

## THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING NEOLOGISMS FROM GERMAN INTO UZBEK

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### ANNOTATION

As we live in the age of technology, as globalization, that is, science and technology, develops and spreads, so do the words we use in our speech. In the process, we began to use new words in our speech, such as neologisms. Also, neologisms in all languages belong to one language. The number of words from which language varies from language to language. This article provides information on newly introduced words from German into Uzbek. At the same time, he answers questions about the rules by which the German language accepts words from abroad, the language from which the word comes, and the differences between the way neologisms are accepted before and now. There are also comments on which words from German into Uzbek.

**Keywords:** German language, German neologism, foreign words, assimilation, index, degree, development, information.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Texnologiyalar asrida yashayotgan ekanmiz, bugungi globallashtirilgan ya'ni ilm-fan, texnika-texnologiya rivojlanayotgan va keng tarqalayotgan ekan ular bilan birga nutqimizda foydalanayotgan so'zlarimiz tarkibida ham o'zgarishlar paydo bo'lmoqda. Bu jarayonda nutqimizda chetdan kirib kelgan yangi so'zlar ya'ni neologizmlardan foydalanish boshlandi. Shuningdek, bitta tilga barcha tillardan neologizmlar kirib keladi. Qaysi tildan qancha so'z qabul qilish ko'rsatgichi barcha tillarda turlicha. Ushbu maqolada nemis tilidan o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan ya'ni yangi kirib kelgan so'zlar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shu bilan bir qatorda, nemis tili qanday qoidalar asosida chetdan so'z qabul qiladi, eng ko'p qaysi tildan so'z kirib keladi, neologizmlarni qabul qilish bo'yicha oldin va hozirda qanday farqlar mavjudligi haqidagi savollarga javob beradi. Shuningdek, o'zbek tiliga nemis tilidan qaysi so'zlar kirib kelganligi to'g'risida ham fikrlar aytib o'tilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** nemis tili, nemis neologizmi, xorijiy so'zlar, o'zlashmalar, ko'rsatgich, daraja, rivojlanish, ma'lumot.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Поскольку мы живем в век технологий, слова, которые мы используем в нашей речи, меняются по мере того, как глобальная наука, технологии развиваются и распространяются. При этом новые слова, пришедшие извне, в нашу новую речь перезапускались из новых неологизмов, в один язык входят неологизмы из всех языков. Количество слов, взятых из того или иного языка, варьируется во всех языках. В трех

статьях содержится информация о новых словах, введенных из немецкого языка в узбекский язык. Кроме того, он отвечает на вопросы о том, как немецкий язык получает иностранные слова, из какого языка слово происходит больше всего, и какие различия существуют в прошлом и настоящем в принятии неологизмов., также упоминается, какие слова пришли в узбекский язык из немецкого.

**Ключевые слова:** немецкий язык, немецкий неологизм, иностранные слова, ассимиляция, индекс, степень, развитие, информация.

## INTRODUCTION

We know that words in all languages do not enrich themselves. One of the main reasons for this is that words come from other languages. Moreover, all languages are not only speakers, but also speakers. For example, when it comes to German, German comes from other languages, i.e. it learns words from foreign languages and it also learns words from German in other languages.

German is a language belonging to the Indo-European language family. Close to Yiddish. In the current German phonological system, monophthongs and diphthongs make up 45 percent (16 vowel phonemes and 3 diphthongs); The consonant system consists of 18 consonant phonemes and 2 mixed sounds. All phonemes differ in their location, method, and pronunciation, and have certain characteristics. The grammatical structure is characterized by analytical-synthetic properties. For example, in horses, gender and consonant forms are represented mainly analytically, while the number category is represented synthetically. This is also the case with other word groups. The main type of sentence is verb centered. A distinctive feature of the German language is the use of compound verbs in the distal part of the passages [[https://uz.wikipedia./Nemis\\_tili](https://uz.wikipedia./Nemis_tili)].

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The system of word-formation tools is well developed; Nouns (mostly terms) are often used in conjunction with words. In addition to the original German words, the dictionary also contains words from Latin, French, Italian, English and other languages. The writing is based on Latin graphics. The Austrian and Swiss versions of the literary German language differ from the German version in the use of the literary language and its relation to the dialect and colloquial language.

