai 2017).

Finally, this study will endavour to answer the following research questions:

a. What are the domains/contexts in which lexical calques are used within journalistic texts?

b. What is the nature of the morphological structures and semantic features of lexical calques?

c. Are users of Arabic aware that the Arabic calques are literal translations of expressions from another language?

d. Are users of Arabic aware of the intended meanings rather than the literal meanings of some lexical calques?

e. Do users of Arabic think that lexical calques are useful for modernizing the Arabic vocabulary?

f. Do users of Arabic think that these calques frame the way things are conceptualized and/or expressed in Arabic?

Based on initial investigation, the study hypothesizes that (a) English-based calques in Arabic appear in different journalistic texts related to a wide range of domain-based contexts, (b) most calques reflect the morphological structures and semantic features of their corresponding English expressions, (c) some users of Arabic may not recognize calques as literal translations of expressions from another language, (d) some users of Arabic may not recognize the intended meanings of some metaphor-based calques, (e) some calques are semantically too literal, thus framing the way users of Arabic conceptualize the entities and ideas represented by those

calques, and (f) a considerable number of native users of Arabic think that calques are useful for the modernization of Arabic.

2. Literature review

Calque has been dealt with in different studies. Some of the studies discuss calque as a translation technique in general (e.g. Newmark 1988: 84-85; Vinay and Darbelnet 1995: 32-33; Chesterman 1997: 94-95; Dickins, Hervey and Higgins 2002: 31; Molina and Hurtado Albir 2002: 499 and 510-511; Guerra 2012: 8; Hadithya 2014: 4-5; Walinski 2015: 59-60; Almanna 2016: 57-59; Siregar 2016: 52 and 45 and Giaber 2019: 115-116. Other studies deal with the phenomenon of calque in relation to translation between specific pairs of languages. For example, Zhang (2020) deals with calque as a means of cultural communication in language contact between Chinese and English. Swell (2001) discusses the use of calque by students when translating from French into English and from English into French. Ali (2005) deals with calquing as a means of terminological enrichment in translating from English into Arabic. Larizgoitia (2010) discusses the calquing mechanism in contemporary Basque when translating from Spanish and English. Mahmoud (2013) discusses calquing as a source of influence when translating from English into Arabic. Karakoc (2014)) discusses structural calques in the context of translating neologisms from English into Turkish. Vişan (2017) deals with the presence of calques in Romanian translations from English. Batubara (2019) discusses the use of loanwords and calque in the Indonesian translation of the English novel *Murder in the Oriental Express* by Agatha Christie. Morshed (2019) deals with English calques in Bangla with a special focus on tracing the mechanisms by which Bangla produces calques from English. However, Ali (2005) and Mahmoud (2013) are the most relevant to the present study as they deal with the calque phenomenon in the context of translation from English into Arabic. In what follows, these two studies will be briefly introduced.

Ali (2005: 114) deals with the lexical calque, which he defines as "a special kind of borrowing whereby a language adapts itself, via literal translation, to new concepts represented by foreign words without the need for it to adopt […] the word forms themselves". The main aim of the study was to identify types of calque and assess its role as a word-formation process in MSA (ibid: 114). The study is limited to terminological calques, but also touches upon some verbal phrases and expressions (ibid: 115). The study data was extracted from English-Arabic translations by senior translation students at University of Sharjah. Additional data was also extracted form newspapers, news broadcasts, textbooks, manuals and dictionaries. No information was given about the native language(s) of the students and the number of terms extracted from the students' translations and other sources. However, the author includes a list of 137 calques as an appendix.

The study identifies seven types of lexical (terminological) calques (ibid: 118-125) as follows:

a. Full (word-for-word) calques, which include three subtypes: nominal calques (e.g. غسيل الأموال ɣasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l for 'money laundering', verbal calques

(e.g. يقتل الوقت jaqtul ʔalwaqt for 'kill time') and prepositional calques (e.g. خلف أبواب مغلقة xalfa ʔabwa:b muɣlaqa for 'behind closed doors').

b. Partial (or semantically modified) calques (e.g. هجرة الأدمغة hidʒrat ʔalʔadmiɣa for 'brain drain' and ضربة دائرية ḏarba da:ʔirijja for 'banana kick').

c. Semantic calques which "assign an aspect of meaning of a source language word to a target language word that did not have it previously" (ibid: 121) such as تسلل tasallul for 'offside' in football terminology and الفأرة ʔalfaʔra for 'mouse' in computer terminology.

d. Foreign-included neologisms, which are lexical formations in which Arabic uses its native resources to create a new word to convey the foreign concept denoted by the source language word (e.g. خصخصة xasxasa for 'privatization' and فضائية fada:ʔijja for 'space channel').

e. Compound calques. These are two-word compounds, which are word-for-word translations of English one-word or two-word compounds such as حارس مرمى ḥa:ris marma: for 'goalkeeper' and طائرة تجسس ta:ʔirat tadʒassus for 'spy plane'.

f. Hybrid calques each of which includes a source language loan word and an Arabic native word (e.g. مقياس رختر miqja:s rixtar for 'Richter scale' and مقهى إنترنت maqha: intirnit for 'Internet café').

g. Acronymic calques such as الناتو ʔana:tu for 'NATO', اليونسكو ʔaljunisku for 'UNESCO', and الأوبك ʔalʔubik for 'OPEC'.

A cursory view of the above types of calque shows that the author does not use clear structural or semantic classification criteria. For example, the hybrid calques are also compound calques and full word-for-word calques. Also, all calques can be regarded as semantic calques in the sense of introducing new concepts into Arabic. What the author calls 'acronymic calques' are better be described as direct borrowings because by definition calques involve literal translation at the lexical and/or structural level.

