

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING OFFICIAL STYLE NEOLOGISMS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Geldiyeva Khursandoy

Tashkent State University named after Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature, Faculty of Translation Theory and Practice 305-group student
xursanoygeldiyeva@gmail.com

Scientific adviser: Manzura Abjalova

Tashkent State University named after Alisher Navoi, University of Uzbek Language and Literature Department of "Computer Linguistics and Digital Technologies" (PhD)

ABSTRACT

New words or neologisms are words that have just entered the language and have taken their place as a dictionary in the vocabulary of a particular natural language. Neologisms are the result of many innovative developments as a result of scientific and technological progress, economic and financial progress, and the use of information technology as an important tool in everyday life. This article provides information about the role of neologisms in the development and preservation of language, types of neologisms, neologisms used in the official style, new words in the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Syntactic, official style, new word, economical process, technology, formal neologism, morphology, neologism, neology.

Annotatsiya

Yangi soʻzlar yaʼni neologizmlar tilga yangi kirib kelgan soʻzlar hisoblanib, maʼlum vaqt davomida muayyan tabiiy tilning oʻzlashgan soʻzlar qatlamida soʻz boyligi sifatida oʻz oʻrniga ega boʻladi. Neologizmlar fan-texnika rivoji, iqtisodiy va moliyaviy taraqqiyot, informatsion texnologiyalarning kundalik turmushda muhim vositalar sifatida xizmat qilishi natijasida koʻplab innovatsion ishlanmalarning yaratilishi bilan yuzaga keladi. Mazkur maqolada neologizmlarning til ravnaqi va zamonaviy holatini saqlab qolishdagi oʻrni, neologizmlar turlari, rasmiy uslubda qoʻllanadigan neologizmlar, oʻzbek tiliga oʻzlashgan yangi soʻzlar haqida maʼlumot berildi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Sintaktik, rasmiy uslub, yangi soʻz, iqtisodiy jarayon, texnologiya, shakli neologizm, morfologik, neologizm, neologiya.

Аннотация.

Неологизмы– это слова, которые только что вошли в язык и с течением времени заняли свое место в качестве словаря в словаре определенного естественного языка. Неологизмы являются результатом научно-технического прогресса, экономического и финансового прогресса, а также создания множества инновационных разработок в результате использования информационных технологий как важного инструмента в повседневной

жизни. В статье представлена информация о роли неологизмов в развитии и сохранении языка, типах неологизмов, неологизмов, употребляемых в официальном стиле, новых словах в узбекском языке.

Ключевые слова: неологизм, формальный стиль, новое слово, экономический процесс, технология, неология, морфологический, синтаксический, формальный неологизм.

INTRODUCTION

Before we talk about neologisms, I thought it would be appropriate to dwell on terminology, because new words are a branch of terminology. Today, we know that the ongoing reforms in the socio-economic, financial, political and legal systems of our country are increasing the number of international terms entering the lexical level of the language. Representatives of this field understand the meaning of the term entering their profession and use it in their field.

The term is derived from the Latin word "terminus", which means "end", "boundary". The term is a special word, limited to its specific features, as well as a single, specific word that is used in the field of science, technology, economics, politics, diplomacy and other areas, understood only by representatives of the industry. Well-known world and Uzbek scholars have also commented on terminology. In particular, the world linguist V.P.Danilenko defines the term as follows: "A term (s) is a part of a dictionary, a definite name and definition of lexical units of a particular science and field." In addition, the Uzbek linguist, Doctor of Philology, G.Abdurahmanov said, "The accuracy and rigidity of the terms show the level of science, education and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms vary in different areas of science and depend on the development of a particular science. As this development progresses, so will the emergence and regulation of new terms. In general, the elaboration and arrangement of terms in the mother tongue is a necessary resource for both textbooks and manuals and for teaching in the mother tongue. The lack of elaboration and regulation of terms also affects the style of speech," he said. From the points of view, the regulation and proper translation of terminology is an important issue not only in the scientific field, but also in social life. [3]

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Nowadays, terminology is studied in the following types:

1. **Theoretical terminology** – studies the laws of development and use of special dictionaries (terms).
2. **Practical terminology** – practical principles of terms, recommendations for overcoming the shortcomings of terms.
3. **General terminology** – studies the general properties and problems of a special dictionary (terms).
4. **Private terminology** – studies terms related to a particular area of a particular language.
5. **Typological terminology** is a comparative study of individual terminology and identification of features of general and individual terminology.

6. **Comparative terminology** – compares general and special terms in different languages and derives their properties.

7. **Semasiological terminology** - studies the semantics of special lexemes, changes in semantic units, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy.

8. **Onomastic terminology** – studies the special lexemes of naming, their naming process, the choice of the optimal form of naming.

