

The Problem Of Translation Of Neologisms In English Mass Media Into The Uzbek Language

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Abstract

The lexicon of the Uzbek language is also enriched on the basis of external sources. There is no language in the world that develops on the basis of its own internal capabilities without mentioning other languages. The Uzbek language is no exception. It is useful to refer to external sources only when it is not possible to express it on the basis of the internal possibilities of our own language, which represents a new concept due to a certain necessity. English words in our language can be divided into thematic groups in the field of socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and sports. The English mastery of the thematic group of sports has become so widespread since independence that it is convenient and appropriate to study them in a systematic way, separating them from the words of the cultural and educational sphere. Nowadays, many of these words are actively used in oral and written speech as modern layering words. Today, many neologisms that are not yet recorded in our dictionaries are used in the press. In particular, many lexemes used in the field of information technology do not have the recommended variants in Uzbek dictionaries. In our opinion, if necessary, they should be translated into Uzbek in accordance with the nature of our language and included in our dictionaries.

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Many scholars have conducted research on neologisms, their applications, and their place in various aspects of life. Their occurrence is related to the development of human life. The reason for the importance of the issue of neology today is the important role played by neologisms in language development, which shows the adaptation of language to changes under the influence of external factors. The starting point of lexical innovations is practice, because the cultural, historical, socio-political conditions in the life and work of the speech community primarily affect their lexical and nominative activities. The reason we link our topic to its use in the media is that new concepts and terms in all fields become popular and are brought to the public's attention once they are written and spoken in the media, thereby determining whether or not to enter public discourse. At the same time, there is an opportunity to review and analyze new terms in all areas of the media. In addition, most neologisms are created in the media, mainly in

newspapers and magazines, and then begin to be used by the general public, for example:

Bigger bang for a buck - the effective use of funds allocated for defense, mainly at the expense of nuclear weapons.

Big lie – катта ёлгон, сохта пропаганда.

Black hats – ярамас, муттахам.

Can carrier – иштирок этмаган бўлсада барча қилмишлар учун жавобгар бўлган инсон.

Green power – пул хокимияти.

Jane Crow – аёлларнинг камситилиши.

Larger than life – ақл бовар қилмас, эртақдагидек, бўрттирилган.

Log-roller – сиёсий тиркач.

Man on horseback – харбий диктатор.

Pot-culture – гиёхвандларнинг ҳаёт тарзи.

Put-down – кескин жавоб қайтариш.

Trade off – муроса.

Roll-call – мавжудлигини текшириш учун йўқлама.

- For example, a neologism created by a speaking or writing author may remain in individual use. Others move from this use to widespread use. For example, while the pickwickian (a member of the Pickwick Club) remained only in Dickens's own hands, the quixotic (donquixot-like) neologism penetrated the English language in full and spread as an intelligible unit in speech. Therefore, not every neologism that is based on and related to the internal rules of a specific language automatically enters speech. Accordingly, the neologism will have to be tested for some time in public speech in order for the language to have access to the richness of speech and to complete the speech. For example, if the neologism created by the author of the work disappears into the speech without entering the richness of language and remains in the dictionaries depending on the author's name, the neologisms created in the nation and disappeared for some time disappear without a trace. At the same time, the life of neologisms is short and they cease to be neologisms after they have passed the test of public support and entered the richness of language speech. For example, the word *admire* in English meant to be amazed by the Spanish meaning when it was a neologism, but later, when it became established in the speech, it changed its meaning to be charming, to be admired, to be envious. With the change of existing forms or the emergence of new forms, neologisms are formed, which are divided into three types depending on their distribution among people and their use:

1. Unstable - used by a very small sub-culture, completely new, just entering.
2. Spread - Reached a group of clear speakers but not yet accepted.
3. Sustainable - recognized and sustained.

Ways to translate neologisms:

- Select a compatible analogue in the target language
- Transcription and transliteration

- Translation from another language and *kalka*
- Annotated and descriptive translation

In translating neologisms, it is necessary to distinguish between new words and new meanings derived from old words. Both of these types are difficult to translate because they are not found in ordinary dictionaries, and are not always found in even the newest English-English dictionaries. Every translator knows that once a new word comes out, it will take at least a few years for it to appear in dictionaries. For example, great differences can be seen by looking at the dictionaries published before and after World War II. There are other factors besides what dictionaries expect before publishing new words. Another factor that delays the transition of neologisms from dictionaries to lists is that they have the property of a temporary presence in a language like slang. Neologisms, other figurative words, and phrases appear so quickly in a language like jargonism, especially in journalism, science, and technology, that I.R. "There is no dictionary that can and will determine their occurrence immediately," Galperin said. Accordingly, English linguists call most neologisms occasionalisms. This mainly applies to new forms derived from the rapidly changing field directions of language. What the translator should do in such cases is that when he encounters neologisms, he should first understand the meaning by analyzing the context and structure of the text. For example, *I can dig it; do you dig this song?* the phrase cannot be translated from the usual meaning of the *dig* verb. If we open the dictionary of *The American Heritage* and see its meaning, we can see the meanings of the word to *dig*, which is not found in other dictionaries, namely: to understand is to enjoy. *I really like the meaning of this phrase, for example. Do you like this music? will be.* A deeper study of the etymology of the word to *dig* means that it originated from musical jargon and was popularized through the media and is now widely understood and understood by others. In such cases, the translator finds the desired meaning of the word using the context of the text and the dictionary. In other cases, the key word may help. For example, the word *peacenik*, which has become more common in English lately, how can it be translated? by dividing the word into two, we can understand that the suffix *peace + nik, nick* - is a horse-making suffix that comes from the Russian language, (*satellite, lunik*) which we can translate as *peacenik* - a participant in a peaceful demonstration fighting