Ali (2005: 126) points out that "calquing is becoming an almost normal practice" and "the trend in MSA seems to favor foreign-based neologisms and other types of calques and avoid borrowings as far as possible" (ibid: 125). In the conclusion, the author points out that there is a strong tendency in MSA to avoid using loanwords and instead uses its native words through calquing to form new lexical items to express non-native concepts, and this demonstrates the vigor and flexibility of Arabic to adapt to new circumstances (ibid: 127-128). Ali (2005) makes no mention of the cognitive impact of calquing on users of MSA.

Mahmoud (2013: 36) investigates "the influence of English as a foreign language (EFL) on MSA from a purely linguistic perspective". The study identifies free writing in MSA and translation from English into MSA as two areas in which influence of English on MSA is manifested (ibid: 37). The author points out that "some Arabic mass media derive some of their material[s] from foreign sources, which influence the style, structure and vocabulary of MSA" (ibid: 40). The study identifies calquing as one of seven types of structural or lexical manifestations of influence. The other types are substitution, re-ordering, over-production, poor translation, borrowing and code-mixing (ibid: 37-41). The author views calquing

as a process that involves both borrowing and translation and results in the creation of new expressions. The author lists sixteen examples of English-based calques such as نيران صديقة nira:n ṣadi:qa from 'friendly fire', حكومة الظل ḫuku:mat ʔaẓil from 'shadow cabinet', المقعد الساخن ʔalmaqʕad ʔassa:xin from 'hot seat' and محامي الشيطان muḫa:mi: ʔashajta:n from 'devil's advocate'. According to the author, some calques take some time to integrate into MSA and thus make language sound foreign and sometimes incomprehensible to monolingual users of MSA (ibid: 40). The author claims that calques will continue to invade MSA leading to incomprehensibility and misunderstanding so long as new words and expressions are created in English (ibid: 41). However, the author provides no empirical data on why some calques take some time to integrate into MSA and how and when calquing makes MSA sound foreign and/or incomprehensible to monolingual users.

3. **The study**
This study is a descriptive analytical one based on the investigation of two types of primary data: (a) English-based Arabic calques collected from authentic journalistic texts related to different domains and contexts (e.g. politics, business, culture, education, sport, art). The criterion for selecting these calques is the existence of corresponding English words/expressions documented in bilingual English-Arabic dictionaries (e.g. Doniach 1972 (*Oxford English-Arabic Dictionary*), Baalbaki 2005 (*Al-Mawrid Al-Akbar*), Arts 2014 (Oxford Arabic Dictionary: Arabic-English/English-Arabic), or their appearance in bilingual documents, manuals, advertisements and/or websites. This type of data is collected from eighty thematically varied journalistic texts in five daily UAE newspapers published in the period from 2019 to 2021. These newspapers are *Al-Ittihaad* الاتحاد, *Al-Waṭan* الوطن, *Al-Khalee*ʒ الخليج, *Al-Bayaan* البيان, and *Al-Emaraat Al-Yaoum* الإمارات اليوم. Journalistic newspaper texts are chosen as sources of data for this study because thematically and linguistically they deal with various current issues/affairs, reflect current language, and are read by various types of people. These texts include news stories, feature stories, investigative reports, editorials and reviews. (b) Data collected from 401 native users of Arabic in the form of feedback over their reactions towards English-based calques in Arabic. A semi-structured interview was used as an instrument for collecting data. The participants belonged to different Arab countries including United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Oman, Mauritania, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, and Jordan. 210 participants were males and 191 were females. All the participants were more than 18 years old. The participants' educational levels varied from secondary school certificate to PhD degree, with the majority (i.e. 346 out of 401) being holders of BA degrees.

3.1 Data analysis and discussion
This is the main part of the study in which data collected from journalistic texts and data collected from native users of Arabic are analysed in the light of the study aims and hypotheses.

3.1.1 Analysis of lexical calques in journalistic texts

This section of the study is devoted to the analysis of calques in journalistic texts to identify their domain-based contexts, types of their morphological structure, their semantic nature and their cognitive implications for native users of Arabic. Data analysis shows that English-based calques appear in Arabic journalistic texts related to different domains/contexts (Hypothesis A). The following lists show examples of calques in MSA and their corresponding English expressions in different domains/contexts:

General Contexts

استنزاف العقول	ʔistinza:f ʔalʕuqu:l	brain drain
غسيل المخ	ɣasi:l ʔalmux	brain wash
الضوء الأخضر	ʔaḏawʔ ʔalaxḏar	green light
الخط الساخن	ʔalxaṯ ʔassa:xin	hot line

Food

وجبة سريعة	waʒba sari:ʕa	fast meal
وجبة ساخنة	waʒba sa:xina	hot meal

Transportation

طريق خدمات	ṯari:q xidama:t	service road
محطة حافلة	maḥaṯat ḥa:fila	bus stop
حزام المقعد	ḥiza:m ʔalmaqʕad	seat belt
حافلة مدرسية	ḥa:fila madrasijja	school bus

Language/Literature/Arts

خيال علمي	xaya:l ʕilmi:	science fiction
اللغة الأمّ	ʔalluɣa ʔalʔumm	mother tongue
الفنون الجميلة	ʔalfunu:n ʔalʒami:la	fine arts
لغة الجسد	luɣat ʔalʒasad	body language

Economics

المنطقة الحرة	ʔalminṯaqa ʔalḥurra	free zone
الأصول الثابتة	ʔalʔuṣu:l ʔalθa:bita	fixed assets
التنمية المستدامة	ʔatanmija ʔalmustada:ma	sustainable development
الخصخصة	ʔalxaṣxaṣa	privatization

