

## THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF THE CALQUE

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### Abstract

Translation is a complicated process. Translators have to solve many problems and difficulties while reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message in the receptor language. Since no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences. That's why, translation, which aims at conveying a message from the SL into the TL, is often accompanied by many linguistic problems. And calque – is one way of solving linguistic problems of translation.

**Keywords:** calque, loan translation, SL item, TL equivalent, translator's false friends.

### Introduction

Calque (or Loan Translation) – is a term used to denote the process whereby the individual elements of an SL item (e.g. morphemes in the case of a single word) are translated literally to produce a TL equivalent. [1; 17]

According to Zoya Proshina, blueprint translation is the translation of a word or a phrase by parts: brainwashing – промывка мозгов. There can occur half-calques in cases where half of the word is borrowed through transcription or transliteration and the other half is translated: South Korea – Южная Корея, Old Jolyon – Старый Джолион. Calque translation can be very tricky as it may result in “translator's false friends”, i.e. misleading translations: high school – средняя школа (not высшая школа); restroom – туалет (not комната отдыха); дом отдыха – resort (not rest home). [2; 39]

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. [3; 149] The result is either:

1. A lexical calque, as in the first example below, i.e. a calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression;
2. A structural calque, as in the second example, below, which introduces a new construction into the language, e.g.:
- 3.

English-French calque	
Compliments of the Season	Compliments de la saison!
Science-fiction	Science-fiction

## Discussion

Now we are going to analyse some examples of the calque from the translation versions of “O‘tkan kunlar”. There is a word “qora chopon” in the novel “O‘tkan kunlar”. This word is related to the history of Uzbek nation. In the translation versions of this novel, translators interpret this word differently. While Carol Yermakova translates it as “Karachapan”, I.M.Tukhtasinov translates as “karachopon”. Here both translators use transliteration. But Mark Edward Reese translates it by calquing as “Black Robe”. “Black robe” is a word for word translation form of the uzbek word “qora chopon”. “Qora” means “black” and “chopon” means “robe” in English.

The next example is about the types of the pumpkin in the Uzbek language. In the novel “O‘tkan kunlar”, reader can meet the names of the different types of the pumpkins. “Pumpkin” means “qovoq” in Uzbek. And this word has been translated through the calque by the translators. The first type of the “qovoq”, which is called “musallas qovoq” translated by Carol Ermakova as “a wine gourd”. Mark Edward Reese also translated it as “a wine gourd”. I.M.Tukhtasinov translated it as “a pumpkin for wine”. So all translators have been used calque while translating “musallas qovoq”. The next type of the pumpkin is called “mosh qovoq”. Carol Ermakova transliterated it as “mashkavak”, Mark Edward Reese translated as “a bean gourd”, I.M.Tukhtasinov translated as “a pumpkin for snack”. Here Mark Reese uses calque in translation. I.M.Tukhtasinov gives explanation to this type of the pumpkin. The last type of the pumpkin, which is given in the novel, is called “bel qovoq”. Mark Edward Reese translated as “a belt gourd”, while I.M.Tukhtasinov translated it as “a pumpkin for the waist”. As you can see, many names of the pumpkin types came across to the calque during the translation process.

Calque is also effectively used in the translation of expressions, the phraseological fund of the language. In the English translation versions of the novel “O‘tkan kunlar”, many phraseological units are translated by using the calque. The novel is very rich in Uzbek phraseological units. For example, there is an uzbek phraseological unit “enka-tenkasi chiqdi”. It means “to suffer”, “to suddenly become very afraid”. This phraseological unit appears in the following source text: “O‘zining ruhsiz tovushi bilan Oysha buvi ham gapka aralashdi. – Nax kechasi bilmapsiz, nax meni qo‘rqitib *enka-tenkamni chiqardi*. Isitmasi aralash allanuchka

so‘zlarni aytib chiqdi...” [4; 29] Carol Ermakova translates it as “*she frightened the living daylights out of me*”. [5; 32] Mark Edward Reese translates as “*she frightened me to death*”. [6; 49] I.M.Tukhtasinov translates as “*she scared me to death*”. [7; 31] it is too difficult to find the anaphor of this phraseological unit in English language. So all translators use the words that express the meaning of fear in translation by calquing.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, calque is effectively used in the following situations in translation: in the translation of phraseological units of the language; in the translation of compound words; in the translation of the new meaning of a word, phrase or combination in a word-by-word manner in accordance with the existing linguistic units of the language; in the translation of a word or phrase in parts.

## References

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