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

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33806/ijaes.v24i2.591

Jamal Giaber
United Arab Emirates University, UAE

Received on 11.9.2022 Accepted on 8.10.2023 Published: 6.6.2024

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 ṣaw? al?axdar from ‘green light’, غسيل الأموال ɡa?al from ‘money laundering’, إعادة التدوير ɡa?atadwi?r from ‘recycling’, حقوق صديقة للبيئة ḥaqa: ɡib ɡa?albi from ‘environment-friendly bags’, اقتصاد المعرفة ɡitisa:d ḡalma?rif?a from ‘knowledge economy’), and names of institutions and organizations (e.g. الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة ḥalma?ma lil?umam ḡalmutta?ha?ida from ‘United Nations General Assembly’, البيت الأبيض alba?abj from ‘White House’ and صندوق النقد الدولي ṣundu?q ḡana? qadawli: 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 ḡal?dja from ‘snow ball’, يكسر الجليد jaksar ḡal?dja?r from ‘break the ice’, البيت الأبيض ḡalbajt al?abya? from ‘White House’ and الليلة الكبرى ḡa?ula:θa? from ‘super Tuesday’ and وجبة سريعة ṣada wad?ba sari: 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 endeavour 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 from 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. غسل الأموال ياسي:ل `الاموا:ل for ‘money laundering’, verbal calques
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 صديقة نيران nisāḥ sādiqā from ‘friendly fire’, حكومة الظل ʻuluḥuḥuṭ maṭ ḥaḍīl from ‘shadow cabinet’, المعهد الساخن ʔalmaqṣadaḥ ḥaṣṣa:xin from ‘hot seat’ and محامي الشيطان muḥa:mmi ḥaṣha:jta: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 الاتحا, Al-Watan الوطن, Al-Khaleed 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: brain drain
- غسيل المخ: brain wash
- الضوء الأخضر: green light
- الخط الساخن: hot line

### Food
- 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

### Language/Literature/Arts
- الخيال العلمي: science fiction
- اللغة الأم: mother tongue
- الفنون الجميلة: fine arts
- لغة الجسد: body language

### Economics
- المنطقة الحرة: free zone
- الأصول الثابتة: fixed assets
- التنمية المستدامة: sustainable development
- الخصخصة: privatization

### Medicine/Health Sciences
- التفريش الأسنان: tooth brushing
- الطب البديل: alternative medicine
- عدسات لاصقة: contact lenses
- فيروس كرونا: corona virus

### Science/Technology
- هاتف ذكي: smart phone
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قاعدة بيانات</td>
<td>qa:sidat baja:na:t</td>
<td>data base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رقمنة</td>
<td>raqmana</td>
<td>digitalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إعادة تدوير</td>
<td>?i:k:dat tadwi:r</td>
<td>recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>منصات رقمية</td>
<td>manassa:at raqmi:jija</td>
<td>digital platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طاقة متجددة</td>
<td>?a:qa badi:la</td>
<td>renewable energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business/Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حقوق المستهلك</td>
<td>huquː?q ʔalmuːstahliːk</td>
<td>consumer rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حكومة الفلكية</td>
<td>?a?daːm ʔalluːjiːː</td>
<td>e-government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدعم اللوجستي</td>
<td>?a?daːm ʔalluːjiːː</td>
<td>logistic support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education/Training**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ورشة عمل</td>
<td>warʃa?ːtam ?a?laʔa?ː</td>
<td>workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سورة ذكية</td>
<td>suːbaːra ʔakija</td>
<td>smart board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عصف ذهني</td>
<td>ʕasaʃ ʕiːniː</td>
<td>brain storming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تنقية ر اجع ة</td>
<td>taʔiːja raːʔiːːa</td>
<td>feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كلية جامعية</td>
<td>kulliːja ʔaːmaːʔiːːja</td>
<td>university college</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TV/Cinema**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نجوم السينما</td>
<td>nuʔuːm ?aʔassinimaːa?</td>
<td>movie stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الساحة الحمراء</td>
<td>?assaʔaʔaːda ʔa?lhaːmaːʔaː?</td>
<td>red carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>على الهواء</td>
<td>ʕalaː ʔa?lhaːmaːʔaː?</td>
<td>on the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البث الحي</td>
<td>ʔa?lbaʔ ʔa?lhaːʔ</td>
<td>live transmission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International Organizations/Institutions/Agencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>منظمة الصحة العالمية</td>
<td>munazzamat ?aʔiːhaː ʔa;lʔaːlamiiːja</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وكالة الاستخبارات المركزية</td>
<td>wakaːlaʔat ʔa?lʔistixbaːraːʔaːt ʔa?lmarkaziːja</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية</td>
<td>hajʔat ʔa?lʔiʔaʔaː ʔa?lbaɾiːʔaːniːja</td>
<td>British Broadcasting Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البنك الدولي</td>
<td>ʔa?lbaŋ ʔa?daːwaliː</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تقب ظوزون</td>
<td>ʔuːqbaʔ ʔa?lʔuzuːnaː</td>
<td>ozone hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حقائب صديقة للبيئة</td>
<td>ʔaʔaːʔaʔib ʔaʔašdaːqa ʔalbiːʔaːaʔaː</td>
<td>a environment-friendly bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طاقة نظيفة</td>
<td>ʔa:qa ʔiːzaːʕijaːfa</td>
<td>clean energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finance/Banking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بطاقة اتمان</td>
<td>biʔaːqat ʔiʔaʔiːmaːʔaː</td>
<td>credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حساب مصرفي</td>
<td>ʔiʔa:b ʔaʔaʂɾiːfiː</td>
<td>bank account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حساب حاري</td>
<td>ʔiʔa:b ʔaːʔiːː</td>
<td>current account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البنك المركزي</td>
<td>ʔa?lbaŋ ʔa?lmarkaziː</td>
<td>central bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Law/Crime/Police