Medicine/Health Sciences

تفريش الأسنان	tafri:ʃ ʔalʔasna:n	tooth brushing
الطب البديل	ʔaṯib ʔalbadi:l	alternative medicine
عدسات لاصقة	ʕadasa:t la:ṣiqa	contact lenses
فيروس كرونا	fajrus kuruna	corona virus

Science/Technology

هاتف ذكي	ha:tif ðaki:	smart phone

قاعدة بيانات	qa:ʕidat baja:na:t	data base
رقمنة	raqmana	digitalization
إعادة تدوير	ʔiʕa:dat tadwi:r	recycling
منصات رقمية	manaṣṣa:t raqmijja	digital platforms
طاقة متجددة	ṯa:qa badi:la	renewable energy

Business/Management

مجلس الأمناء	maʒlis ʔalʔumana:ʔ	board of trustees
حقوق المستهلك	ħuqu:q ʔalmustahlik	consumer rights
حكومة إلكترونية	ħuku:ma ʔiliktru:nijja	e-government
الدعم اللوجستي	ʔadaʕm ʔalluʒisti:	logistic support

Education/Training

ورشة عمل	warʃat ʕamal	workshop
سبورة ذكية	subu:ra ðakijja	smart board
عصف ذهني	ʕaṣf ðihni:	brain storming
تغذية راجعة	taɣðija ra:ʒiʕa	feedback
كلية جامعية	kullijja ʒa:miʕijja	university college

TV/Cinema

نجوم السينما	nuʒu:m ʔassinima:	movie stars
السجادة الحمراء	ʔassaʒʒa:da ʔalħamra:ʔ	red carpet
على الهواء	ʕala: ʔalhawa:ʔ	on the air
البث الحي	ʔalbaθ ʔalħajj	live transmission

International Organizations/Institutions/Agencies

منظمة الصحة العالمية	munaẓẓamat ʔaṣiħħa ʔalʕa:lamijja
	World Health Organization
وكالة الاستخبارات المركزية	waka:lat ʔalʔistixba:ra:t ʔalmarkazijja
	Central Intelligence Agency
هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية	hajʔat ʔalʔiðaʕa ʔalbariṯa:nijja
	British Broadcasting Corporation
البنك الدولي	ʔalbank ʔadawali:	World Bank

Environment

ثقب ألوزون	θuqb ʔalʔuzu:n	ozone hole
حقائب صديقة للبيئة	ħaqa:ʔib ṣadi:qa lilbi:ʔa	a environment-friendly bags
طاقة نظيفة	ṯa:qa naẓi:fa	clean energy

Finance/Banking

بطاقة اتمان	biṯa:qat ʔiʔtima:n	credit card
حساب مصرفي	ħisa:b maṣrifi:	bank account
حساب جاري	ħisa:b ʒa:ri:	current account
البنك المركزي	ʔalbank ʔalmarkazi:	central bank

Law/Crime/Police

غسيل الأموال	ɣasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l	money laundering
محكمة الاستئناف	maħkamat ʔalʔistiʔna:f	court of appeal
الإتجار بالبشر	ʔalʔittiʒa:r bilbaʃar	human trafficking
الشرطة المجتمعية	ʔalʃurṭa ʔalmuʒtamaʕijja	community police

Politics

الوزير الأول	ʔalwazi:r ʔalʔawwal	primary minister
الحرب الباردة	ʔalħarb ʔalba:rida	cold war
تطهير عرقي	taṭhi:r ʕirqi:	ethnic cleansing
الرأي العام	ʔaraʔj ʔalʕa:m	public opinion
القوة الناعمة	ʔalquwwa ʔalna:ʕima	soft power

Military

نيران صديقة	nijra:n ṣadi:qa	friendly fire
منطقة منع الطيران	minṭaqat manʕ ʔalṭajara:n	no-fly zone
ذخيرة حية	ðaxi:ra ħajja	live ammunition
ملحق عسكري	mulħaq ʕaskari:	military attaché
القبة الحديدية	ʔalqubba ʔalħadi:dijja	iron dome

Sports

كرة السلة	kurat ʔasalla	basket ball
العد التنازلي	ʔalʕadd ʔatana:zuli:	count down
كأس العالم	kaʔs alʕa:lam	World Cup
حارس مرمى	ħa:ris marmaa	goal keeper

Communication

الاتصال الجماهيري	ʔalittisa:l ʔalʒama:hi:ri:	mass communication
منصات رقمية	minaṣṣa:t raqmijja	digital platforms
بريد إلكتروني	bari:d ʔiliktru:ni:	electronic mail
خط ساخن	xaṭ sa:xin	hot line
وسائط المتعدد	waṣa:ʔiṭ mutaʕaddida	multimedia

(For more examples, see Appendix)

Data analysis shows that some calques are used in more than one domain (e.g. خارطة الطريق xa:riṭat ʔaṭari:q from 'road map', انتقال سلس ʔintiqa:l salis from 'smooth transition', الضوء الأخضر ʔaḍawʔ ʔalʔaxḍar from 'green light', استعراض العضلات ʔistiʕra:ḍ ʔalʕaḍala:t from 'muscle flexing'). Some of the calques have been in use for a long time (e.g. الأمم المتحدة ʔalʔumam ʔalmuttaħida from 'United Nations', لعب الأدوار laʕib ʔalʔadwa:r الضوء الأخضر ʔaḍawʔ ʔalʔaxḍar from 'green light', from 'role play', الوضع الراهن ʔalwadʕ ʔara:hin from 'status quo'), while others are relatively new (e.g. تقريش الأسنان tafri:ʃ ʔalʔasna:n from 'tooth brushing', سيجارة إلكترونية siʒa:ra ʔiliktru:nijja from 'electronic cigarette', مقهى إنترنت maqha: intirnit from 'internet café', جسر الهوة ʒasr ʔalhuwwa from 'bridging the gap', الشرطة

القوة الناعمة المجتمعية ʔaʃurṭa ʔalmuʒtamaʕijja from 'community police', and ʔalquwwa ʔana:ʕima from 'soft power', حقائب صديقة للبيئة ħaqa:ʔib ṣadi:qa lilbi:ʔa from 'environment-friendly bags', and الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب ʔalruxsa ʔaldawlijja liqija:dat ʔalħa:su:b from 'International Computer Driving License').

