

## **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 *ʔadawʔ ʔalʔaxdar* from ‘green light’, غسيل الأموال *ʔasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l* from ‘money laundering’, إعادة التدوير *ʔiʕa:dat ʔatadwi:r* from ‘recycling’, هواتف ذكية *hawa:tif ʔakijja* from ‘smart phones’, حقائب صديقة للبيئة *ʔaqa:ʔib ʕadi:qa lilbi:ʔa* from ‘environment-friendly bags’, اقتصاد المعرفة *ʔiqtiʕa:d ʔalmaʕrifa* from ‘knowledge economy’), and names of institutions and organizations (e.g. الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة *ʔaldʒamʕijja ʔalʕa:ma lilʔumam ʔalmuttaʕida* from ‘United Nations General Assembly’, صندوق النقد الدولي *ʔalbajt ʔalʔabyaɖ* from ‘White House’ and صندوق النقد الدولي *sundu: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 ʔalʔabjaɖ* 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 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; Almann 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. غسيل الأموال *yasi: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 muylaqa* for ‘behind closed doors’).
- b. Partial (or semantically modified) calques (e.g. هجرة الأدمغة *hidzrat ʔalʔadmiya* for ‘brain drain’ and ضربة دائرية *darba 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 *xaṣṣaṣa* 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 ريختر *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 sadi:qa* from 'friendly fire', حكومة الظل *huku:mat ʔazil* from 'shadow cabinet', المقعد الساخن *ʔalmaqʕad ʔassa:xin* from 'hot seat' and محامي الشيطان *muħa: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-Khaleed* الخليج, *Al-Bayaan* البيان, and *Al-Emarat 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	ʔasi:l ʔalmux	brain wash
الضوء الأخضر	ʔadawʔ ʔalaxdar	green light
الخط الساخن	ʔalxat ʔassa:xin	hot line

##### Food

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

##### Transportation

طريق خدمات	ʔari:q xidama:t	service road
محطة حافلة	maḥaʔat 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 الأم	ʔalluʔa ʔalʔumm	mother tongue
الفنون الجميلة	ʔalfunu:n ʔalzami:la	fine arts
لغة الجسد	luʔat ʔalzasad	body language

##### Economics

المنطقة الحرة	ʔalmintaqa ʔalḥurra	free zone
الأصول الثابتة	ʔalʔuʕu:l ʔalḥa:bita	fixed assets
التنمية المستدامة	ʔatanmija ʔalmustada:ma	sustainable development
الخصخصة	ʔalxaʕxaʕa	privatization

##### Medicine/Health Sciences

تفريش الأسنان	tafri:f ʔalʔasna:n	tooth brushing
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الطب البديل	ʔaṭib ʔalbadi:l	alternative medicine
عدسات لاصقة	ʕadasa:t la:s̥iqa	contact lenses
فيروس كورونا	fajrus kuruna	corona virus

**Science/Technology**

هاتف ذكي	ha:tif ḏaki:	smart phone
قاعدة بيانات	qa:ʕidat baja:na:t	data base
رقمنة	raqmana	digitalization
إعادة تدوير	ʔiʕa:dat tadwi:r	recycling
منصات رقمية	manassa:t raqmijja	digital platforms
طاقة متجددة	ṭa:qa badi:la	renewable energy

**Business/Management**

مجلس الأمناء	maʕlis ʔalʔumana:ʔ	board of trustees
حقوق المستهلك	ḥuqu:q ʔalmustahlik	consumer rights
حكومة إلكترونية	ḥuku:ma ʔiliktru:nijja	e-government
الدعم اللوجستي	ʔadaʕm ʔalluʕisti:	logistic support

**Education/Training**

ورشة عمل	warʕat ʕamal	workshop
سبورة ذكية	subu:ra ḏakijja	smart board
عصف ذهني	ʕaʕf ḏihni:	brain storming
تغذية راجعة	tayḏija ra:ʕiʕa	feedback
كلية جامعية	kullijja ʕa:miʕijja	university college

**TV/Cinema**

نجوم السينما	nuʕu:m ʔassinima:	movie stars
السجادة الحمراء	ʔassaʕa:da ʔalhamra:ʔ	red carpet
على الهواء	ʕala: ʔalhawa:ʔ	on the air
البث الحي	ʔalbaθ ʔalhajj	live transmission

