

Sociolinguistic Impact of Borrowings: Challenges and Methods of Translation

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of linguistic borrowings, their classification, historical background, causes, and the difficulties they present in the process of translation. It regards the significance of borrowings in language development and highlights the sociolinguistic factors. Special attention is paid to the types of borrowings, such as lexical, semantic, morphological, and syntactic, as well as to the strategies translators use to handle foreign elements in target languages. This article draws on various scholarly sources and provides illustrative examples to support theoretical observations.

Key points: linguistic interference, cultural influence, loanwords, language evolution, equivalence, sociolinguistics, lexical innovation, semantic shift.

Introduction. Linguistic borrowing is a fundamental phenomenon in the evolution of languages, playing crucial role in the development of vocabulary and communication across different cultures. Borrowings, defined as the adoption of words, phrases, or grammatical structures from one language into another, occur as a result of various sociocultural, historical, and technological factors. The process of borrowing reflects the dynamic interaction between languages and societies, serving as a vehicle for the exchange of ideas and concepts. The importance of borrowings in language cannot be overstated. They not only enrich the lexicon of the recipient language but also facilitate cross-cultural communication and the transmission of knowledge. In the context of globalization and the rapid spread of technological innovations, borrowings have become an integral part of modern language, particularly in fields such as science, technology, and culture. However, the integration of foreign linguistic elements into a language raises significant challenges, particularly in translation. Translating borrowed terms requires careful consideration of their meaning, context, and cultural connotations. These challenges are further compounded when dealing with slang, dialects, or culturally specific expressions that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.

This article aims to explore the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing, examining its significance, the types of borrowings, and the challenges encountered in translating these terms [1,2].

Research and methods.

Definition of borrowings. The term borrowing is defined as the taking of words from one language into another. However, this is objecting the usage of its predetermined meaning and has caused some problems in the field of linguistics. Many previous researchers who researched the nature of borrowing used the definition of borrowing in a wider sense of taking over any language which is not original or natural language to you. So, for instance when a new word passes into a language, it is the effect of a foreign language. The term true borrowing is only used by linguists to describe rule-governed processes in which a word from one language is integrated into another language. True borrowings occur when foreigners who had a significant impact on the lifestyle of the natives, for example through the military occupation or political dominance. In mainly cases, people who

speak the oppressed or dominated language has borrowed many words from the oppressor, as the oppressed people. In rituals within Indonesian army, masses of Dutch is still used and the oppressing social and military dominance of Dutch were in the history of Indonesians for nearly three hundred years. These sort of words can be used to describe the weapon, military equipment and many things used between the military forces. These languages are described as mixed language. On the other hand, when a predominant language has additions from one or two subsidiary language, this is known as abstract language. Ideas of borrowed words suggest the changes occur on a day basis and we have seen that the number of words coming into the English language has been increasing vastly.

Importance of studying borrowings. It is useful to know that borrowing activities have great impacts on languages, and its study provides evidence of histories of different speech communities. That is, it sheds light on the contacts between the different communities that speak those languages. This is important for historical linguistics. For instance, the borrowing of Latin words into the ancestor of modern English can provide information on when and where speakers of Latin. Such historical information would not have been available. Also, if languages borrow words from each other, this may be an indication that these languages have had contact in the past, and could be used as evidence for the classification of languages. This would help a language learner to know which language is closely related to which and so to plan the study of languages. After learning how it is crucial, we have to know about the history following passage will help to learn:

We have various types of borrowings and following paragraph will explain them: With the passage of time, the words adopted from another language either adopt new meanings or they might totally change the original meaning of the word. The meanings may change in a slight manner or might change altogether. The first kind of borrowing is loanwords[3,4].

Loanwords are words which are integrated into the vocabulary of a recipient language from the donor language from the donor language, with little or phonological adaptation. Often, loanwords are borrowed from geographically and culturally distant languages and this process is the consequence of some form of language contact, whether it be through conquest, trade, migration, or interactions between speakers or different languages. When a loanword is first borrowed, it can be subject to adaptation in terms of pronunciation, spelling and meaning. In the case of some loanwords that were a long time ago, speakers of the recipient language may no longer recognize, or even be aware of, the foreign origin of the word.