Morphologically, some calques consist of one word (e.g. خصخصة xaṣxaṣa from 'privatization'), فأرة faʔra from 'mouse', رقمنة raqmana from 'digitalization', شفافية ʃafa:fijja from 'transparency'), other calques consist of two words (e.g. الخط الساخن ʔalxaṭṭ ʔassa:xin from 'hot line', الهواتف الذكية ʔalhawa:tif ʔaðakijja from 'smart phones', الجامعة المفتوحة ʔalʒa:miʕa ʔalmaftu:ħa from 'open university', العد التنازلي ʔalʕadd ʔatana:zuli: from 'count down') or three words (e.g. الصندوق الأسود ʔaṣundu:q ʔalʔaswad from 'black box', غرفة التجارة والصناعة ɣurfat ʔatiʒa:ra wa ʔaṣina:ʕa from 'chamber of commerce and industry', ضريبة القيمة المضافة ḍari:bat ʔalqi:ma ʔalmuḍa:fa from 'value added tax', تلفزيون الدائرة المغلقة tilfizju:n ʔada:ʔira ʔalmuɣlaqa from 'closed circuit TV', إدارة الموارد البشرية ʔida:rat ʔalmawa:rid ʔalbaʃarijja from 'human resource department', حقائب صديقة للبيئة ħaqa:ʔib ṣadi:qa lilbi:ʔa from 'environment friendly bags'), and some calques consist of four words (e.g. الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب ʔaruxṣa ʔaduwalijja liqija:dat ʔalħa:su:b from 'International Computer Driving License', الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة ʔalʒamʕijja ʔlʕa:ma lilʔumam ʔalmuttaħida from 'United Nations General Assembly', برنامج الأمم المتحدة للتنمية barna:maʒ ʔalʔumam ʔalmuttaħida ʔalʔinma:ʔi: from 'United Nations Development Program') (Hypothesis A).

A structural comparison between Arabic calques and their original English expressions shows that the vast majority of Arabic calques mirror the structures of their corresponding English expressions in terms of the number of words as can be seen from the above examples. This is because as a translation technique calque is mainly based on literal translation. Some Arabic calques are hybrid formations as they are created through the literal translation of one word and the borrowing of another such as البنك المركزي ʔalbank ʔalmarkazi: from 'central bank', مقياس ريختر miqja:s rixtar from 'Richter scale', مقهى إنترنت maqha: intirnit from 'Internet café' and فنان الجرافيتي fana:n ʔalqra:fi:ti: from 'graffiti artist'. In some cases, the calque is an Arabic compound structure consisting of an already Arabicized and established word and another newly borrowed word as in فيروس كورونا fajrus kuruna from 'corona virus'. The word فيروس fajrus is an established borrowing adopted by Arabic through Arabicization long time ago and the word كورونا kuruna is a new borrowing. Another example is the compound تكنولوجيا الإنترنت tiknulu:ʒja: ʔalʔintirnit from 'Internet technology'. The word tiknulu:ʒja: is an established borrowing adopted by Arabic long time ago and the word ʔalʔintirnit is a relatively new borrowing.

Semantically, some Arabic calques have direct meanings and are denotatively transparent, i.e. they refer to contextually observable entities and their meanings are clear. Examples are دقيقة صمت daqi:qat ṣamt from 'minute of silence', ثلاثي الأبعاد θula:θi ʔalʔabʕa:d from 'three-dimensional', وجبة ساخنة waʒba sa:xina from 'hot meal', حافلة مدرسية ħa:fila madrasijja from 'school bus', اللغة الثانية ʔalluɣa ʔaθa:nija from 'second language', وحدة العناية الفائقة waħdat ʔalʕina:ja ʔalfa:iqa from 'intensive care unit', رسالة نصية risa:la naṣṣijja from 'text message', مركز تسوق

markaz tasawwuq from 'shopping center', لجنة الإدارة laʒnat ʔalʔida:ra from 'management committee', رسالة توصية risa:lat taws̱ija from 'recommendation letter', أفلام الرعب afla:m ʔaruʕb from 'horror films', منظمة الصحة العالمية munaẓamat ʔassiħa ʔalʕa:lamijja from 'World Health Organization', حزب المعارضة ħizb ʔalmuʕa:raḏa from 'opposition party', منطقة منع الطيران minṯaqat manʕ ʔalṯajara:n from 'no-fly zone', and كأس العالم kaʔs ʔalʕa:lam from 'World Cup'.

