The Role of Loan Translation in Language Development

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ABSTRACT

Languages have influenced each other since ancient times. The wide spread of computer technologies, in particular, the Internet, has increased the influence of languages on each other. Developed languages are playing an important role in filling relatively less developed languages with new concepts and terms, while at the same time accelerating the process of their disappearance. It is impossible to avoid foreign words, and it is very difficult to translate all of them. In such a situation, there are two ways besides translation: using calqued foreign words or phonetic adaptation. Especially calques (loan translation) are the best option from the point of view of nationality. In Uzbek linguistics, there are different views on calques. Some linguists interpret them as external sources, while others include them as internal sources. There are different semantic, lexical, syntactic and phraseological types of calques. They have not been deeply studied in Uzbek linguistics. Studying calques in a wide range, using this method more effectively is of great importance in ensuring the nationality of the Uzbek language and guaranteeing its future.

Keywords: Calque (loan translation), foreign words, borrowing words, translation, language enrichment.

INTRODUCTION

As the world's languages continue to evolve in sync with the changes in society, their interaction will continue to improve accordingly. The influence of languages on each other is

manifested in different levels and ways, depending on the existing situation and environment.

Loan translations is one of the most important ways to learn words from foreign languages. The term *calque* (fr. calque - copy, imitation) was first introduced to the science by the French linguist Charles Balli [1: 105].

The first studies of the concept of calque in world linguistics appeared in the middle of the last century. In particular, the German linguist V. Betz was one of the first to differentiate between the borrowing words from another language as "loanword" and "loan translation/calque" [2: 120]. Later, this issue attracted the attention of American linguists. E. Haugen, such as Weinreich have classified borrowing words as follows:

1. Direct borrowing word (importation);
2. Complete calqued word (loan-translation);
3. Loanblends/hybrids [3: 215; 4: 112].

In Russian linguistics, this issue has been thoroughly researched in the works of such linguists as L. Bloomfield, A. A. Reformatsky, L. P. Krisin, N. S. Arapova, E. V. Marinova. In Uzbek linguistics, there are opinions about calques in the works of several scientists. In particular, in the books of scientists such as A. Hojiev, N. Gulomova, E. Begmatov, personal views on this issue are stated.

Calque is a relatively complex concept, and world linguists have tried to determine its status in the language and give it a clear and concise definition. In particular, L. Bloomfield explained Calques as "a translation of foreign words or a selection of words used to express content expressed by other words in one's own language" [5: 608]. A. Hojiev gave the following definition of the term kalka: "A calque is a word or other language unit created by partially copying the material of another language" [6: 47]. According to E. Begmatov, calque is a complex event and process, in which three features stand out: a) the participation of a foreign language; b) participation of own element; d) participation of foreign language element [7: 104].

The work of E.V. Marinova can be shown as relatively accurate and perfect among the researches on calque [8: 44]. Based on the materials of the "Xalq so'zi" newspaper, N.A. Isakova, who studied foreign words that entered the Uzbek language in the years of independence from a structural and content point of view, relied on Marinova's point of view and classification on the issue of calque [9: 20].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Marinova studied calques within the framework of borrowed words, that is, he divided borrowing from a foreign word into two types (methods):

1. Material borrowing (материальное заимствование);
2. Hidden borrowing (скрытое заимствование).

Material borrowing is defined as ideal or direct borrowing.
In particular, words directly borrowed from abroad (or with some sound changes) such as объект (lat. objectus), индивидуум (lat. individuum), дивертисмент (fr. divertissement), натуральный (lat. naturalis) in the Russian language are included in the ranks of material borrowings.

Calques are interpreted as hidden borrowing. One can fully agree with this approach. Because the words created on the basis of calque are accepted by the language owners as their own words, that is, people other than experts in the field do not notice that they have appeared under the influence of another language, and cannot distinguish them from purely national words.

Without denying Marinova's approach, it is also possible to interpret the calque phenomenon as a reinterpretation. In general, the calquing process can be divided into three stages:

1. Translation of a foreign language unit;
2. Acquiring a new meaning of a foreign language unit or creating a new word (phrase) from it;
3. Formation of own language unit under the influence of new foreign language unit.

This can be illustrated by the example of the word *yulduz* from the Russian language as follows.

The process of calquing
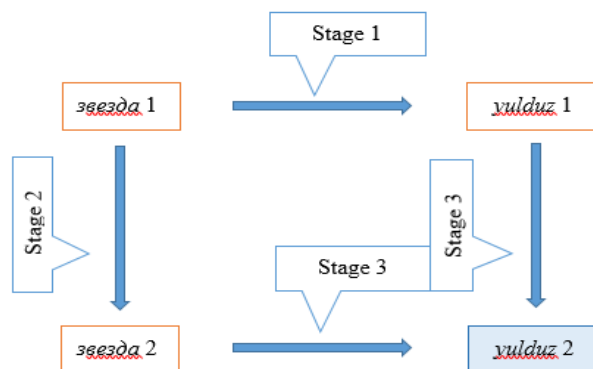
In this case, the 3rd step can be interpreted as a calquing process, the word *yulduz* ("famous person") is a word formed by calquing method, i.e. calque. In linguistics, this is referred to as semantic calque.

