

TRANSLATION OF NEOLOGISMS

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Anotation: *Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense. In other words, Neologisms are new words, word-combinations or fixed phrases that appear in the language due to the development of social life, culture, science and engineering. New meanings of existing words are also accepted as neologisms. A problem of translation of new words ranks high on the list of challenges facing translators because such words are not readily found in ordinary dictionaries and even in the newest specialized dictionaries. In this article, different types of neologisms and usage of them, challenges in translation neologisms and various types of translation it and other topics are given orderly and deeply.*

Аннотация: *Неологизмы могут быть определены как недавно придуманные лексические единицы или существующие лексические единицы, которые приобретают новый смысл. Другими словами, неологизмы-это новые слова, складывание слов или фиксированные фразы, которые появляются на языке из-за развития социальной жизни, культуры, науки и инженерии. Новые значения существующих слов также принимаются как неологизмы. Проблема перевода новых слов занимает высокое место в списке проблем, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики, потому что такие слова не легко встречаются в обычных словарях и даже в новейших специализированных словарях. В этой статье различные типы неологизмов и их использование, вызовы в переводе неологизмов и различные виды перевода, которые он и другие темы даются упорядоченные и глубокие*

Annotatsiya: *Neologizmlarni yangi tanlangan leksik birlik yoki yangi ma'noga ega bo'lgan mavjud leksik birlik sifatida aniqlash mumkin. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, neologizmlar ijtimoiy hayot, madaniyat, fan va muhandislik rivojlanishi tufayli tilda paydo bo'lgan yangi so'zlar, so'z-kombinatsiyalar yoki sobit iboralardir. Mavjud so'zlarning yangi ma'nolari neologizmlar sifatida qabul qilinadi. Yangi so'zlarni tarjima qilish muammosi tarjimonlar duch keladiga qiyinchiliklar ro'yxatining eng yuqorisida turadi chunki bunday yangi so'zlar oddiy lug'atlarda ham, hattoki maxsuslashtirilgan lug'atlarda ham osonlikcha topilmaydi. Ushbu maqolada ham, ularning turlari va ishlatilshi*



neologizimlarni tarjima qilishda uchraydigan muammolar, shuningdek, ularni tarjima qilish usullari batafsil va chuqur berib o'tilgan.

The translation of neologisms tops the list of the most difficult matters which translators face. Neologisms are widely known as new words or new meanings of words already existing in the vocabulary which have not yet entered into the common use. Obviously, English dictionaries cannot register immediately all new words, figurative phrases and nonce words which annually enrich our vocabulary by tens of thousands of new words. As a result, translators need to rely on the context and try to transfer the meanings of neologisms into the target language instead of looking them up in the other, often less reliable sources, including online dictionaries. It means that they have to “invent” new words following some word-building patterns or explain English neologisms using the descriptive method.

Generally speaking, there are four methods for translating neologisms: selection of an equivalent in a target language, transliteration and transcription, loan translation, or calque. The first method is the easiest one. If the word is fixed in the dictionaries, there is usually no problem with finding equivalents. Nevertheless, it is not always possible to find an appropriate analogue in the target language, which can be explained by different cultural levels or even political situation in the corresponding countries. Without any background information about the meanings of new words, translators risk to misuse the words in the target language. It is especially important to check them while using the descriptive (explanatory) method of translation. This method is seen as the most productive in English-Russian or English-Uzbek translation due to the different means of expression in three languages. Sometimes, a whole sentence is needed in Russian to express the meaning of just a couple of words in English.

The so-called “*language conciseness*” typical for English makes the translators to use two other methods: transliteration and transcription. Transcription helps to maintain the sound form of the source word with the help of another script, while transliteration implies transformation of letters into another alphabet. In practice, both methods are often combined. It is worth mentioning that many English letters and sounds do not have exact analogues in Russian and Uzbek and, thus, some words can have two or more transliterated variants in the target language.