**International Organizations/Institutions/Agencies**

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

**Environment**

ثقب ألوزون	θuqb ʔalʔuzu:n	ozone hole
حقائب صديقة للبيئة	ḥaqa:ʔib ʕadi:qa lilbi:ʔa	a environment-friendly bags
طاقة نظيفة	ṭa:qa nazi:fa	clean energy



### Finance/Banking

بطاقة ائتمان	biṭa:qat ʔiʔtima:n	credit card
حساب مصرفي	ḥisa:b masrifi:	bank account
حساب جاري	ḥisa:b ʒa:ri:	current account
البنك المركزي	ʔalbank ʔalmarkazi:	central bank

### Law/Crime/Police

غسيل الأموال	yasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l	money laundering
محكمة الاستئناف	maḥkamat ʔalʔistiʔna:f	court of appeal
الاتجار بالبشر	ʔalʔittiʒa:r bilbaʃar	human trafficking
الشرطة المجتمعية	ʔalfurṭa ʔalmuʒtamaʕijja	community police

### Politics

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

### Military

نيران صديقة	nijra:n ʕadi:qa	friendly fire
منطقة منع الطيران	minṭaqat manʕ ʔaltajara:n	no-fly zone
ذخيرة حية	ḏaxi:ra ḥajja	live ammunition
ملحق عسكري	mulḥaq ʕaskari:	military attaché
القبة الحديدية	ʔalqubba ʔalhadi: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	ḥa:ris marmaa	goal keeper

### Communication

الاتصال الجماهيري	ʔalittisa:l ʔalzama:hi:ri:	mass communication
منصات رقمية	minassa:t raqmijja	digital platforms
بريد إلكتروني	bari:d ʔiliktru:ni:	electronic mail
خط ساخن	xaṭ sa:xin	hot line
وسائط متعددة	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:ritat ʔaṭari:q* from 'road map', انتقال سلس *ʔintiqa:l salis* from 'smooth transition', استعراض العضلات *ʔadawʔ ʔalʔaxḍar* from 'green light',