 Geldwäsche yāsī:l ʔalʔamwā:l  
 Verbreitung von Straftaten māḥkāmat ʔalʔistiːnaːf  
 Verbreitung von Waffen ʔalʔittiːja:r bilbāṣar  
 Gemeinschaftspolizei ʔalʔurtā ʔalmaʔṣtamāːsiːja

 Politics

 Minister alwalzaːiːr ʔalʔawwal  
 Krieg alḥarab ʔalbaːorida  
 (Über)nahm die Macht taθiːr ʕiːɾiqːiː  
 Außenminister ʔaraʔj ʔalʃaːm  
 Polizei alʔluwwa ʔalnaːʃima

 Military

 Freiwerbung niːɾraːnaː ʕadīːqa  
 Raketenartillerie minṭaːqaːt maːnʔ ʔalʔtajaraːnaː  
 Fliegende Zone ʔaθiːra ʔaːjaːda  
 Militärateilnehmer mulḥaq ʕaθaskariː  
 Iron Dome alʔluqquba ʔalḥadiːdija

 Sports

 Fußball kurat ʔasalla  
 Weltfußball alʔʃadd ʔatanaːzaːliː  
 Weltmeisterschaft ʔaθs alʃaːlam  
 Torhüter haːris marmaa

 Communication

 Massenübertragung alliːtisːaːl ʔalʃamaːhiːriː  
 Datenübertragung minḥaːsaːt raqmijja  
 Email bariːd ʔiliːktruːniː  
 Online沟通 xaθ saːxin  
 Multimedia waʃaːʔit mutaʃaddima

(For more examples, see Appendix)

Data analysis shows that some calques are used in more than one domain (e.g.  
Xaːriːtaʔaːʔatariːq from ‘road map’, ʔintiːqaːl salis from ‘smooth  
transition’, ʔadawʔ ʔalʔaxdar from ‘green light’, ʔistiːfraːd ʔalʔaʃdaːlaːt from ‘muscle flexing’). Some of the calques have been in use  
for a long time (e.g. ʔaɬum ʔaɬmúttaːhida from ‘United Nations’,  
Laːfīb ʔalʔadwaːr from ‘role play’, ʔaɬwaːdə generates from ‘status quo’), while others are  
relatively new (e.g. ʔaɬasnaːn from ‘tooth brushing’,  
Maqhaː intiːnaː from ‘internet café’,  
Jasr ʔalhuwwa from ‘bridging the gap’,  
alʔuṣurah ʔaɬamūṣtamaːsiːja from ‘electronic cigarette’,  
Maqhaː intiːnaː from ‘internet café’,  
Jasr ʔalhuwwa from ‘bridging the gap’,  
alʔuṣurah ʔaɬamūṣtamaːsiːja from ‘electronic cigarette’,
Morphologically, some calques consist of one word (e.g. ‘three-dimensional’, ‘hot line’, ‘smart phones’), other calques consist of two words (e.g. ‘open university’). Another example is the word ‘three-dimensional’ which is an established borrowing adopted by Arabic long time ago and the word ‘hot line’ is a relatively new borrowing. Another example is the word ‘smart phones’ which is an established borrowing adopted by Arabic long time ago and the word ‘three-dimensional’ is a relatively new borrowing.