Loan translation does not change the original word at all. This method concerns the borrowings from different languages which need to be preserved



due to the absence of the original concepts and notions which are borrowed as well.

So the most important rule that we should respect while translating neologisms is transferring the meanings of words from the source language into the target one and, according to Günter Grass, trying to translate them in a way that will not change anything. It is often quite easy to do it because of loan words and such methods as transliteration and transcription. Nevertheless, descriptive translation is a more difficult method and involves close work with explanatory dictionaries.

In his theoretical model, French lexicographer and terminologist Alain Ray (1975) suggests that: "Neologism will be perceived as belonging to either the language in general or only to one of its specific usages. It is probably belonging to a subject-specific usage which may be specialized or general" (Ray, 1975 cited in Yiokari, 2005:3).

Nowadays, neologism has acquired a more agreeable concept which explains how it is created like: coining a new vocabulary entry or assigning a new meaning to an already existing one (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary 1995; Newmark, 1988). In line with their discourse-analysis and social functions, neologisms vary in forms and fields like scientific and technical terms, commercial trademarks, brand names, political slogans, expressive coinages, etc. Many authors of classic and modern literature knit neologisms in their literary texts. It can last for a very long time or completely disappear from everyday vocabulary usage. The mutual interest of the communication among the people leads to a fact that new words gradually or suddenly penetrate the everyday vocabulary usage of the person (Ermolenko & Bazarova, 2018).

Dictionaries lag behind changes in languages. New words, figurative words and phrases, slang and *nonce words* are coined in the language so swiftly that no dictionary can and should register them immediately. Indeed, the number of neologisms appearing in mass media during a year amounts to tens of thousands in developed languages. For example:

English: hiberdating=hibernating+dating

Nonversation=not a worthwhile conversation

Therefore, translators have to find out the meaning of very new neologisms mainly based on the context (a sentence, paragraph, chapter or even the whole document) in which the neologism is used. Neologisms are usually formed on the



basis of words and morphemes that already exist in the language. The analysis of these words and morphemes is an additional helpful tool in finding out the meaning of the neologism. For this purpose, the translator should remember word-formation rules, in particular the following:

1. Giving words new affixes (i.e. suffixes, prefixes, and endings attached to words/word stems to form new words), for example:

Blog=blogger

Influence=influencer

2. Creation of new meaning of existing words, for example:
Fiddlesticks- qarshiman (exclamation) Claptrap-safsata be'mani gap (clap- *n. qarsak*, trap- *n. qopqon*)

3. Loanwords (mostly professional and scientific terms borrowed from other languages), for example:

Hunk- (from Flemish: 1.a large piece of smth. 2.a strong handsome man)
Cushty-(from Romany: excellent,very good) Fetish-(from Portuguese:interesting activity or hobby) Mammoth-(from Russian:a type of wild animal)

4. Semi-abbreviations (words made up of parts of other words), abbreviations and acronyms, for example:

English: biosecurity, nomophobia (an abbreviation for "no-mobile-phone phobia" which means a fear of being out of mobile phone contact), FSU (the Former Soviet Union)

Language is a flexible body of work and not a sacred object that cannot be changed or altered. It is subjected to change through adjustment, deletions, additions and even invention. From this change neologism is emerged.

Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense. Unless they are opaque, obscure and possibly cacophonous.

Newmark proposed 12 types of neologisms:

A) Existing lexical items with new senses:

1. Words

2. Collocations

B) New forms:

1. New coinages

2. Derived words

3. Abbreviations

4. Collocations

5. Eponyms



6. Phrasal words
7. Transferred words (new and old referents)
8. Acronyms (new and old referents)
9. Pseudo-neologisms
10. Internationalism

OLD WORDS WITH NEW MEANING

Existing words with new senses, these don't normally refer to new objects or processes and therefore are rarely technological.

