



WAYS OF TRANSLATION NEOLOGISMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th February 2023 Accepted: 11 th March 2023 Published: 17 th March 2023	This article point of view to explane how to translate neologisms and their teachniques. The strategies outlined in the article are experimental and have a potentialto further improve communicative and cultural competences of the English learners.
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INTRODUCTION. Every language is like as a dynamic system or structure that changes and develops past and now and all the time. In a result, the vocabulary of a language is changing by creation of new words and phrases into it. Some of the newly coined words successfully adapt in the language and are extensively used by people and human being, whether other neologisms exist for a while and disappear from the language. The new words that come into extensive use in the society are then codified in dictionaries. New words appear according to the productive means of word-building in a given language- the process which creates new lexical units. 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.

METHODS. A problem of translating new words ranks highly list of challenges facing translators because such words are not readily found in ordinary dictionaries and even in the newest specialized dictionaries. The present article sets out to investigate the problem of translating from English into Uzbek and the process of creating such new words or, in linguistic terms, neologisms.

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 in structure. 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.

RESULTS. 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:

Feminist- "Féministe" came from the French means a person who supports feminism.

English: Feminist (A person who supports feminism).

Uzbek : Feminist (Jamiyatda erkaklar nuqtai nazarini ustun ko`rish, ayollarga esa adolatsiz munosabatda bo`lish g`oyasini ilgari suruvchilar).

2. Creation of new meaning of existing words, for example:

Freelance (sometimes spelled free-lance or free lance) come from latin, means person who is self-employed and not necessarily committed to a particular employer long-term.

English: Freelance (self-employed and hired to work for different companies on particular assignments).

Uzbek : Frilanse (shtatsiz ish, xususiy mutaxassilik ish faoliyatini olib borish).

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

Herbs came from French herbes meaning any plant with leaves, seeds, or flowers used food, medicine, or perfume.

English: Herbs (any plant with leaves, seeds, or flowers used for flavouring, food, medicine, or perfume).

Uzbek: Giyohlar (nabotot, o`t, o`simlik-bu ko`p holda tibbiyotda qo`llaniladi).

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

Bioastronomy the branch of biology which deals with the study or the discovery of life forms on other planets or in space.

English: Bioastronomy (the study or the discovery of life forms).

Uzbek: Bioastronomiya (hayot shakllarini o`rganadigan yoki kashf qililadigan fan).

DISCUSSION. Translators must focus on context to translate neologisms. 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. The translator should remember word-formation rules, in particular

the following:

Giving words new affixes

Creation of new meaning of existing words

Loanwords

There are some ways of translators how to translate neologisms:

There are different ways to translate neologism:

1. Selection of an appropriate analogue in a target language
2. Loan translation and calque
3. Transcription and transliteration
4. Explanatory translation and descriptive translation

The reason for choosing this particular subject is the high topicality and importance of new words in our life. Especially nowadays, with the development of different inventions and innovations, a significant number of new words have appeared in the English language many of which are still unfamiliar to many people. Moreover, it is very interesting to trace the origin, ways of formation and development of neologisms; to understand the process of their appearance in the English language.

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES. One of the perspectives for further research on this topic is to carry out a survey to find out teachers' perceptions on the problems of teaching neologisms and determine which of the strategies explained in the current article are most productive in English learning environment.

CONCLUSIONS. Neologisms constitute an important part of everyday speech of native speakers as well as media and public discourse. Neologisms are a reflection of language's ability to grow and evolve with time, culture, and technology. The analysis of the nature of neologisms showed that there can be used a number of translation strategies to incorporate neologisms into English language lessons: one can group and teach neologisms according to the underlying themes, provide meaningful contextual clues and background information along with neologisms, provide an image associated with a neologism and – for more advanced learners – group and teach neologisms according to the intralinguistic factors that motivated their formation.

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