

THE EFFECT OF NEOLOGISMS ON TRANSLATION

Shokirov Manuchekhr Shamsidinovich

*(Master's student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,
140100, Samarkand, Uzbekistan)*

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Abstract: This study investigates the techniques utilized by simultaneous interpreters to manage neologisms during interpretation. It examines the difficulties interpreters encounter and proposes methods to enhance interpretation quality. Simultaneous interpretation demands real-time processing and translation of speech, posing distinct challenges. Speech compression has emerged as a technique to enhance accuracy and understanding. This paper explores the implementation of speech compression in simultaneous interpretation and its effects on interpreter performance.

Neologisms have been present since antiquity, with many crediting William Shakespeare for their proliferation. This suggests that the emergence of neologisms is driven by a societal need for new linguistic expressions.

Due to the evolution of language, culture, and society, the abundance of neologisms appears to be incalculable. These newly coined words serve as indicators of a language's richness and its capacity to adjust to contemporary contexts.

In our age, filled with wires and a web of Internet, it is possible for all people of the Earth to communicate, which has become the reason for the extensive growth of language, there are more and more such words every day, but after going through the mandatory stages of social approval and consolidation in the lexicon, they become publicly available words and expressions.

According to many philologists, neologisms are divided into phonological, semantic, syntactic and borrowings.["Neologisms in Language and Linguistics" by Salah Mejri 2005.p48 and "Neologisms: A Guide to New Words in Language Development" by Howard Richman 2011.p64] Having understood their classification and delved into the material, we can distinguish two more types emerging from those listed above: morphological and phraseological types. Morphological ones are also divided into affixal (suffixal and prefixal), compounding, convection, contraction.

1) Phonological neologisms appear due to the combination of individual sounds. They appear as unique combinations of sounds, often using onomatopoeic interjections. In the literature, such words are called "artificial" or "invented." New forms and types of sounds are sometimes combined with morphemes of Greek or Latin origin, such as: perfol plastic film, acryl, perlon (synthetic materials).

“zizz” – means short sleep (imitates the sounds that a sleeping person makes, often used in comics using the three letters zzz) the proper way to translate into uzbek would be “mudrash”

“to buzz” -call on the phone, from simulating the operation of a telephone buzzer- “jaranglamoq”, “telefon raqaminin termiq”

“qwerty”- is a designation for one of the Latin layouts used for the English language (a combination of keys that follow each other on the keyboard in the top row)- “qwerty klaviaturasi”

2) Borrowing is another way to add new words to your vocabulary.

The English language continues to be replenished with the help of borrowings, but at a significantly lower rate than it was in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. And from the language of the recipient it turned into the language of the donor. This happened due to the fact that in the twentieth century the English language acquired the status of “Lingua franca (language of communication)”, becoming very popular in those days.

From the Scandinavian language: “fellow – person”, “gear – mechanism”, “happy – happiness”, “husband – husband”.

From French: “army”, “battle”, “banner”, “victory”.

3) Semantic innovation is a type in which already existing words acquire new meaning. The following options are possible:

1) “obsolete” words completely change their meaning, losing what already existed;

2) the word retains its old meaning and acquires a new one without losing what already existed. A list of frequently used semantic words in their new meaning for modern English: “charisma” a strong attractive personality trait.

“go-go” dynamic, modern.

“banana”, “to go bananas” go crazy.

4) Morphological neologisms are created “according to patterns existing in the language system, and from morphemes present in this system” (N. V. Zabolotkina). Therefore, the following varieties are also distinguished:

Affixal parts are usually formed within the framework of word-formation norms; their morphological structure and the nature of the motivation of the meaning do not cause problems with adaptation in the dictionaries of native English speakers.

Affixal neologisms are divided into prefixal and suffixal.

Prefixal new formations are less numerous, although the number of prefixes and semi-prefixes exceeds the number of suffixes and semi-suffixes. In total, since 1963, 127 prefixes and semi-prefixes have taken part in the formation of new prefix units, among which units of Latin origin predominate (prefixes of Greek origin are few). Among the most productive prefixes it should be noted:

“anti-” has the meaning “against”

“co-” means to do something together with someone

“non-” indicate negation, make the word opposite in meaning

“sub-“ gives the meaning “under”

Naturally, the greatest degree of novelty is found in units created with the help of new affixes and semi-affixes, such as: “-on, -ase, -sol, -nik, -manship, eco-, mini-, maxi-, ur-, mega -, cine-, -oholic, gate-, -watcher, dial-a-, flexi-, apres-, etc.”

Suffix units are inferior to prefix units in quantitative terms, however, they are more common in everyday communication and are more marked with the label “slang”. Thus, one of the most common slang suffixes is the suffix -y/-ie, registered in Barnhart’s dictionary as a suffix that has developed a new derogatory (ironic) meaning, forming nouns according to the model “N + -y? N”. Words formed with its help are limited in use to informal communication, mainly among young people.

“Groupie” is a fan of a pop ensemble or star who accompanies them everywhere;

“Roadie” is a member of a group of musicians responsible for transporting and installing equipment;

“Weapy” is a sentimental film;

“Preppie” is a student of a private privileged school (used ironically by representatives of the middle class);

“Tekky (techno-freak)” is a person obsessed with technical innovation.

Suffixes for the formation of neologisms: “-able” indicate the possibility and meaning “feasible”. “-holic” indicates the meaning of “obsession” “-ian” in the new meaning of “fascination with something.”

Compounding. A feature of this type is the combination of whole words. The most commonly accepted composition models are “N+N→N” and “Adj+N→N”. “friendzone” (friendship zone); “earworm” (a song that constantly spins in your head); “frenemy” (maintaining friendly relations with a person for whom one feels hostility – a friend + an enemy). The “Part.II + Adv” model is no less popular. → A” “burned-out” (tired, squeezed); “buttoned-down” (conservative, traditional); “laid-back” (relaxed, relaxing).

Converted neologisms are few in number, and have only 3% of the total number of neologisms. The most common way of their formation is the conversion of nouns into verbs and the conversion of verbs into nouns: “to soft-dock” (to dock orbital stations without mechanical means);

“to carpool” (driving a car one at a time on the way to work, to the shops, etc.);

“to red-line” (discrimination against certain areas of the city by denying property owners loans and insurance).

Abbreviations are one of the most productive morphological neologisms in recent decades. Of the four types of abbreviations (abbreviations, acronyms,

truncations, mergers) mainly consist of abbreviations and acronyms: “MMORPG” (massive multiplayer online role-playing game); “OTP” (on the phone); “PC” (personal computer). SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks); “MIPS” (million instructions per second (computer term) – million instructions per second).

The language can be considered like an ancient city: a labyrinth of small streets and squares, old and new houses, houses with extensions from different eras; and all this is surrounded by many new districts with straight, regularly laid out streets and standard houses.” (c) Ludwig Wittgenstein. Neologisms are an important feature of a language, contributing to its development and uniqueness, the problem of correct understanding and translation of neologisms arises; no dictionary is able to keep up with the modern development of science, culture, technology and society, affecting all areas of human knowledge. The main quality of neologisms, which distinguishes them from all other units of the vocabulary of the language, is the quality and ability that is reflected in the term of the word itself.

References

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