For example, *a Le Petit Termophile point out that refoulement* is used in English as 'return of refugee' but may also mean 'refusal of entry' 'deportation.' It is a loose term, dependent on its context. In psychology it is translated as 'repression.'

Old words with new senses tend to be non-cultural and non-technical. They are usually translated either by a word that already exists in the TL, or by a brief functional or descriptive term.

For example, 'audition' once meant the power of hearing. Now it means trying out for a role, such as singer in band actor in a movie, dancer, and so on.

Furthermore,

The word	old usage	current usage
Commend	to entrust sb with sth	to praise or
complement		
Freak	capricious conduct	as slang for a hippie
Nice	fastidious or precise	polite, kind,
agreeable		
Abroad	meant out of doors	beyond the
boundaries		
of one's country		

COLLOCATION

Existing collocations with new senses are a translator's trap: usually these are 'normal' descriptive term which suddenly becomes technical terms, their meaning sometimes hides innocently behind a more general or figurative meaning e.g.

A collocation is made up of two or more words that are commonly used together in English. Think of collocations as words that usually go together. There are different kinds of collocations in English. Strong collocations are word pairings that are expected to come together, such as combinations with 'make' and 'do': You make a cup of tea, but you do your homework. Collocations are very common in business settings when certain nouns are routinely combined



with certain verbs or adjectives. For example, draw up a contract, set a price, conduct negotiations, etc.

NEW COINAGES

Some linguists will argue that there is no way to create new words since all words are derived from the same morphemes. However, there are a few words that defy this hypothesis.

For instance, the word “byte” (also spelled as “bite”) is a neologism that refers to “the basic unit of information in computer storage and processing”.

Usually, these words are transcribed or transliterated when it comes to translation.

Derived words

The great majority of neologisms are words derived by analogy from ancient Greek (increasingly) and Latin morphemes usually with suffixes such as -ismo, -ismus, -ja, etc., naturalized in the appropriate language. Sawahili appears to be the main non-European language that 'imports' them.

In all derived words, you have to distinguish between terms like *ecosysteme* and *ecotone* which have a solid referential basis, and fulfill the conditions of internationalisms and those like 'ecofreak' and *ecotage* (sabotage of ecology) , which, whatever their future, do not at present warrant the formation of a TL neologism.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations have always been a common type of pseudo-neologism, probably more common in French than in English. For many speakers of American English, one time abbreviations such as CD (compact disc or certificate of deposit), ER (emergency room), and PC (personal computer or politically correct), respectively, in most style of speech; through this process new, previously nonexistent words have come into use. Characteristic of these alphabetic abbreviations (or initialisms) is that each of their letters is individually pronounced (they contrast with acronyms in this respect).

Computer-inspired alphabetic abbreviations now number in the thousands. Here are some well-known (and perhaps not so well known) examples:

Clipped abbreviations such as *prof* for professor, *fax* for facsimile, and *photo op* for photographic are known in common use. There are also orthographic abbreviations such as *Dr.* (doctor), *Mr.* (mister), *Az* (Arizona), and *MB* (megabyte), where the spelling of a word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not (necessarily) altered.

You have to keep in mind that there are different types of abbreviations. For instance, you can have initialisms such as “National Security



Administration” or “NSA” while the United States is pronounced as “the US.” As you can see, each letter is individually pronounced.

Mr (mister) or Dr (doctor), on the other hand, are known as clipped abbreviations. In most cases, it is only the spelling that differs, while the pronunciation remains the same as in the original word.

UK-United Kingdom

LMK – Let me know

ETA – Estimated time of arrival

COLLOCATION

New collocations (noun compounds) or (adjective plus noun) are particularly common in the social sciences and in computer language. Thus 'lead time,' a term for the time between design and production or between ordering and delivery of a product, has to be translated in context 'cold-calling' (soliciting on the doorstep) may not last as a term, though the practice will 'acid rain,' unfortunately a universal phenomenon, is likely to be literally translated everywhere, since it is 'transparent' 'sunrise industries' refers to electronics and other 'high-tech' industries, and is likely to be ephemeral therefore the metaphor can be ignored or reduced to sense 'walkman' is a trade name (eponym) and therefore should not be transferred.