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 ‘central bank’, ‘Richter scale’, ‘Internet café’, ‘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 ‘second language’, ‘Richter scale’, ‘Central Bank’. In other cases, the calque is a three-dimensional structure consisting of a newly borrowed word and another already existing Arabic word as in ‘hot meal’, ‘hot line’, ‘smart phones’.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Expression</th>
<th>Existing Translation</th>
<th>Alternative Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brain wash</td>
<td>غسيل المخ ŋasi:l ňalmux</td>
<td>توجيه العقول ŋawį:j ňalˁuq:lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot line</td>
<td>الخط الساخن ŋalxαt ňassa:xin</td>
<td>الخط المباشر ŋalxαt ňalmuba:jir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black box</td>
<td>الصندوق الأسود ŋasymous:q ňalʔaswad</td>
<td>المسجل الرحلات musa3zi:l ňarihla:t الصندوق البرتقالي ŋasymous:q ňalburtuqa:li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard currency</td>
<td>العملة الصعبة ŋalʔumla ňasaʔba</td>
<td>العملة المضمونة ŋalʔumla ňalmadmu:na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart phones</td>
<td>الهواتف الذكية ŋalhawa:tif ŋaðakijja</td>
<td>الهواتف الحديثة ŋalhawa:tif ŋalhadi:θa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycling</td>
<td>إعادة التدوير ŋiʕa:dat ŋatadwi:r</td>
<td>إعادة المعالجة ŋiʔa:dat ňalʔumša:laʔa إعادة الاستعمال ŋiʔa:dat ňalʔistišma:l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feedback</td>
<td>التنمية الراجعة ŋataγyši:jaa ŋaʔarra:dʒiʔa</td>
<td>ردد الفعل raddat ňalʔiʃl الاستجابة ŋalʔistišma:ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brain storming</td>
<td>العصف الذهني ŋalʔasf ŋaʔišni:</td>
<td>سبب الأفكار sabr ňalʔafka:r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the air</td>
<td>على الهواء ŋaːla: ňalhawa:ʔ</td>
<td>مباشر mubaʔaʃir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live transmission</td>
<td>بث حي baθ haj</td>
<td>بث مباشر baθ muba:jir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean energy</td>
<td>طاقة نظيفة ŋaʔa naʔi:jäfa</td>
<td>طاقة غير ضارة ŋaʔa ŋajr ňaːra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Interview Questions</th>
<th>Distribution of Participants’ Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Are you aware that these expressions are not original Arabic expressions?</td>
<td>167 (41.65 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Are you aware that these Arabic expressions are literal translations of expressions from another language?</td>
<td>169 (42.15 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Are you aware of the intended meanings rather than the literal meanings of these expressions?</td>
<td>231 (57.61 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Do you think that these expressions are useful for modernizing Arabic?</td>
<td>166 (41.40 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Do you think that these calques affect the way things are conceptualized in Arabic?</td>
<td>249 (62.1 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (57.66 %) 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 tahta Ɂalhawa: (lit. under the air), created in Arabic as an antonym to على الهواء ʕala: Ɂalhawa:?, 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.

**Acknowledgements**

This paper is an outcome of a research project funded by United Arab Emirates University within the *Summer Undergraduate Research Experience* grant program for which I am very grateful. I am also grateful to my students Rauda Al-Dhaheri, Farah Shalabi, Hafsa Al-Falasi and Mariam Al-Romaithi for their assistance in data collection.

Jamal Mohamed Giaber, PhD
United Arab Emirates University, UAE
ORCID Number: 0000-0003-0948-7209
Jamalgaber1957@gmail.com
Sources and References

Sources
Al-Bayaan: https://www.albayan.ae/
Al-Emaraat: https://www.emaratalyoum.com/
Al-Ittihaad: https://www.alittihad.ae/
Al-Khaleej: http://www.alkhaleej.ae/portal
Al-Watan: https://www.elwatannews.com/

References

Karakoc, Nihal Yetkin. (2014). ‘Structural calques in neologism translation and


### Appendix

**List of Calques as per Domain/Context**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calque in Arabic</th>
<th>Original English Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

90
General Contexts

- عقن 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أسدل الستار</td>
<td>draw the curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بدم بارد</td>
<td>in cold blood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قائمة الطعام</td>
<td>food menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وجبة سريعة</td>
<td>fast meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وجبة ساخنة</td>
<td>hot meal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>طريق خدمات</td>
<td>service road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محطة حافلة</td>
<td>bus stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حزام المقعد</td>
<td>seat belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حافلة مدرسية</td>
<td>school bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ساعات الذروة</td>
<td>peak hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خيال علمي</td>
<td>science fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اللغة الأم</td>
<td>mother tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الفنون الجميلة</td>
<td>fine arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الفنون الحرة</td>
<td>Liberal arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لغة أجنبية</td>
<td>foreign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اللغة الثانية</td>
<td>second language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لغة الجسم</td>
<td>body language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لغة الإشارة</td>
<td>sign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فنان الأداء</td>
<td>performance artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فنان الجرافيتي</td>
<td>graffiti artist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economics

black gold
per capita income
chamber of commerce and industry
free zone
knowledge economy
global village
hard currency
fixed assets
poverty line
supply and demand
human resources
public sector
private sector
added value tax
sustainable development
privatization
trade exchange
trade partner
re-export trade
green economy
retail sector