9. **Historical Terminology** – studies the history of terminology and analyzes the origin and formation of terms. The conditions are thus regulated. Based on the results of this direction, a new independent science in linguistics, anthropolinguistics emerged.

10. **Functional terminology** – studies the role of modern terms in various texts, in situations of professional communication, in the training of specialists, as well as the use of terms in speech and computer systems. [2]

RESULTS

The development of terminology is different: taking words from other languages, creating new words, semantic integration of words, and so on. The enrichment of Uzbek terminology today is mainly due to the acquisition of words from other languages and the creation of internal words. The introduction of words from other languages into our language is called neologisms (new words). Indeed, today our terminology is enriched with neologisms. We use them not only in a particular field, but also in our daily activities, in our speech. What are neologisms? Can we find and use a translation that suits our language, that is, can we translate?

Neologisms (Greek "neos" - new, "logos" - the word) - words that describe the development of society, the renewal of information technology, new things and concepts that have emerged with the needs of life. The novelty of neologisms is felt only when they appear, and over time they lose their "novelty" and usually become active words. For example, the words marketing, rating, tender, which have been new to the Uzbek language for several years, are widely used today. Neology studies neologisms. [1] Neologisms cannot be translated, as we may encounter many obstacles in the translation process. Neologisms that represent new concepts that appear in one language with the development of technology may not be an alternative to another language, but although neologisms cannot be translated, we can make adaptive translations into our language in the following ways:

1. Transcription
2. Transliteration
3. Kalka

Transcription - this method does not give the spelling structure of the word, only the phonetic structure. An important difference between the phonetic systems of Uzbek and English is that this transmission, this method, creates a number of similarities and differences.

For example: Agency – Agentlik – Агентство, Antique – Antik (historical things)– Антиквариат, Auditor– Auditor–Аудитор, Attestation– Attestatsiya–Аттестация.

Transliteration is the process of substituting other sounds for a word or giving a graphical representation of the meaning of a word being translated in our native language.

For example: “Dotatsiya”– Dotation – Дотация (organization, state aid to enterprises, financial assistance, additional payment)

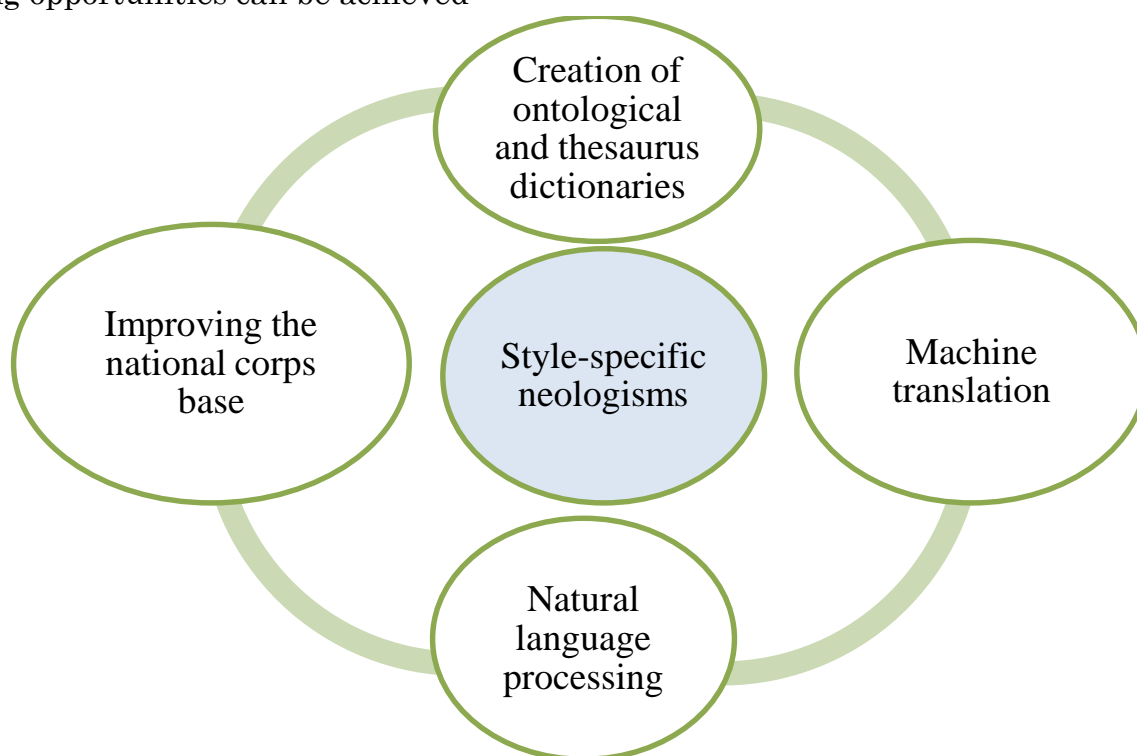
“Diler”- Dealer- Дилер (an entrepreneur engaged in stock exchange or trade intermediation at his own expense).