Languages that cannot convert verbs to nouns or, in the case of the Romance languages at least, suppress prepositions, cannot imitate this procedure. For this reason English collocations are difficult to translate succinctly, and an acceptable term emerges only when the referent becomes as important (usually as a universal, but occasionally as a feature of the SL culture) that a more or less lengthy functional-descriptive term will no longer do.

EPONYMS

Any word from a proper name (therefore including toponyms) when they refer directly to the person, they are translated without difficulty but if they refer to the referent's ideas or qualities, the translator may have to add necessary explanations. When derived from objects, eponyms are usually brand names, and can be transferred only when they are equally well known and accepted in the TL (e.g. 'nylon,' but 'durex' is an adhesive tape in Australian English).

In general, the translator should curb the use of brand name eponyms.

New eponyms deriving from geographical names appear to be rare—most commonly they originate from the products (wines, cheeses, sausages etc) of the



relevant area in translation the generic term is added until the product is well enough known.

The term eponym functions in multiple related ways, all based on an explicit relationship between two named things. A person, place, or thing named after a particular person share an eponymous relationship. In this way, Elizabeth I of England is the eponym of the Elizabethan era, but the Elizabethan era can also be referred to as the eponym of Elizabeth I of England.

PHRASAL WORDS

New 'phrasal words' are restricted to English's facility in converting verbs to nouns (e.g. 'work-out,' 'trade-off,' 'check-out,' 'thermal cut-out,' 'knock-on (domino) effect,' 'laid-back,' 'sit-in').

Note that phrasal words: (a) are often more economical than their translation; (b) usually occupy the peculiarly English register between 'informal' and 'colloquial,' whilst their translations are more formal.

TRANSFERRED WORDS

Newly transferred words keep only one sense of their foreign nationality; they are the words whose meanings are least dependent on their contexts.

They are likely to refer to everyday, rather than technological, concepts or products, and given the power of the media, they may be common to several languages, whether they are cultural or have cultural overlaps, but have to be given a functional-descriptive equivalent for a less sophisticated TL readership. Newly imported foodstuffs, clothes ('Cagoule,' 'Adidas,' 'Sari'), cultural manifestations ('Kungfu') are translated like any other cultur-bound words, and are therefore usually transferred together with a generic term and the requisite specific detail depending on readership and setting.

ACRONYMS

Acronyms are an increasingly common feature of all non-literary texts, for reasons of brevity or euphony, and often to give the referent an artificial prestige to rouse people to find out what the letters stand for. In science the letters are occasionally joined up and become internationalisms ('laser,' 'maser'), requiring analysis only for a less educated TL readership.

The words radar and laser are acronyms: each of the letters that spell the word is the first letter (or letters) of some other complete word. For example, radar derives from radio detecting and ranging and laser derives from light amplification (by) stimulated emission (of) radiation. It is important to note that even though such words are originally created as acronyms, speakers quickly forget such origins and the acronyms become new independent words. The world of computers offers a wealth of acronyms. Here are just a few:



- NATO: "North Atlantic Treaty Organization"
- Scuba: "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus"
- Laser: "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation"
- GIF: "graphics interchange format"

Acronyms formation is just one of the abbreviation, or shortening, processes that are increasingly common in American society (and perhaps internationally) as a means of word formation.

PSEUDO-NEOLOGISMS

Lastly, the translator has to beware of pseudo-neologisms where, for instance, a generic word stands in for a specific word. And the only generalization Newmark can make is that the translator should be neither favorable nor unfavorable in his view of new words.

Neologisms are among the greatest challenges that translators face! Languages constantly evolve, and new words emerge to make our communication more effective. These so-called neologisms are often undocumented, which makes finding an equivalent in the target language an almost impossible task.

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