Medicine/Health Sciences

tooth brushing
alternative medicine
contact lenses
drug addiction
intensive care unit
side effects
nucleic acid
Corona virus
genetics laboratory
antivirus
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
robotic surgery
open surgery

Science/Technology
smart phones
click
mouse
tablet computer
closed-circuit TV
data bank
data base
key board
black box
digitalization
pass word
user name
remote control
recycling
Business/Management/Administration

Council of Trustees

Management Committee
job description  business plan  business men  working/business lunch  draft resolution  personnel department  shopping centre  consumer rights  consumer confidence  job security  operational plan  job opportunity  general secretariat  work program  human resource department  e-government  electronic visa  job application  chamber of commerce and industry  business community  entrepreneurship  market share  logistic support  logistic expenses  privatization
وظيفة شاغرة
technical committee
لجنة فنية
technical committee
الخطة الترويجية
promotional plan
شريك استراتيجي
strategic partner
tكتل 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
cرية العالمية
global Village
حملة إعلانية
advertising campaign

Education/Training
ورشة عمل
workshop
سورة 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نجوم السينما</td>
<td>movie stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نجوم التلفزيون</td>
<td>TV stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السجادة الحمراء</td>
<td>red carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قناة فضائية</td>
<td>space channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>على الهواء</td>
<td>on the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أفلام الرعب</td>
<td>horror films</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البيت الحي</td>
<td>live transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دار الأوبرا</td>
<td>opera house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### International Organizations/Institutions/Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الأمم المتحدة</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مجلس الأمن</td>
<td>Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>منظمة الصحة العالمية</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>برنامج الأمم المتحدة للتنمية</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 وكالة الاستخبارات المركزية
البيت الأبيض
هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية
الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة
البنك الدولي
منظمة التغذية والزراعة
صندوق النقد الدولي
محكمة الجنايات الدولية

Environment
ثقب ألوزون
حقائب صديقة للبيئة
طاقة نظيفة
طاقة متجددة
طاقة شمسية
الطاقة البديلة
انبعاثات كربونية
تغير المناخ

Finance/Banking
بطاقة اتمان
حساب مصرفي
حساب جاري
حساب توفير
معاملة بنكية
البنك المركزي

Central Intelligence Agency
White House
British Broadcasting Corporation
United Nations General Assembly
World Bank
Food and Agriculture Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Criminal Court

ozone hole
environment-friendly bags
clean energy
renewable energy
solar energy
alternative energy
carbon emissions
climate change

credit card
bank account
current account
savings account
bank transaction
central bank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>غسيل الأموال</td>
<td>money laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محكمة الاستئناف</td>
<td>court of appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تهريب البشر/التبادل بشر</td>
<td>human trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجريمة المنظمة</td>
<td>organized crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محكمة الجنايات</td>
<td>criminal court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشرطة المجتمعية</td>
<td>community police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السوار الإلكتروني</td>
<td>electronic bracelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جريمة إلكترونية</td>
<td>cyber crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تجسس إلكتروني</td>
<td>cyber espionage/spying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سياسة الخصوصية</td>
<td>privacy policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تحت المراقبة</td>
<td>under surveillance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصراع على السلطة</td>
<td>struggle for power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حزب المعارضة</td>
<td>opposition party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الرويغ العربي</td>
<td>Arab spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الوزير الأول</td>
<td>primary minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حكومة الظل</td>
<td>shadow cabinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحرب الباردة</td>
<td>cold war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تطهير عرقي</td>
<td>ethnic cleansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مؤتمر قمة</td>
<td>summit conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السيدة الأولى</td>
<td>first lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>برنامج عمل</td>
<td>work programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عملية السلام</td>
<td>peace process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الرأي العام</td>
<td>public opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القوة الناعمة</td>
<td>soft power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شريك استراتيجي</td>
<td>strategic partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مذكرة تفاهم</td>
<td>memorandum of understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الثلاثاء الكبير</td>
<td>super Tuesday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military**

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

**Sports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كرة السلة</td>
<td>basket ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العد التنازلي</td>
<td>count down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كأس العالم</td>
<td>world cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حارس مرمى</td>
<td>goal keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الميدالية الذهبية</td>
<td>gold medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضربة جزاء</td>
<td>penalty kick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 جوال

mobile phone

وكالة أنباء

news agency