It is well known that the enrichment of the vocabulary of each language plays an important role in the development of vocabulary based on the acquisition of words from other languages. In the current development of a particular language, first of all, the acquisition of words and phrases belonging to another language on the basis of interstate socio-economic relations, scientific and technological progress. In particular, the process of globalization, the use of new pedagogical technologies in all areas, the introduction of English words in many languages of the world.

## RESULTS

German, one of the languages of Western Europe, has also been the language of neighboring countries for years, including Old Latin, as well as Italian, French, Spanish, Russian, and

English. . In the early days of the German language, French and Spanish dominated the vocabulary of Latin in the 9th and 13th centuries. It is noteworthy that words and phrases learned from English today have a permanent place in the dictionary of the German language. However, the grammatical features, sound system, and spelling of words learned from one language to another can cause certain difficulties.

For example, in German, a verb can be made from the following words that belong to the category of horses learned on the basis of other languages:

jobben - meaning "work" in German;

joggen - in the sense of "doing gymnastics", "running".

However, the English word "job" and the term "joga", which originated in East Asia, can be used only in the category of horses. Or pay special attention to the phonetic features of some letters in German words, such as "Lyzeum, College, Chef, Character." After all, the pronunciation of the diphthong "eu" in German words is usually the pronunciation of the consonants "oy", "g" and "ch". g |, | e |, | x |. Therefore, German language students should indicate in which languages such words are pronounced and how they are pronounced. We also believe that the spelling of some words learned in German textbooks and literature in two different ways can cause misunderstandings among students. In particular, words such as "computer, creative" are expressed in two different spellings in modern German: "komputer - computer", "kreative - creative" [<http://samxorfil.uz/maqola/nemis-tili>].

As in all languages, Uzbek has different types of word acquisition. Some assimilated words cannot be taken directly, they do not fit into our lexicon. Therefore, we accept such words according to language units. For example, we adapted the English word "Information" and adopted it as "Informatsiya". But we take some words for granted. For example, we can say words like "Klassen-kamp", "Flagman" from German.

## DISCUSSION

In this article, we consider it appropriate to give brief explanations and definitions of words that have entered the Uzbek language from the German language, giving examples of words learned from the German language.

### Neologisms From The German Language

Rentabell



Rentabil- means useful, profitable.

Flagman



Flagman <goll. vla— flag + man-man] 1. Commander of a fleet or a combination of large warships. 3. mobile Advanced, leading; head, basic, important.

Portal



Device - preparation; equipment 1. A device, mechanism, etc. that serves to perform a specific task. common name 2. Employees of a department or institution serving a particular sector of the economy.

Statistics



Statistics is a branch of the social sciences that develops various methods of collecting and analyzing general quantitative data, thereby studying the general laws of social life.

Investment



An investment is defined as the sum of long-term investments in production, that is, the sum of costs.

Accounting



The enterprise is a special department that registers and oversees the financial affairs of the institutions, including the writing of salaries to employees, the preparation of accounting and other reports.

All of the above words came from German into Uzbek linguistics as neologisms. It should also be noted that some of the above words are available in both languages and it is unknown from which language they are derived. Examples of such words are the word “Portal”, written in Latin and German. It is also believed that the word “Statistics” is derived from both Latin, Italian and German. In this context, we can also see the word investment. The word “Investment” is derived from Latin and German. Given these circumstances, it can be assumed that all three multilingual words we have seen have Latin before German. So, it can be said that these words originally existed in Latin and were translated into German as a neologism, from German into Uzbek as a new word.

### CONCLUSION

In short, in order to use the learned words and phrases correctly in a certain language, it is first necessary to know the lexical meaning of these phrases and use them effectively. We also believe that derivative words should be expressed in the same way, with appropriate transcriptions, to avoid errors in pronunciation and spelling, as the lexical grammar and phonetics of many languages are incompatible. Therefore, each language has its own way of learning neologisms. Uzbek also learns words from German based on its own rules of assimilation. We explain that the main source of enrichment of our language vocabulary is neologisms, so we should not stop studying.

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