Other calques are based on English metaphorical expressions and their meanings are indirect. Examples of these metaphorical calques are غسيل المخ ɣasi:l ʔalmux from 'brain wash', الخط الساخن ʔalxaṯ ʔasa:xin from 'hot line', الذهب الأسود ʔaððahab ʔalʔaswad from 'black gold', الصندوق الأسود ʔasˠundu:q ʔalʔaswad from 'black box', العملة الصعبة ʔalʔumla ʔasˠaʕba from 'hard currency', الهواتف الذكية ʔalhawa:tif ʔaðakijja from 'smart phones', إعادة تدوير ʔiʕa:dat tadwi:r from 'recycling', تغذية راجعة taɣðija ra:jiʕa from 'feedback', عصف ذهني ʕasˠf ðihni: from 'brain storming', على الهواء ʕala: ʔalhawa:ʔ from 'on the air', البث الحي ʔalbaθ ʔalħaj from 'live transmission', طاقة نظيفة ta:qa naẓi:fa from 'clear energy', and غسيل الأموال ɣasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l from 'money laundering'.

These Arabic calques are semantically too literal leading to a conceptual deviation from the denotative expectations of native users of Arab, thus framing the way they conceptualize the entities and ideas represented by these calques. For example, in reality, the brain in 'brain wash' is not washed but manipulated; the line in 'hot line' is neither hot nor cold but direct or active; the gold in 'black gold' is not really gold but petroleum; the box in 'black box' is not black but orange; the laundering in 'money laundering' is not real laundering but the process of concealing the origins of illegal money which is a crime in which the criminal is the agent, the money is the patient and the result is the money cleaned of any trace of its negative (dirty) source; there is no real friendship between environment and bags in 'environment-friendly bags' but a relationship of suitability; the license in 'International Computer Driving License' is not a driving license but a license to operate/use the computer.

Originally, these metaphorical concepts did not exist in Arabic, but through intensional literal translation they have been transferred into Arabic, thus, cognitively making users of Arabic process the meanings of these expressions according to the English way of metaphorical conceptualization of things. This relates to what Burgers, Konijn and Steen (2016: 410) call 'figurative framing', which they consider as a theoretical perspective that can explain framing across a variety of societal issues. Thus, users of Arabic would conceptualize the idea of 'brain manipulation' through the conceptual frame of 'laundering or washing'; the idea of 'direct/active line' through the conceptual frame of 'a hot line', the idea of 'the orange box containing the flight recorder' through the conceptual frame of 'a black box'; the idea of 'suitability of bags for environment' through the conceptual frame of 'a friendship between the environment and bags'; the idea of 're-using or re-treating objects and materials' through the conceptual frame of 'cycle' or 'a series of circular movements in a machine'; the idea of 'a session of discussion and practical work on a particular subject or issue' through the concept of 'a place in which things are made or repaired using tools and machines'; the idea of 'computer

operation' through the conceptual frame of 'driving' . Other extensional nonliteral translations of the English metaphorical expressions could have been used to avoid literality and conceptual framing as can be seen in the examples in Table 1.

Table 1: Examples of extensional nonliteral translations

English Expression	Existing Translation	Alternative Translation
brain wash	غسيل المخ ɣasi:l ʔalmux	توجيه العقول tawʒi:h ʔalʕuqu:l
hot line	الخط الساخن ʔalxat ʔassa:xin	الخط المباشر ʔalxat ʔalmuba:ʃir
black box	الصندوق الأسود ʔasˤundu:q ʔalʔaswad	مسجل الرحلات musaʒʒil ʔariħla:t الصندوق البرتقالي ʔasˤundu:q ʔalburtuqa:li:
hard currency	العملة الصعبة ʔalʕumla ʔasˤaʕba	العملة المضمونة ʔalʕumla ʔalmadˤmu:na
smart phones	الهواتف الذكية ʔalhawa:tif ʔaðakijja	الهواتف الحديثة ʔalhawa:tif ʔalħadi:θa
recycling	إعادة التدوير ʔiʕa:dat ʔatadwi:r	إعادة المعالجة ʔiʕa:dat ʔalmuʕa:laʒa إعادة الاستعمال ʔiʕa:dat ʔalʔistiʕma:l
feedback	التغذية الراجعة ʔatagɣðija ʔarra:dʒiʕa	رد الفعل raddat ʔalfiʕl الاستجابة ʔalʔistidʒa:ba
brain storming	العصف الذهني ʔalʕasf ʔaðihni:	سبر الأفكار sabr ʔalʔafka:r
on the air	على الهواء ʕala: ʔalhawa:ʔ	مباشر mubaaʃir
live transmission	بث حي baθ haj	بث مباشر baθ muba:ʃir
clean energy	طاقة نظيفة tˤa:qa nazˤi:fa	طاقة غير ضارة tˤa:qa ɣajr dˤa:ra

money laundering	غسيل الأموال ɣasi:l ʔalʕamwa:l	شرعنة الأموال ʃarʕanat ʔalʕamwa:l
International Computer Driving License	الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب ʔaruxṣa ʔaduwalijja liqija:dat ʔalħa:ṣu:b	الرخصة الدولية لتشغيل الحاسوب ʔaruxṣa ʔaduwalijja litaʃɣi:l ʔal-ha:ṣu:b

The above examples of suggested extensional nonliteral translations convey the intended meanings using Arabic modes of conceptualization and expression; therefore, they fill the lexical/conceptual gaps in MSA without cognitively framing the way users of Arabic conceptualize the entities/ideas denoted by the original English expressions.