for peace. The term nixonomics may be similar in that American journalists call the economy under former U.S. President Nixon that way. In the beginning, the term was used only in a humorous sense, but now it can be found in popular and even official correspondence. Let's look at a few more examples, for example, that heavy quality can be used in everyday life not only in a heavy sense but also in a reasonable, strong sense, for example, "that's a heavy idea" was a very powerful impression. For example, the word bust in modern English means to seize, to arrest (Charlie got busted last night, and dope bust means to arrest drug dealers), as well as to make a mistake, fall, disobey, and cut possible (to bust prices). The word hassle as a neologism means to interfere with a problem in everyday speech (don't hassle me = don't bother me); but lately this neologism has been used more and more in the sense of problem and difficulty. (That's the real hassle of feeling - it's a serious problem for him). Under the influence of advertising, put down means to reject as a neologism, especially in critical (or insulting) expressions (according to The American Heritage). The phrase strung out has the same variation, as in the Mueller dictionary, to string is followed by a continuous extension. over time, the phrase strung out has taken on a new meaning, beaten, maimed, and maimed (He is really strung-out). As synonymous neologisms, we can say: spaced, wasted, wrecked. (He was wasted in Vietnam. = He was wrecked in Vietnam. = He was killed in Vietnam. - He was killed in Vietnam). A close synonym for this group of neologisms is trash neologism. In modern usage in the United States, the word is to break, cripple, break, destroy (to trash a building = to destroy a building; to go out of trashing == to go out for things to destroy). shildi its meaning can be used to steal, to abduct, to diminish, but sometimes the phrase to rip off can also be used in the sense of making money. from which the new neologism rip off the artist phrase may be synonymous with the master farang, the shivering shifty person. Finally, the phrase rip off can also be used in the sense of killing, punishing (You never know. He's going to get ripped off one of these days- it's unpredictable, someone might kill him in the coming days). Of course this may not be understood by hippies or young people who are far from jargon. the word gig means work in a new sense, for example (I've got a gig on Monday - I found a job on Monday). Basically, this meaning of neologism is used in the speech of American musicians (a newgig = a new occupation). The word jive has partially replaced nonsense (Don't give that

jive - stop talking nonsense). This phrase can be heard in the speech of more young people. Usually, the verb jive can also be used in speech to mean a joke (You've just jiving me, man - you seem to be joking with me). According to The American Heritage, the word cat means a person in slang, while in political jargon, fat cat literally translates as a fat cat, literally a bag full of money, meaning a person who provides great financial support to political candidates running political campaigns. The word cool gives the meaning of calming self-conquest as a neologism. There is also a related idiom in its translation, press yourself; means slower, calmer. Let's look at a few more examples, for example, that heavy quality can be used in everyday life not only in a heavy sense but also in a reasonable, strong sense, for example, "that's a heavy idea" was a very powerful impression. For example, the word bust in modern English means to seize, to arrest (Charlie got busted last night, and dope bust means to arrest drug dealers), as well as to make a mistake, fall, disobey, and cut possible (to bust prices). The word hassle as a neologism means to interfere with a problem in everyday speech (don't hassle me = don't bother me); but lately this neologism has been used more and more in the sense of problem and difficulty. (That's the real hassle of feeling - it's a serious problem for him). Under the influence of advertising, put down means to reject as a neologism, especially in critical (or strokeing) expressions (according to The American Heritage). The phrase strung out has the same variation, as in the Mueller dictionary, to string is followed by a continuous extension. over time, the phrase strung out has taken on a new meaning, beaten, maimed, and maimed (He is really strung-out). As synonymous neologisms, we can say: spaced, wasted, wrecked. (He was wasted in Vietnam. = He was wrecked in Vietnam. = He was killed in Vietnam. - He was killed in Vietnam). A close synonym for this group of neologisms is trash neologism. In modern usage in the United States, the word is to break, cripple, break, destroy (to trash a building = to destroy a building; to go out of trashing == to go out for things to destroy). shildi its meaning can be used to steal, to abduct, to diminish, but sometimes the phrase to rip off can also be used in the sense of making money. from which the new neologism rip off the artist phrase may be synonymous with the master farang, the shivering shifty person. Finally, the phrase rip off can also be used in the sense of killing, punishing (You never know. He's going to get ripped off one of these days- it's unpredictable, someone might kill him in the coming days). Of course this may not

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sweat shop – тер тўкиб ишлаш жойлари

trouble shooter – мунозараларни ҳал этиш бойича мутахассис

dark horse – сайлов компанияси давомида кутилмаганда бирон лавозимга олға сурилган инсон.

favorite son — ўз штатининг йиғилишида президентликка номзод сифатида олға сурилган инсон.