Loan translation is a type of borrowing that involves the translation of the individual elements of a word according to the meaning of the borrowed language. This means that a word or a phrase in one language is translated into another language, and this translated into another language, and this translated word or phrase is adopted in the second languages as a whole, with the separated elements cannot be used individually. From the morphological point of view, loan translation can be classified as morpheme-to-morpheme translation and phrase-to-phrase translation. In morpheme-to-morpheme translation, each morpheme of the source language word corresponds to a morpheme in the target language. In phrase-to-phrase, each word of the source language forms a phrase which corresponds to a phrase consisting of more than one words in the target. Loan translations can reflect the influence of the source language's culture and social factors on the target language, since normally the loan translations are made in order to express a concept adopted from the source culture or to describe a phenomenon in that culture. For instance, skyscraper= sky-небо scraper-скребок and ideal Russian version is небоскреб. Also, different from loanwords, loan translation is asking to a form of word creation in the target language. This is because the translated elements used either follow the phonological pattern or the semantic pattern of the target language[5,6].

Calquing involves borrowing an expression from another language while translating its individual elements. A typical example of calquing involves the literal translation of the name of location, a phenomenon or a cultural object. For example, New Zealand which is translated as Новая Зеландия.

Hybrid words are words that are made by combining elements from different sources and systems. There are two main types of them: first one- Hybrids words with letters and numbers like Gr8ful-grateful. And second one- Hybrid word from other languages like churros from Spanish or café from French.

After learning the types of borrowing it is crucial to understand what kind of challenges translators can face while translating:

Result and discussion.

Retaining Meaning and Context . Borrowed terms often bring with them not just linguistic but cultural baggage. Their original meanings, when transferred into the target language, may carry new or different connotations depending on how the word used in the culture of the source language.

Phonetic and Morphological adaptation. Borrowed words are adapted to fit the phonological and morphological rules of the receiving language. These changes often result in a transformation of the word's original form, which may impact its pronunciation, spelling, and grammatical structure. This issue is particularly prominent when the borrowing language has a different writing system or sound structure.

Translating Slang and Dialectal borrowings. Slang and dialectal terms are deeply embedded in the social and cultural fabric of a language, making them notoriously difficult to translate. These terms are often linked to specific social groups or subcultures, and meanings can shift rapidly.

Risk of Cultural Misinterpretation. Borrowings come with the risk of cultural misinterpretation. A word that is understood and appreciated in the source culture might carry a very different or even negative connotation in the target culture. This is particularly true for terms that refer to culturally specific practices., customs, or beliefs.

Influence of Globalization and Technological Innovation. Globalization has led to the widespread adoption of English terms across many languages, especially in the realms of technology, business, and pop culture. These terms don't have equivalents in other languages.

Translation Methods of Borrowings. When translating borrowed words and expressions from a source language into a target language, translators can apply variety of techniques to preserve both meaning and cultural relevance. These techniques include borrowing, calque, and literal translation, which are considered direct methods[7,8].

Borrowing involves taking a word directly from another language without translation, such as using pizza or ballet in English.

Calque refers to a word translation of each component of expression.Literal translation involves a word-for-word rendering that maintains the structure of the original sentence. In cases where a direct translation may not work, indirect methods such as transposition, modulation, reformulation, adaptation, compensation are used. Transposition- is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated. Modulation- consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. Adaptation- occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture.

Compensation- this method can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the sociolinguistic impact of borrowings plays a significant role in the evolution of language, reflecting both cultural exchange and the dynamics of globalization. Borrowings often serve as a means for languages to expand lexicons, adapting new concepts, technologies and social practices. However, the process of translating borrowings presents unique challenges, particularly when it comes to preserving their cultural connotations and ensuring their appropriate integration into the target language. Translators must navigate the complexities of

balancing literal translation with the cultural nuances that influence the meaning of borrowed words.

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