3.1.2 Analysis of native users' views

Because journalistic texts are meant to be read by public readership, one way of investigating the views of native users of Arabic on calques and their implications for Arabic and its users is through the analysis of feedback from actual users of Arabic. For this purpose, a semi-structured interview was designed and used to collect feedback from four hundred and one participants. The participants were over twenty years of age and had at least completed secondary education. This was to make sure that they had enough linguistic and general knowledge to understand and answer the interview questions. The interview schedule was pre-tested on twenty similar participants to make sure that the purpose and questions of the interview were clear. The interview schedule was thoroughly discussed with the piloting participants who unanimously agreed that the questions were clear and did not include any misleading or ambiguous elements that may lead to different interpretations by different study participants. To make sure that the participants understand the questions, the interviews were conducted in simple Arabic of everyday life. The interviews were conducted by four of my translation students. Each student conducted 100 interviews. Before the interviews I had to explain the process to the students and train them on how to conduct the interviews in simple Arabic. Only clear answers were recorded. Individually, each participant was shown a list of fifteen examples of Arabic calques without making any reference to their corresponding original English expressions. After making sure that the participant had read the calques in the list, the participant was asked clear direct questions about their reactions towards calques in respect of (a) their awareness of calques as secondary term-formations in Arabic, (b) their awareness of the literality of meaning of calques, (c) their recognition of the intended meanings rather than the literal meanings of some calques, (d) usefulness of calques for modernizing Arabic, (e) impact of calques on conceptualization of things and ideas, and (f) possible impact of calques on methods of expression in Arabic. After answering these questions, again individually every participant was given the opportunity to

add any relevant comments. The only limitation in this process was the amount of time needed to interview the participants. Table 2 presents a statistical distribution of the participants' answers to the interview questions.

Table 2: Statistical distribution of the participants' answers

No	Interview Questions	Distribution of Participants' Answers			
		Yes	No	Undecided	Total
a	Are you aware that these expressions are not original Arabic expressions?	167 (41.65 %)	139 (34.66 %)	95 (23.69 %)	401 (100 %)
b	Are you aware that these Arabic expressions are literal translations of expressions from another language?	169 (42.15 %)	157 (39.15 %)	75 (18.70 %)	401 (100 %)
c	Are you aware of the intended meanings rather than the literal meanings of these expressions?	231 (57.61 %)	114 (28.43 %)	56 (13.96 %)	401 (100 %)
d	Do you think that these expressions are useful for modernizing Arabic?	166 (41.40 %)	143 (35.66 %)	92 (22.94 %)	401 (100 %)
e	Do you think that these calques affect the way things are conceptualized in Arabic?	249 (62.1 %)	75 (18.70 %)	77 (19.20 %)	401 (100 %)

f	Do you think that these calques affect ways of expression in Arabic?	264	89	48	401
		(65.84 %)	(22.19 %)	(11.97 %)	(100 %)

A statistical analysis of the native users' views shows that 167 participants (41.65 %) were aware that calques were not original formations in Arabic. However, 139 participants (34.66 %) were unaware, and 95 participants (23.69 %) were undecided. This agrees with hypothesis (b). 169 participants (42.15 %) were aware that calques were literal translations of expressions from another languages, while 157 (39.15 %) were unaware. 18.70 % of the participants (i.e. 95) were undecided. This also agrees with hypothesis (b). In terms of being aware of the intended meanings rather than the literal meaning of some calques, 231 participants (57.66 %) were aware. But 114 participants (28.43 %) were unaware, and 92 (13.96 %) were undecided. This agrees with hypothesis (c). When asked about the usefulness of calques for modernizing Arabic, 166 participants (41.40 %) answered "Yes". This agrees with hypothesis (e). However, 143 participants (35.66 %) answered "No", and 92 (22.94 %) were undecided. 249 participants (62.1 %) think that calques affect the way things are conceptualized in Arabic. This agrees with hypothesis (d) about the framing of conceptualization. However, 75 participants (18.70 %) do not think that calques affect conceptualization in Arabic, and 77 participants (19.20 %) were undecided. Finally, in answering the question *Do you think that these calques affect ways of expression in Arabic?*, 264 participants (65.84 %) answered "Yes". This highlights the organic link between conceptualization and expression. In other words, calques frame cognition by affecting the ways things are conceptualized semantically, and as a result, they lead to the framing of the ways things are expressed linguistically. An example for this is the use in Arabic by Arab radio and TV presenters of the phrase تحت الهواء taħta ʔalhawaː (lit. under the air), created in Arabic as an antonym to على الهواء ʕala: ʔalhawaː?, which is a calque from the English expression 'on the air'. However, 89 participants (22.19 %) answered "No", and 48 participants (11.97 %) were undecided.

Finally, although the study participants originally come from different Arab countries, this variation did not have a clear impact on the views expressed by the participants. This is mainly because the calques were in Modern Arabic and appear in journalistic texts published in UAE daily newspapers which are usually read by all Arabs living in UAE.

4. **Conclusion**

This study is a descriptive analytical one devoted to the investigation of the phenomenon of English-based lexical calques in MSA with a special emphasis on calques in journalistic texts. The aim of the study was to identify the domain-based contexts of calques, nature of their morphological structures and semantic features,

and their cognitive implications for users of Arabic in view of the concept of 'framing', as well the views of native users of Arabic on the lexical, semantic and cognitive impact of lexical calques on Arabic and its users. The study was based on the investigation of two types of primary data: (a) English-based Arabic calques collected from eighty journalistic texts in five UAE daily newspapers and (b) views of 401 native users of Arabic belonging to different Arab countries on their reactions towards lexical calques in Arabic.