Boondoggling – ҳеч нарса қилмасдан бенаф ишлаш қилиш.

Hooverize – Гувёр бойича яшаш яни иқтисод қилиб етишмовчиликда яшаш.

Pork barrel – омма орасида танилиш учун давлат хисобидан текинга озиқа берилиши.

Lame duck – омади кулмайдиган сиёсатчи

diehards – қайсар фикрини ўзгартириши қийин одамлар

dinosaur wing – эскича фикрлашга эга бўлган одамлар

hidebounds – топ сиёсий дунёқарашга эга инсонлар

According to the analysis of new words, horses occupy the main place among neologisms because it is mainly determined by the fact that most of the words entering the vocabulary are mainly names of

places and concepts. In most cases, these can be basically the names of people: shareowner, Street fighter, staff doctor; naming him based on a person's characteristics: scuzzyball (an ugly disgusting person in American slang), shakers (a person who speaks boldly to others), (a young handsome man in an informal speech in Australia). However, the name can also indicate the effect being transferred to the person: shutout (a separated person who is left out of being lucky in America). Body language also plays an important role in naming people, for example, when we say snake, its movement is understood as "snake hips" (attractive slimming, mainly in men), which allows the creation of new neologisms related to the human body.

Significantly new concepts have emerged in the field of entrepreneurship and finance, such as market maker (a person who buys shares and finances in a company and then sells them for profit), competitor analysis (collection of data on the financial and other activities of competing companies). However, in financial discourse there are the following concepts, for example, silly money or funny money - (large sums of money that ordinary people do not see, mainly used to buy erratically expensive things), balloon financing (that is, the seller pays the buyer the price by making monthly payments) allowing and at the same time making the largest part of the debt with a large payment at the end).

A significant place in the practice of translation lies in the problem of conveying economic neologisms. Learning names has become part of the language and vocabulary. For example, plan - plan, ceiling - send. Changing these verbs is not a difficult task. Making new words by making verbs from this noun is common in modern English and is one of the sources of making neologisms. Typically, authors use a variety of nouns and verbs to give a whole new meaning, and these meanings are hard to find in a dictionary. And the meanings of these new structures can only be understood by comparing them with the original horse in context.

For example:

The delegates were planned to attend the conference last night. Based on the fact that the word planned is derived from the word plane, we know that the job of an airplane is to transport people from one place to another by air, and we can translate that last night the delegates were sent to the conference on the plane. Another example: The trunks were

tractored to the river bank to be floated then downstream. Based on the fact that we know that the work of a tractor is gravitational, we can say that the tree pillars were pulled to the river bank by a tractor and flowed along the river. The problem of correct understanding and translation of neologisms is related to the rapid development of science and science today, and no dictionary can predict the emergence of new concepts in a comprehensive field of knowledge in a short period of time. Thus, if the text contains a neologism that has no meaning in the dictionary, the task of the translator is to determine its meaning based on the context of the text and the origin of the word, for example:

Jet propelled planes consume enormous quantities of propellant. In this sentence we see a new, neologism whose general meaning is different in the dictionary, separating the *ant* suffix and looking for the general meaning of the word *propel* in the dictionary when the stem of the word *propel* occurs, and we know that it is pressing, triggering. Knowing that the *ant* suffix makes a horse out of a verb, we determine the meaning of the word *propellant* as a mover, and from the context of the text, we determine that the exact meaning is fuel, and propose a translation that Jet planes use very large amounts of fuel. If a neologism is a simple word but used in a specific terminological way, the only way to determine its exact meaning can be understood from the context of the text and the content of the text being translated. This proved to be an Arab film, but as it was dubbed into English we were able to enjoy the smartness and vividness of its dialogues. In doing so, we encounter the dubbed neologism. Its core is *dub* and we understand the meaning of easy translation from the context context. Given the meaning of the neologism, the interpreter may have no idea of the meaning they retain when they first encounter the neologism. When translating, context usually helps to understand the meaning.

The concept of general meaning within a concept differs from the narrow concept. New concepts usually arise from words and morphemes that already exist in the language. An analysis of the meanings of these words can be of great help to the translator in understanding the meaning of the neologism. This requires the translator to have an adequate knowledge of word formation in English.

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