A similar process occurred in the formation of the word *muzqaymoq* (ice cream).
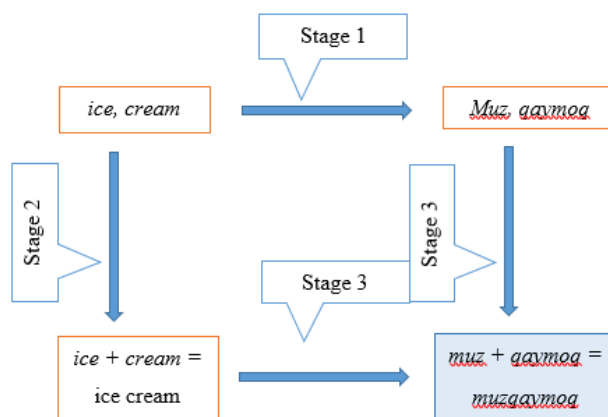
In linguistics, *muzqaymoq* and similar units are called lexical (derivational) calque.

According to the sources, the formation of words in the Uzbek language by the method of calquing began mainly in the former Shura era, and this process is actively continuing until now. However, among Uzbek linguists there is a different view on the concept of calque. In particular, A. Hojiev considers calque more as a product of the internal capabilities of the language. According to him, creating new words with the help of internal resources means creating words with the help of word-forming tools (in the word-forming base and word-forming formant model) with the language's own word-forming methods, as well as word-forming by means of calquing [10: 129].

E.Shoahmedov believes that it is necessary to distinguish calques from internal resource units: "First of all, it should be noted that it is necessary to separate and examine the calques from the new creations made on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language. Because calquing is a phenomenon that occurs only under the influence of an external source. The creation of new words depends on the language's own internal capabilities. In the textbooks of E. Shoahmedov and E. Qilichev, kalkas are also included in the composition of borrowed words [11: 123; 12: 97].

N. Gulomova approaches this issue with balance: "The essence of calquing is that it is part of the concept of borrowing words, as well as one of the methods of word formation" [13: 16]. E. Begmatov's conclusion about this issue is as follows: "calque is neither an external resource nor an internal resource. In calque, the material source is a foreign language. A material resource is an internal layer, an outer layer, or a hybrid lexical option" [7: 104].

Observations show that borrowed words occupy a significant part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language not only in the former Shura period, but also in the post-independence period. This is especially evident in the case of terms related to various fields. In particular, among the terms related to fields such as medical, military, computer technology, there are many units created by the method of calquing.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the literature on linguistics, there are different types of calque, such as semantic, lexical, syntactic and phraseological.

Semantic calque is based on the transfer of meaning, that is, the acquisition of a new meaning of a certain word in a foreign language causes the same meaning to be assigned to the alternative of the same word in the native language. For example, the meaning of the word ish (work) "product of scientific activity, dissertation" is derived from the same meaning of the Russian word *работа*. Also, the word *kecha* (night) means "party, wedding", the word *saroy* (palace) means "artistic event, concert building" (palace of art) is the semantic calque of the corresponding Russian words.

Later, words and terms calquing from English words are also appearing. For example, the term computer technology *sukut* is derived from the English word default, and the term *tuynuk* is derived from the English word hatch [14: 53].

Lexical calque is explained in the *Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati* (Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms) as follows: "A word created by partially copying a foreign language unit" [6: 56]. This type of calque involves creating a new word based on the material of one's own language, imitating a foreign language artificial word.

Lexical calque can be in the form of full or half calque. In a complete calque, each of the foreign language parts of the word is replaced by its own language material: обще+литератур+ный > umum+adab+iy, (general literary), над+строй+ка > ust+qur+ma, (superstructure), пис+а+тель > yoz+uv+chi (writer). In half calque, a mixture of foreign language and native language materials is used: спортсмен > sportchi (sportsman), нанопродукт > nanomahsulot (nanoproduct), агентство > agentlik (agency), ракетостроение > raketasozlik (rocketry).

The process of calquing has its own complexities, it also requires a creative approach. Because the lexical and structural features of one language may not fully correspond to another language. The English word skyscraper was translated into Russian as *небоскреб*. In this case, the word skyscraper is used

for very tall buildings. The Russian version of this word has the same meaning. Copying this word directly into the Uzbek language in the form of osmonqirar or osmonqiruvchi could have caused the expression madness. Therefore, using the word *o'pmoq* (to kiss) instead of scrape, the word *osmono'par* (osmon – sky + o'par – kissing) was created, and it can be said that a very suitable solution was found.

It can be assumed that the word *qirolicha* (queen) was formed under the influence of the Russian word *королева*. But it is difficult to say exactly according to which rule the additions -i and -cha in the queen's form were added to the base. Nevertheless, this word is very well embedded in the language.

A. Hojiev noted that the words *izchil* (continuous) and *uzluksiz* (uninterrupted) were formed based on the copying of the Russian words *последовательный* and *беспрерывный*. According to the scientist, although the creation of these words does not correspond to the morphemic laws of the Uzbek language, they were created very successfully.