The study has achieved the above-mentioned aims including the identification of eighteen domain-related contexts in which lexical calques are used (Hypothesis A). Analysis of calques appearing in journalistic texts related to the eighteen domains/contexts shows that the vast majority of Arabic calques reflect the morphological structures and semantic features of their corresponding English expressions (Hypothesis B). The study shows that 39.15 % of the study participants do not recognize calques as literal translations of expressions from another language (Hypothesis C) and 28.43 % do not recognize the intended meanings of some metaphor-based calques (Hypothesis D). The study shows that being created through literal translation, metaphor-based calques are semantically too literal leading to the framing of cognition by affecting the ways things are conceptualized by users of Arabic, and as a result, they lead to the framing of the ways things are expressed linguistically in Arabic. This is confirmed by 65.84 % of the study participants (Hypothesis E). Analysis of the nature, function and implications of lexical calques in view of the feedback of native users of Arabic shows that calquing as a secondary term-formation method has become a key source for introducing new concepts into Arabic by creating new expressions to fill lexical/conceptual gaps in both general and specialized languages. Thus, calquing has become a useful method for updating Arabic vocabulary, an outcome confirmed by 41.40 % of the study participants (Hypothesis F).

Finally, as this study is limited in scope, other studies are needed to investigate relevant aspects and issues. These include calquing in other text types, reasons making translators opt for literal translation in dealing with foreign language expressions, role of translation quality assurance in the process of translating new expressions into Arabic, and impact of calque-based framing on young learners of Arabic.

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Appendix
List of Calques as per Domain/Context

  Calque in Arabic   **Original English Expression**

General Contexts

عنق الزجاجة	bottle neck
استنزاف العقول	brain drain
غسيل المخ	brain wash
الضوء الأخضر	green light
الخط الساخن	hot line
انتقال سلس	smooth transition
العقل المدبر	mastermind
دقيقة صمت	minute of silence
استعراض العضلات	muscle flexing
على الأرض	on the ground
على خلفية	on the background of
خارطة الطريق	road map
لعب الأدوار	role play
الوضع الراهن	status quo
الشفافية	transparency
جسر الهوة	bridging the gap
سيجارة إلكترونية	electronic cigarettes
على الورق	on paper
خدمة المجتمع	community service
مقهى إنترنت	Internet café
ناطحة سحاب	skyscraper
كسر الجليد	ice breaking
أفضل الممارسات	best practices
بنية تحتية	infrastructure

أسدل الستار	draw the curtain
بدم بارد	in cold blood

Food

قائمة الطعام	food menu
وجبة سريعة	fast meal
وجبة ساخنة	hot meal

Transportation

طريق خدمات	service road
محطة حافلة	bus stop
حزام المقعد	seat belt
حافلة مدرسية	school bus
ساعات الذروة	peak hours

Language/Literature/Arts

خيال علمي	science fiction
اللغة الأم	mother tongue
الفنون الجميلة	fine arts
الفنون الحرة	Liberal arts
لغة أجنبية	foreign language
اللغة الثانية	second language
لغة الجسد	body language
لغة الإشارة	sign language
فنان الأداء	performance artist
فنان الجرافيتي	graffiti artist

Economics

الذهب الأسود	black gold
دخل الفرد	per capita income
غرفة التجارة والصناعة	chamber of commerce and industry
المنطقة الحرة	free zone
اقتصاد المعرفة	knowledge economy
القرية العالمية	global village
العملة الصعبة	hard currency
الأصول الثابتة	fixed assets
خط الفقر	poverty line
العرض والطلب	supply and demand
الموارد البشرية	human resources
القطاع العام	public sector
القطاع الخاص	private sector
ضريبة القيمة المضافة	added value tax
التنمية المستدامة	sustainable development
الخصخصة	privatization
التبادل التجاري	trade exchange
شريك تجاري	trade partner
تجارة إعادة التصدير	re-export trade
الاقتصاد الأخضر	green economy
قطاع التجزئة	retail sector

Medicine/Health Sciences

تفريش الأسنان	tooth brushing
الطب البديل	alternative medicine
عدسات لاصقة	contact lenses

الإدمان على المخدرات	drug addiction
وحدة العناية الفائقة	intensive care unit
أعراض جانبية	side effects
الحمض النووي	nucleic acid
فيروس كرونا	Corona virus
مختبر الجينات	genetics laboratory
مضاد حيوي	antivirus
متلازمة الشرق الأوسط التنفسية	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
الجراحة الروبوتية	robotic surgery
الجراحة المفتوحة	open surgery

Science/Technology

هواتف ذكية	smart phones
نقرة	click
فأرة	mouse
حاسوب لوحي	tablet computer
تلفزيون الدائرة المغلقة	closed-circuit TV
بنك معلومات	data bank
قاعدة بيانات	data base
لوحة مفاتيح	key board
الصندوق الأسود	black box
رقمنة	digitalization
كلمة المرور	pass word
اسم المستخدم	user name
تحكم عن بعد	remote control
إعادة تدوير	recycling

قطع غيار	spare parts
منصات رقمية	digital platforms
ذكاء اصطناعي	artificial intelligence
رسالة نصية	text message
تطبيق ذكي	smart application
تحول ذكي	smart transformation
مقياس ريختر	Richter scale
فضاء افتراضي	virtual space
منصة ذكية	smart platform
طاقة شمسية	solar energy
الطاقة البديلة	alternative energy
التكنولوجيا القابلة للارتداء	wearable technology
السحابة	cloud
نظام التموضع العالمي	Global Positioning System
نظام أندرويد	Android system
الفضاء الرقمي	digital space
ثلاثي الأبعاد	three-dimensional
طاقة متجددة	renewable energy
برمائي	amphibian
مقياس رختر	Richter scale
الطاقة البديلة	alternative energy
تكنولوجيا الإنترنت	Internet technology