Kalka is the replacement of original lexical units with lexical units in the target language, resulting in the creation of new words and phrases in the target language.

For example: superpower- сверхдержава- hukmron davlat; mass culture- массовая культура- ommaviy madaniyat, green revolution- зеленая революция- yashil revolutsiya.

These methods may to some extent be a solution to the problem of translating neologisms. We can also study neologisms in several field groups. For example, neologisms used in everyday life, business, technology, science neologisms, medicine, digital technology neologisms.

The methodological study of neologisms and the construction of a stylistic basis for neologisms increase the effectiveness of computer translation of scientific, official, journalistic, artistic and colloquial texts. As a result of creating a methodologically adapted database of neologisms, the following opportunities can be achieved:



In this article, we will focus on the formal style. Formal style is a form of modern Uzbek used in state, legal institutions, and official diplomatic relations. The texts of laws, decrees, orders, decrees and all official documents are formed in this way. This style has both oral and written norms. It should be noted that neologisms are now widely used in formal style.

DISCUSSION

The following table is an example of this.

No	The meaning of formal style neologisms	Meaning
1	Administráció	Management
2	Subsidy	Subsidies from the state budget (money)
3	Monitöring	Tracking, control
4	Reguláció	Regulations, rules
5	Bureaucratic	The power of bureaucratic leaders and officials
6	Sektor	Sector Department
7	Concept	System of concepts, complex
8	Partál	Constantly updated information page
9	Apparátus	Apparatus public institution staff
10	Statistics	Statistics is the science of data collection.
11	Unitary	Single, unitary (state)
12	Investment	Investment is the sum of long-term investment costs in production
13	Consultant	Consultant in his specialty
14	Corruption	Bribery
15	Expertise	Expertise The study of issues that require a competent solution in a particular field.
16	Communication	exchange of ideas.

An analysis of the neologisms in this table shows that a particular neologism has multiple meanings. For example, the leading interpretation of the word regulation is the order in which meetings, gatherings, councils, etc. take place. The second term is a set of rules and regulations governing the activities of a state body, institution, organization.

Another example: the leading sector of the word sector means department, not department. In the second sense, it is defined as a bounded, truncated, curved arc, and a flat shape with intersections connecting the ends of the arc with a point (sector end) that does not lie on the curve. The word sector in the leading sense belongs to the popular formal style, while the second meaning belongs to the special formal style.

One such example is the word hardware. Its leading meaning is defined as the generic name of the device, mechanism, etc. that serve to perform a particular task. In the second place, we can use it in the sense of employees of the administration or institutions serving a particular sector of the economy.

In addition to these examples, we can see that there are three neologisms that can have different meanings, with the leading meaning being used in a formal style, and the other two having different meanings. An example of such a neologism is the word connection. Its main meaning is its application in mechanics, which is classified as transport, communications and urban underground networks and their structures. The second term is used in cybernetics as a process of information exchange. In the third sense, it is used in linguistics in the sense of communication.

Another example is the word portal, the basic meaning of which is an information page on the Internet that is constantly replenished and updated. In the second place, it means the front, the entrance to the building. The third term is the parachute base of a structure or machine. It should be noted that as a result of scientific experiments in the world of education, the development of new directions, the improvement of information technology, the number of words entering our language from abroad is growing. The problem is that neologisms should be studied according to the following criteria:

- Stylistic neologisms;
- Neologisms of branches;
- Morphological neologisms;
- Semantic neologisms.

It should be noted that the correct and appropriate use of words in a foreign language in the process of language acquisition, the use of foreign words in the absence of a limited translation in Uzbek texts or a national expression that reflects the original assimilation. It is advisable to use semantics.

CONCLUSION

As education, science, technology, information technology, manufacturing, and social networks develop, new words emerge that in advanced languages, mainly English, they are not used every year, but every month, every day. is carried out. because many scientific articles, unique works, scientific researches, development of new innovative methods and modern technologies and instructions are created in the same English language, new neologisms appear in the language and they are waiting for their analysis and research.

REFERENCES

1. <https://uz.warbletoncouncil.org/neologismo-11503#menu-2>
2. <https://hozir.org/paradigma-ozgarishi>
3. <https://hozir.org/termin-leksimalar>
4. Qurbonova M., Abjalova M., Axmedova N., To'laboyeva R. O'zbek tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning urg'uli lug'ati. – Toshkent, 2021. 2 jild.
5. Antonova O. A. Biz qaysi tilda gaplashamiz? // RYASH - 2005, №4. - dan. 49-51.