Morphologically, some calques consist of one word (e.g. خخصة xaxṣaṣa from ‘privatization’), فأرة faʔra from ‘mouse’, رقمنة raqmna from ‘digitalization’, شفافية šafa:fijja from ‘transparency’), other calques consist of two words (e.g. الخط الساخن ʔalxatt ʔassa:xin from ‘hot line’, الهواتف الذكية ʔalhawa:tif ʔaḏakijja from ‘smart phones’, الجامعة المفتوحة ʔalzɑ:miʃa ʔalmaftu:ħa from ‘open university’, الصندوق الأسود ʔaṣundu:q ʔalʔaswad from ‘black box’, العد التنازلي ʔalʃadd ʔatana:zuli: from ‘count down’) or three words (e.g. غرفة التجارة والصناعة ʔatizɑ:ra wa ʔaṣina:ʃa from ‘chamber of commerce and industry’, ضريبة القيمة المضافة tilfizju:n ʔadɑ:ʔira ʔalmuylaqa from ‘closed circuit TV’, إدارة الموارد البشرية ʔida:rat ʔalmawa:rid ʔalbafarijja from ‘human resource department’, حقائب صديقة للبيئة ħaqa:ʔib šadi:qa lilbi:ʔa from ‘environment friendly bags’), and some calques consist of four words (e.g. الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب ʔaruxṣa ʔaduwalijja liqijja:dat ʔalħa:su:b from ‘International Computer Driving License’, الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة ʔalzamʃijja ʔlʃa:ma lilʔumam ʔalmuttaħida from ‘United Nations General Assembly’, برنامج الأمم المتحدة للتنمية barna:maʒ ʔalʔumam ʔalmuttaħida ʔalʔinna: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 *daqiqat ṣamt* from 'minute of silence', ثلاثي الأبعاد *θula:θi ʔalʔabʕa:d* from 'three-dimensional', وجبة ساخنة *wazba sa:xina* from 'hot meal', حافلة مدرسية *ħa:fila madrasijja* from 'school bus', اللغة الثانية *ʔalluya ʔaθa:nijja* from 'second language', وحدة العناية الفائقة *waħdat ʔalʕina:ja ʔalfa:iqa* from 'intensive care unit', رسالة نصية *risa:la nassijja* from 'text message', مركز تسوق *markaz tasawwuq* from 'shopping center', لجنة الإدارة *laznat ʔalʔida:ra* from 'management committee', رسالة توصية *risa:lat tawsijja* from 'recommendation letter', أفلام الرعب *afla:m ʔaruʕb* from 'horror films', منظمة الصحة العالمية *munazamat ʔassiħa ʔalʕa:lamijja* from 'World Health Organization', حزب المعارضة *ħizb ʔalmuʕa:raħa* from 'opposition party', منطقة منع الطيران *minṭaqat manʕ ʔaltajara:n* from 'no-fly zone', and كأس العالم *kaʕs 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 *yasi:l ʔalmux* from 'brain wash', الخط الساخن *ʔalxat ʔasa:xin* from 'hot line', الذهب الأسود *ʔaḏḏahab ʔalʔaswad* from 'black gold', الصندوق الأسود *ʔaṣundu:q ʔalʔaswad* from 'black box', العملة الصعبة *ʔalʔumla ʔaṣaʔba* from 'hard currency', الهواتف الذكية *ʔalhawa:tif ʔaḏakijja* from 'smart phones', إعادة تدوير *ʔiʕa:dat tadwi:r* from 'recycling', تغذية راجعة *tayḏija ra:jiʕa* from 'feedback', عصف ذهني *ʕaṣf ḏihni:* from 'brain storming', على الهواء *ʕala: ʔalhawa:ʔ* from 'on the air', البث الحي *ʔalbaθ ʔalhaj* from 'live transmission', طاقة نظيفة *ta:qa naẕi:fa* from 'clear energy', and غسيل الأموال *yasi: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 yasi:l ?almux	توجيه العقول tawzi:h ?alʕuqu:l
hot line	الخط الساخن ?alxaʔ ʔassa:xin	الخط المباشر ?alxaʔ ʔalmuba:ʃir
black box	الصندوق الأسود ʔasundu:q ʔalʔaswad	مسجل الرحلات musazgil ʔarihla:t الصندوق البرتقالي ʔasundu:q ʔalburtuqa:li:
hard currency	العملة الصعبة ʔalʔumla ʔaʕaʔba	العملة المضمونة ʔalʕumla ʔalmaɗmu:na
smart phones	الهواتف الذكية ʔalhawa:tif ʔaɗakijja	الهواتف الحديثة ʔalhawa:tif ʔalhadi:θa
recycling	إعادة التدوير ʔiʕa:dat ʔatadwi:r	إعادة المعالجة ʔiʕa:dat ʔalmuʕa:laʒa إعادة الاستعمال ʔiʕa:dat ʔalʔistiʕma:l
feedback	التغذية الراجعة ʔatagyɗijja ʔarra:dʒiʕa	رد الفعل raddat ʔalfiʕl الاستجابة ʔalʔistidʒa:ba
brain storming	العصف الذهني	سبر الأفكار

	ʔalʕasf ʔaḏihni:	sabr ʔalʔafka:r
on the air	على الهواء ʕala: ʔalhawa:ʔ	مباشر mubaaf̣ir
live transmission	بث حي baθ haj	بث مباشر baθ muba:f̣ir
clean energy	طاقة نظيفة ʔa:qa naʔi:fa	طاقة غير ضارة ʔa:qa ʔajr ḏa:ra
money laundering	غسيل الأموال ʔasi:l ʔalʔamwa:l	شرعة الأموال ʕarʕanat ʔalʕamwa:l
International Computer Driving License	الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب ʔaruxsa ʔaduwalijja liqija:dat ʔalḥa:su:b	الرخصة الدولية لتشغيل الحاسوب ʔaruxsa ʔaduwalijja litaʕyi:l ʔal-ha:su: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 (65.84 %)	89 (22.19 %)	48 (11.97 %)	401 (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* tahta ṭalhawa: (lit. under the air), created in Arabic as an antonym to *على الهواء* ʿala: ṭalhawa:?, 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 الزجاجاة	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**

تقشير 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 كورونا

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 ريختر	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 السينما	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 الأوزون	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 جوال

mobile phone

وكالة أنباء

news agency