Business/Management/Administration

مجلس الأمناء	board of trustees
لجنة الإدارة	management committee

وصف وظيفي	job description
خطة عمل	business plan
رجال أعمال	business men
غداء عمل	working/business lunch
مسودة قرار	draft resolution
إدارة العاملين	personnel department
مركز تسوق	shopping centre
حقوق المستهلك	consumer rights
ثقة المستهلك	consumer confidence
الأمن الوظيفي	job security
الخطة التشغيلية	operational plan
فرصة عمل	job opportunity
الأمانة العامة	general secretariat
برنامج عمل	work program
إدارة الموارد البشرية	human resource department
حكومة إلكترونية	e-government
تأشيرة إلكترونية	electronic visa
طلب توظيف	job application
غرفة التجارة والصناعة	chamber of commerce and industry
مجتمع الأعمال	business community
ريادة الأعمال	entrepreneurship
الحصة السوقية	market share
الدعم اللوجستي	logistic support
النفقات اللوجستية	logistic expenses
الخصخصة	privatization

وظيفة شاغرة	vacant position
لجنة فنية	technical committee
الخطة الترويجية	promotional plan
شريك استراتيجي	strategic partner
التخطيط الاستراتيجي	strategic planning
الرؤية	vision
المهمة	mission
شركة قابضة	holding company
بيع الجملة	whole sale
لجنة مشتركة	joint committee
أسعار تنافسية	competitive prices
باحث عن عمل	job seeker
علامة تجارية	trade mark
الخط السريع	fast track
القرية العالمية	global Village
حملة إعلانية	advertising campaign

Education/Training

ورشة عمل	workshop
سبورة ذكية	smart board
تصميم المناهج	curriculum design
عصف ذهني	brain storming
أستاذ مساعد	assistant professor
أستاذ مشارك	associate professor
امتحان الكتاب المفتوح	open-book exam

ساعات مكتبية	office hours
شهادة تخرج	graduation certificate
رسالة توصية	recommendation letter
تغذية راجعة	feedback
كلية جامعية	university college
الشهادة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب	International Computer Driving License
درجة البكالوريوس	Bachelor degree
جامعة افتراضية	virtual university
جامعة مفتوحة	open university
أفضل الممارسات	best practices

TV/Cinema/Opera

نجوم السنيما	movie stars
نجوم التلفزيون	TV stars
السجادة الحمراء	red carpet
قناة فضائية	space channel
على الهواء	on the air
أفلام الرعب	horror films
البث الحي	live transmission
دار الأوبرا	opera house

International Organizations/Institutions/Agencies

الأمم المتحدة	United Nations
مجلس الأمن	Security Council
منظمة الصحة العالمية	World Health Organization
برنامج الأمم المتحدة للتنمية	United Nations Development Programme

وكالة الاستخبارات المركزية	Central Intelligence Agency
البيت الأبيض	White House
هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية	British Broadcasting Corporation
الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة	United Nations General Assembly
البنك الدولي	World Bank
منظمة التغذية والزراعة	Food and Agriculture Organization
صندوق النقد الدولي	International Monetary Fund
محكمة الجنايات الدولية	International Criminal Court

Environment

ثقب ألوزون	ozone hole
حقائب صديقة للبيئة	environment-friendly bags
طاقة نظيفة	clean energy
طاقة متجددة	renewable energy
طاقة شمسية	solar energy
الطاقة البديلة	alternative energy
انبعاثات كربونية	carbon emissions
تغير المناخ	climate change

Finance/Banking

بطاقة اتمان	credit card
حساب مصرفي	bank account
حساب جاري	current account
حساب توفير	savings account
معاملة بنكية	bank transaction
البنك المركزي	central bank

Law/Crime/Police

غسيل الأموال	money laundering
محكمة الاستئناف	court of appeal
تهريب البشر/الإتجار بالبشر	human trafficking
الجريمة المنظمة	organized crime
محكمة الجنايات	criminal court
الشرطة المجتمعية	community police
السوار الإلكتروني	electronic bracelet
جريمة إلكترونية	cyber crime
تجسس إلكتروني	cyber espionage/spying
سياسة الخصوصية	privacy policy
تحت المراقبة	under surveillance

Politics

الصراع على السلطة	struggle for power
حزب المعارضة	opposition party
الربيع العربي	Arab spring
الوزير الأول	primary minister
حكومة الظل	shadow cabinet
الحرب الباردة	cold war
تطهير عرقي	ethnic cleansing
مؤتمر قمة	summit conference
السيدة الأولى	first lady
برنامج عمل	work programme
عملية السلام	peace process
الرأي العام	public opinion

القوة الناعمة	soft power
شريك استراتيجي	strategic partner
مذكرة تفاهم	memorandum of understanding
الثلاثاء الكبير	super Tuesday

Military

نيران صديقة	friendly fire
قوات مسلحة	armed forces
منطقة عسكرية	military zone
منطقة منع الطيران	no-fly zone
ذخيرة حية	live ammunition
هجوم انتحاري	suicide attack
أسلحة الدمار الشامل	weapons of mass destruction
السيطرة والتحكم	command and control
ملحق عسكري	military attaché
برمائي	amphibian
القبة الحديدية	iron dome
لغم أرضي	land mine
الشرطة العسكرية	military police

Sports

كرة السلة	basket ball
العد التنازلي	count down
كأس العالم	world cup
حارس مرمى	goal keeper
الميدالية الذهبية	gold medal
ضربة جزاء	penalty kick

الألعاب الأولمبية   Olympic games

Communication

الاتصال الجماهيري   mass communication

رسالة نصية   text message

وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي   social media

منصات رقمية   digital platforms

بريد إلكتروني   electronic mail

خط ساخن   hot line

بيان صحفي   press release

مؤتمر صحفي   press conference

هاتف جوّال   mobile phone

وكالة أنباء   news agency