This means that in order to copy a certain foreign word, it is not necessary to search for "parts" from one's own language that are fully compatible with its meaning and morphemic content. The important thing is that the created word should be able to take the place of another language unit in every way, it should be well absorbed into the language.

Syntactic calque mainly means the expression of syntactic units (phrases, sentences) belonging to a foreign language on the basis of materials of one's own language. This type of calque is also very active in the Uzbek language. In particular, such units as *aloqa bo'limi* (communication department; from the Russian word *отделениесвязи*, *yashash tarzi* (way of life; from the Russian word *образжизни*, *sport ustasi* (master of sports; from the Russian word *мастерспорта*, *qora ro'yxat* (black list; from the Russian word *черныйсписок*, *asal oyi* (honeymoon; from the Russian word *медовыймесяц* can be included among syntactic calques.

Most of the syntactic calques in the Uzbek language arose due to the need to create terms, and this process is actively continuing until now. They can be grouped under different areas:

1. **Military terms**: *qurollanish poygasi* (arms race; from the Russian word *гонка вооружения*, *soviq urush* (cold war; from the Russian word *холодная война*, *jangovar shaylik* (combat readiness; from the Russian word *боевая готовност*);
2. **Medical terms**: *burun chig'anog'i* (turbinate; from the Russian word *носоваяраковина*, *miya oyoqchalari* (cerebral pedicles; from the Russian word *ножкимозговие*, *yurak xaltasi* (heart sac; from the Russian word *сердечнаясумка*);
3. **Terms related to computer (internet) technology**: **raqamli tarmoq** (digital network), *manzil niqobi* (address mask), *elektron hamyon* (electronic purse), *tezkor xotira* (main memory).

Some syntactic units (terms) belonging to another language cannot be copied directly. In particular, the English term life hack (useful advice aimed at solving everyday household tasks or unexpected problems) cannot be translated into Uzbek in the form of a hayotiy hiyla. Because the Uzbek word *hiyla* (hack) has a negative meaning. Therefore, the linguist scientist O. Shukurov recommends expressing it simply in the form of *foydali maslahat* (useful advice) [15: 195].

A **phraseological calque** is a phraseological unit created by partially copying a phraseological unit of another language. This type of calque is rare in the language and can be considered as a natural condition. Because phraseologisms are usually not translated literally, that is, a certain phraseoloism in one language is replaced by another phraseologism or a word corresponding to its meaning in another language. Phraseologisms such as *boshi berk ko'chaga kirmoq* (be helpless; *ru: зайтивтупик*), *yangi Amerika ochmoq* (opening a new America; *ru: открытьновуюАмерику*), *birovning nog'orasiga o'ynatoq* (to be at someone's disposal; ru: *плясатьподдудку*), *barmoq orasidan qaramoq* (looking through the fingers; *ru:смотретьсквозьпальцы*) are borrowed from the Russian language.

CONCLUSIONS

Acceptance of foreign language words on the basis of calquing is
not dangerous for the recipient language. Because for language
owners, such units have the same value as their own words. Most
likely, a word that is not accepted on the basis of calking will be
accepted directly. This situation is more dangerous for language
development. In addition, most of the units calqued from Russian
into the Uzbek language were also adopted by Russians from
other languages (mainly German, French, English). One can be
sure of this by observing the studies of L.P. Chrisin and E.V.
Marinova in this area [16: 27-34; 17: 536]. The table below
shows examples of such units:

In the source language	In Russian	In Uzbek
arbeitsgeber (german)	работодатель	ish beruvchi
to launder money (english)	отмыватьденьги	pulyuvish
coldwar (english)	холодная война	sovuqurush
armsrace(english)	гонка вооружений	qurollanishpoygasi
chemin de fer (french)	железнаядорога	temir yo'l
chair à canon (french)	пушечноемясо	to'p yemi
red book (english)	краснаякнига	qizilkitob
schwarzmarkt (german)	черный рынок	qorabozor
black gold (english)	черноезолото	qora oltin
oligaemia (latin)	малокровие	kamqonlik
weltanschauung (german)	мировоззрение	dunyoqarash
nadelfisch (german)	игла-рыба	ignabaliq
école maternelle (french)	детскийсад	bolalar bog'chasi
sky-scraper (english)	небоскреб	osmono'par
lune de miel (french)	медовыймесяц	asal oyi
webpage (english)	веб-страница	veb sahifa

Based on the given examples, it can be said that the process of
calquing is not a pressure of developed languages on relatively
less developed languages, but it is more correct to evaluate it as a
result of natural interaction of languages.

   In general, calque is a separate language phenomenon, a unit,
which is formed on the basis of the combination of foreign and

own language capabilities. calquing words is one of the most productive ways of nationalizing foreign words, regardless of whether they are evaluated as external or internal source units. When there is no possibility to use the purely internal possibilities of the language (active words, word-formation models, historical words, dialectal words), it is the most appropriate way to turn to the method of calquing. Accordingly, in-depth research of this topic is one of the important issues facing Uzbek linguistics.

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